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CALENDAR

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

99770

FOR THE YEAR

1900

SYDNEY

ANGUS AND ROBERTSON

PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY

1900

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PREFACE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY was incorporated by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, which received the Royal Assent on the 1st of October, 1850. The objects set forth in the preamble are—"The advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge." By this Act it is empowered to confer, after examination, Degrees in Arts, Law and Medicine, and is endowed with an annual income of £5000. Since 1882 this endowment has been supplemented by annual Parliamentary grants for the general purposes of the University, the amount voted for 1899-1900 being £4000, and also by grants for special purposes.

By the University Extension Act of 1884 the Senate is empowered to give instruction, and to grant such Degrees and Certificates in the nature of Degrees as it shall think fit, in all branches of knowledge, except Theology and Divinity. The same Act admits women to all University privileges equally with men.

By a Royal Charter issued 7th February, 1858, the same rank, style, and precedence are granted to Graduates of the University of Sydney as are enjoyed by Graduates of Universities within the United Kingdom. The University of Sydney is also declared in the Amended Charter granted to the University of London to be one of the institutions in connection with that University from which certificates of having pursued a due course of instruction may be received with a view to admission to Degrees.

The government of the University is vested in a Senate, consisting of sixteen elective Fellows, and not fewer than three nor more than six "*ex-officio*" members, being professors of the University, in such branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time select. Under this power, the Professors of Modern Literature, Chemistry, Physiology, and Law are constituted "*ex-officio*" members of the Senate. A Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor are elected by the Senate from their own body.

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Vacancies in the Senate are filled by means of a convocation of electors, consisting of the Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers declared to be such by By-law, Masters and Doctors in any Faculty, and Bachelors of three years' standing.

There are four Faculties in the University, viz., Arts, Law, Medicine and Science.

In the Faculty of Arts two Degrees are given—namely, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. The curriculum of study for the Degree of B.A. extends over a period of three years, during which students are required to attend lectures and pass examinations. The subjects of study are English, Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, Ancient and Modern History, Mental Philosophy and Logic, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Geology and Palæontology, Biology, Physiology, &c.

In the Faculty of Law the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are given. The curriculum of study for the Degree of LL.B. extends over five years. The Degree of Bachelor of Law is recognised by the Board for the admission of Barristers in New South Wales as a qualification for admission to the Bar.

In the Faculty of Medicine three Degrees are granted, viz., Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Surgery. The course of study for the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.M. extends over a period of five years.

The colony of New South Wales has been declared to be one of the British possessions to which the Imperial Medical Act of 1886 applies, and the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery granted by the University of Sydney are registered upon the Colonial List of the British Medical Register, under section 18 of that Act.

The University of Sydney is recognised as one of the Institutions from which the University of London is authorised to receive certificates for Degrees in Medicine. The University of Edinburgh accepts certificates of attendance on Medical Classes in this University to the extent of three years of professional study, and the Royal College of Surgeons extends a similar

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recognition to attendance on the classes of the whole course, in the case of Graduates in Medicine who present themselves for examination for the Diploma of Member of the College.

In the Faculty of Science the Degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science are given, and Degrees are also given in the several branches of Engineering, viz., Civil Engineering, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy. The course for the Degree of B.Sc. extends over a period of three years, during which the subjects of study are Mathematics, Chemistry (theoretical and practical), Physics (theoretical and practical), Mineralogy, Geology and Palæontology, Biology, &c. Candidates for Degrees in Engineering receive instruction for a period of three years in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Surveying, Geometrical Drawing, Applied Mechanics, Architecture, Mineralogy and Geology, Metallurgy and Assaying, and the different branches of Engineering.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge extend certain privileges to students who have completed two years' study in the University of Sydney and who desire to compete in the Examinations for Honours. Graduates of the University of Sydney who comply with certain requirements may be admitted as "advanced students" in the University of Cambridge. "Advanced students" may, under special conditions, proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Law in that University, or obtain a certificate testifying to their proficiency in research.

Courses of Lectures in connection with the scheme for University Extension are delivered in Sydney and other places upon application. Each course consists of six or ten lectures, and concludes with an examination. Those persons who have attended any course regularly, and passed the concluding examination, receive University Certificates to that effect. The subjects of the lectures have hitherto been English Literature, Modern History, Ancient History, Political Economy, Logic and Mental Philosophy, &c.

Senior and Junior Public Examinations are held annually in Sydney, and at other places where persons approved by the Senate can be found to superintend the examinations.

The lectures of the Professors are open to persons not members of the University, upon payment of the fee prescribed for each course.

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Undergraduates and Graduates of other Universities are admitted *ad eundem statum* and *gradum* under certain regulations prescribed by the By-laws.

The object of the Sydney University is to supply the means of a liberal education to "all orders and denominations, without any distinction whatever."

An Act to provide for the establishment of Colleges in connection with different religious denominations was passed by the Legislature during the Session of 1854. Ample assistance is offered towards their endowment; and the maintenance of the fundamental principles of the University—*the association of students without respect of religious creeds, in the cultivation of secular knowledge*—is secured consistently with the most perfect independence of the College authorities within their own walls. Colleges in connection with the Church of England, the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, and a College for Women, have been established.

An account of the several Scholarships and other Prizes for proficiency which have been established out of the funds of the University, or have been founded by private benefactions, will be found in this Calendar.

The Senate has the privilege of nominating one candidate per annum to a Commission in the British Army.

Graduates in Arts of this University enjoy certain privileges (granted by Act of Parliament), exempting them from all examinations other than an Examination in Law before admission as Barristers of the Supreme Court. The Rules of the Supreme Court also provide for a shortening of the period of Studentship-at-Law, in the case of Graduates, from three years to two, one of which may be concurrent with the final year of studentship at the University. Graduates who enter into articles of clerkship with attorneys and solicitors are only required to serve for three years instead of five.

At the yearly Examinations of 1882, women were first admitted to Matriculation in pursuance of a resolution passed to that effect by the Senate on the 1st of June, 1881. The University Extension Act of 1884 provides that "the benefits and advantages of the University, and the provisions of the Acts relating thereto, shall be deemed to extend in all respects to women equally with men."

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SYDNEY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

1900–1901.

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Sydney University Calendar.

1900.

MARCH XXXI.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	First Sunday in Lent.
5	M	Senate Meets. LENT TERM Begins. University Examinations
6	Tu	[Begin, viz., MATRICULATION PASS Examination, ENTRANCE
7	W	[Examination for LAW, MEDICINE and SCIENCE, DEFERRED
8	Th	[ANNUAL PASS Examinations, HONOUR Examinations in the
9	F	[Faculty of Arts, and ENGINEERING Examinations. Latest
10	S	[date for receiving Competitive Prize Compositions and [applications for Bursaries.
11	S	Second Sunday in Lent.
12	M	Examinations for Higher Degrees begin.
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	Third Sunday in Lent.
19	M	Lectures begin.
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	[LATION Examination on April 2nd.
24	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the LAW MATRICU-
25	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1900.

APRIL XXX.

1	**S**	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
2	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	**S**	Palm Sunday.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	Good Friday.
14	S	
15	**S**	Easter Sunday.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	**S**	First Sunday after Easter.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	**S**	Second Sunday after Easter.
30	M	Last day for receiving applications for LOCAL JUNIOR [PUBLIC Examinations in June.

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1900.

MAY XXXI.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	Third Sunday after Easter.
7	M	Senate Meets.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	Last day for receiving entries for the JUNIOR PUBLIC
12	S	[Examinations on June 4th.
13	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Rogation Sunday.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	Ascension Day. Queen's Birthday.
25	F	
26	S	LENT TERM ends.
27	S	Sunday after Ascension Day.
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

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JUNE XXX.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Whit Sunday.
4	M	Senate Meets. JUNIOR PUBLIC Examination begins.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	Trinity Sunday.
11	M	TRINITY TERM begins.
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	First Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	Queen's Accession.
21	Th	
22	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on July 2nd.
23	S	Last day for receiving applications for the LAW
24	S	Second Sunday after Trinity.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	Queen's Coronation.
29	F	
30	S	

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JULY XXXI.

1	S	Third Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
30	M	
31	Tu	

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AUGUST XXXI.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	Senate Meets.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	Trinity Term Ends.
19	S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1900.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

1	S	
2	**S**	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.**
3	M	Senate Meets.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	**Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.**
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	**Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.**
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	**S**	**Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.**
24	M	MICHAELMAS TERM begins.
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	**S**	**Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.**

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Sydney University Calendar.

1900.

OCTOBER XXXI.

1	M	Senate Meets.
2	Tu	
3	W	Latest date for receiving applications for Local Senior
4	Th	and Matriculation Honour and Scholar-
5	F	ship Examinations on November 12th.
6	S	
7	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	Examinations on November 12th.
20	S	nation, and Matriculation Honour and Scholarship Latest date for receiving entries for the Senior Public Exami-
21	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	Examinations in December.
27	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the Annual University
28	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1900.

NOVEMBER XXX.

1	Th	
2	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on November 12th.
3	S	Last day for receiving applications for the LAW
4	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Senate Meets.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	SENIOR PUBLIC Examination and MATRICULATION
13	Tu	[HONOUR and SCHOLARSHIP Examinations begin.
14	W	[LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	

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1900.

DECEMBER XXXI.

1	S	Lectures cease.
2	**S**	Advent Sunday.
3	M	Senate Meets. ANNUAL Examinations begin.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	Second Sunday in Advent.
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	MICHAELMAS TERM ends.
16	**S**	Third Sunday in Advent.
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	**S**	Fourth Sunday in Advent.
24	M	
25	Tu	Christmas Day.
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	**S**	Sunday after Christmas.
31	M	

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JANUARY XXXI.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	**S**	**Epiphany.**
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	**S**	**First Sunday after Epiphany.**
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	**S**	**Second Sunday after Epiphany.**
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	**S**	**Third Sunday after Epiphany.**
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

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FEBRUARY XXVIII.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Septuagesima Sunday.
4	M	Senate Meets.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	Sexagesima Sunday.
11	M	
12	Tu	Last day for receiving entries for the University
13	W	Ash Wednesday. [Examinations in March.
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	Quinquagesima Sunday.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	First Sunday in Lent.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	

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MARCH XXXI.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Second Sunday in Lent.
4	M	Senate Meets.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	Third Sunday in Lent.
11	M	LENT TERM Begins. University Examinations Begin, viz.,
12	Tu	[MATRICULATION PASS Examination, ENTRANCE Examination
13	W	[for LAW, MEDICINE and SCIENCE, DEFERRED ANNUAL PASS
14	Th	[Examinations, HONOUR Examinations in the Faculty of
15	F	[Arts, and ENGINEERING Examinations. Latest date for
16	S	[receiving Competitive Prize Compositions and applications
17	S	[for Bursaries.
18	M	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
19	Tu	Examinations for Higher Degrees begin.
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	[LATION Examination on April 1st.
23	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the LAW MATRICU-
24	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
25	M	Lectures begin.
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	Palm Sunday.

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1901.

APRIL XXX.

1	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	Good Friday.
6	S	
7	S	Easter Sunday.
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	First Sunday after Easter.
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Second Sunday after Easter.
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	Third Sunday after Easter.
29	M	
30	Tu	

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1901.

MAY XXXI.

1	W	Last day for receiving applications for LOCAL JUNIOR
2	Th	[PUBLIC Examinations on June 10th.
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
6	M	Senate Meets.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Rogation Sunday.
13	M	
14	Tu	Ascension Day.
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	Last day for receiving entries for the JUNIOR PUBLIC
18	S	[Examinations on June 10th.
19	S	First Sunday after Ascension Day.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	Queen's Birthday.
25	S	
26	S	Whit Sunday.
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

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JUNE XXX.

1	S	LENT TERM ends.
2	**S**	Trinity Sunday.
3	**M**	Senate Meets.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	First Sunday after Trinity.
10	M	JUNIOR PUBLIC Examination begins.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	Second Sunday after Trinity.
17	M	TRINITY TERM begins.
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	Queen's Accession.
21	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on July 1st.
22	S	Last day for receiving applications for the LAW
23	**S**	Third Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	Queen's Coronation.
29	S	
30	**S**	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.

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JULY XXXI.

1	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

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AUGUST XXXI.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Senate Meets.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	**S**	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	**S**	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	TRINITY TERM Ends.
25	**S**	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

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1901.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

1	S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	Senate Meets.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
30	M	MICHAELMAS TERM begins.

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Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

OCTOBER XXXI.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	[SHIP Examinations on November 18th.
4	F	[and MATRICULATION HONOUR and SCHOLAR-
5	S	Latest date for receiving applications for Local SENIOR
6	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	Senate Meets.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	[Examinations on November 18th.
26	S	[nation, and MATRICULATION HONOUR and SCHOLARSHIP Latest date for receiving entries for the SENIOR PUBLIC Exami-
27	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	[Examinations in December.
31	Th	Latest date for receiving entries for the ANNUAL UNIVERSITY

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Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

NOVEMBER XXX.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
4	M	Senate Meets.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on November 18th.
9	S	Last day for receiving applications for the LAW
10	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	SENIOR PUBLIC Examination and MATRICULATION
19	Tu	[HONOUR and SCHOLARSHIP Examinations begin.
20	W	[LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

DECEMBER XXXI.

1	**S**	First Sunday in Advent.
2	**M**	Senate Meets.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	Lectures cease.
8	**S**	Second Sunday in Advent.
9	M	ANNUAL Examinations begin.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	**S**	Third Sunday in Advent.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	MICHAELMAS TERM ends.
22	**S**	Fourth Sunday in Advent.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	Christmas Day.
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	**S**	Sunday after Christmas.
30	M	
31	Tu	

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ROYAL CHARTER

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY,

FEBRUARY 27TH, 1858.

Recites Act of Incorporation.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come Greeting: WHEREAS under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of our Colony of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of our reign, No. 31, intituled "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney," and to which our Royal Assent was granted on the 9th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one, a Senate, consisting of Sixteen Fellows, was incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession, under the name of the University of Sydney, with power to grant, after Examination, the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical Degrees in the four Branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy. AND whereas our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight Commander of our most honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, our Captain-General and Governor-in-chief

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Petition of Senate.

in and over our said Colony, has transmitted to us the humble Petition of the Senate of the said University of Sydney under their common seal, dated the 9th of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, wherein is set forth a statement of the establishment of the said University, the appointment of learned Professors of the Faculty of Arts, and the provisions adopted and to be adopted in respect to the faculties of Laws and Medicine, and the course of Education and discipline for the Scholars, Undergraduates, and Graduates of the said University, and in which it is humbly submitted that the standard of acquirements which must be attained by Graduates in the University of Sydney is not below that prescribed by the most learned Universities of the United Kingdom, and the direction of the studies in the said University has been committed to Professors who have highly distinguished themselves in British Universities, that the rules under which the high standard in the University has been fixed cannot be altered without the approval of our representative in the Colony, and that there is invested in him the power of interference should the rules laid down be unduly relaxed in practice, and that, therefore, the Memorialists confidently hope that the Graduates of the University of Sydney will not be inferior in scholastic requirements to the majority of Graduates of British Universities, and that it is desirable to have the degrees of the University of Sydney generally recognised throughout our dominions; and it is also humbly submitted that although our Royal Assent to the Act of Legislature of New South Wales hereinbefore recited fully satisfies the principle of our law that the power of granting degrees should flow from the Crown, yet that as that assent was conveyed through an Act which has effect only in the territory of New South Wales, the *Memorialists believe that the degrees granted by the said University under the authority of the said act, are not legally entitled to recognition beyond the limits of New South Wales;* and the Memorialists are in consequence most desirous to obtain a grant from us of Letters Patent requiring all our subjects to recognise the degrees given under the Act of the Local Legislature in the same manner as if the said University of Sydney had been an

Soliciting recognition of Degrees conferred by the University.

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University established within the United Kingdom under a Royal Charter or an Imperial enactment; and the Memorialists therefore hereby most humbly pray that we will be pleased to take the premises into our gracious consideration and grant to the University of Sydney Letters Patent effective of the object therein set forth. Now know ye that we, taking the premises into consideration, and deeming it to be the duty of our Royal office, for the advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, throughout our dominions, *encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education*, and considering that many persons do prosecute and complete their studies in the Colony of New South Wales, on whom it is just to confer such distinctions and rewards as may induce them to persevere in their laudable pursuits; do, by virtue of our Prerogative Royal and our especial Grace and certain knowledge and mere motion, by these presents of us, our heirs and successors, will, grant, and declare that the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, already granted or conferred or hereafter to be granted or conferred by the Senate of the said University of Sydney shall be recognised as Academic distinctions and rewards of merit, *and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration* in our United Kingdom and in our Colonies and possessions throughout the world *as fully as if the said Degree had been granted by any University of our said United Kingdom*. And we further will and ordain that *any variation of the Constitution of the said University* which may at any time or from time to time be made by an Act of the said Governor and Legislature shall not, *so long as the same or a like standard of knowledge is in the opinion of the said Governor preserved as a necessary condition for obtaining the aforesaid degrees therein*, in any manner annul, abrogate, circumscribe, or diminish the privileges conferred on the said University by these our Royal Letters Patent, nor the ranks, rights, privileges, and consideration conferred by such degrees. And, lastly, we do hereby for us, our

Such recognition granted.

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heirs, and successor, grant and declare that these our Letters Patent or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense to the best advantage of the said University, as well in all our courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our Letters Patent. IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the Twenty-seventh day of February, in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

By WARRANT under the Queen's sign manual.

C. ROMILLY.

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ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney, 14 Vic., No. 31.

[Assented to 1st October, 1850.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is deemed expedient, for the better advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the Colony of New South Wales, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who shall acquire proficiency in literature, science and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and by marks of honour proportioned thereto, a Senate consisting of the number of persons hereafter mentioned shall, within three months after the passing of this Act, be nominated and appointed by the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, by proclamation to be duly published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, which Senate shall be and is hereby constituted from the date of such nomination and appointment a body politic and corporate by the name of the "University of Sydney," by which name such body politic shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and shall in the same name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto in all Courts of the said Colony, and shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase and hold to them and their successors

A body politic and corporate to be named "The University of Sydney," constituted with certain powers.

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all goods, chattels and personal property whatsoever, and shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold, to them and their successors, not only such lands, buildings, hereditaments and possessions as may from time to time be exclusively used and occupied for the immediate requirements of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments and possessions whatsoever situate in the said Colony or elsewhere; and that they and their successors shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, real or personal, belonging to the said University, and also to do all other matters and things incidental to or appertaining to a body politic.

Not to have power to alienate or mortgage lands, &c., unless with approval of the Governor and Executive Council.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said University to alienate, mortgage, charge or demise any lands, tenements or hereditaments to which it may become entitled by grant, purchase, or otherwise, unless with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council of the said Colony for the time being, except by way of lease, for any term not exceeding thirty-one years from the time when such lease shall be made, in and by which there shall be reserved and made payable, during the whole of the term thereby granted, the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten for the same without any fine or foregift.

Governor may issue out of General or Ordinary Revenues yearly a sum not exceeding £5000, to defray annual expenses.

III. And be it enacted, that by way of permanent endowment of the said University, the said Governor shall be and is hereby empowered, by warrant under his hand, to direct to be issued and paid out of the general or ordinary revenues of the said Colony by four equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October in every year, as a fund for building and for defraying the several stipends which shall be appointed to be paid to the several professors or teachers of literature, science and art, and to such necessary officers and servants as shall be from time to time appointed by the said University, and for defraying the expense of such prizes, scholarships, and exhibitions as shall be awarded for the encouragement of students in the said University, and for providing, gradually, a Library for the same

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and for discharging all incidental and necessary charges connected with the current expenditure thereof or otherwise the sum of five thousand pounds in each and every year, the first instalment thereof to become due and payable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Sixteen Fellows to constitute a Senate, with power to elect a *Provost* for a limited period.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said Body Politic and Corporate shall consist of *sixteen Fellows*,* twelve of whom shall be laymen, and all of whom shall be members of and constitute a Senate, who shall have power to elect out of their own body, by a majority of votes, a *Provost** of the said University for such period as the said Senate shall from time to time appoint; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of *Provost* of the said University, either by death, resignation, or otherwise, to elect out of their own body, by a majority of votes, a fit and proper person to be the *Provost* instead of the *Provost* occasioning such vacancy.

How vacancies to be filled up.

V. † *And be it enacted, That until there shall be one hundred graduates of the said University who shall have taken the Degree of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, all vacancies that shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise among the Fellows of the said Senate, shall be filled up as they may occur by the election of such other fit and proper persons as the remaining members of the said Senate shall, at meetings to be duly convened for that purpose, from time to time elect to fill up such vacancies: Provided always, that no such vacancy, unless created by death or resignation, shall occur for any cause whatever, unless such cause shall have been previously specified by some by-law of the said Body Politic and Corporate, duly passed as hereinafter mentioned.*

Vice-Provost to be elected annually.

VI. And be it enacted, That the office of *Vice-Provost* of the said University shall be an annual office, and the said Fellows shall, at a meeting to be holden by them within six months after the passing of this Act, elect out of the said Senate a *Vice-Provost*, and on some day before the expiration of the tenure of the said office, of which due notice shall be given, elect one other fit and

* Amended as respects the number of Fellows and the title of Provost and Vice-Provost, by an Act passed in 1861, 24 Vic. No. 13. (See page 16.)
† Repealed by Act of 1861, 24 Vic. No. 13. (See page 16.)

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proper person to be the *Vice-Provost* of the said University, and so from time to time annually; or in case of the death, resignation, or other avoidance of any such *Vice-Provost* before the expiration of his year of office, shall, at a meeting to be holden by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, of which due notice shall be given, elect some other fit and proper person to be *Vice-Provost* for the remainder of the year in which such death, resignation or other avoidance shall happen, such person to be chosen from among themselves by the major part of the Fellows present at such meeting: Provided always, that the *Vice-Provost* shall be capable of re-election to the same office, as often as it shall be deemed meet.

Vice-Provost to be capable of re-election.

VII. **Provided always, and be it enacted, That as soon as there shall be not fewer than one hundred Graduates who have taken any or either of the Degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, all vacancies thereafter occurring in the said Senate shall be from time to time filled up by the majority of such Graduates present and duly convened for that purpose.*

Proviso, that when there shall be one hundred Graduates all vacancies in Senate shall be filled up by them.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the said Senate shall have full power to appoint and dismiss all Professors, tutors, officers and servants belonging to the said University, and also the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Senate to act in such manner as shall appear to them to be best calculated to promote the purposes intended for the said University; and the said Senate shall have full power from time to time to make, and also to alter any statutes, by-laws, and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to any existing law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the discipline of the said University, the examinations for scholarships, exhibitions, degrees, or honours, and the granting of the same respectively, and touching the mode and times of convening the meetings of the said Senate, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University; and all such statutes, by-laws and regulations, when reduced

Senate to have entire management and superintendence.

* Repealed by Act of 1861, 24 Vic. No. 18.

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into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto shall be binding upon all persons members thereof, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same—all such statutes, by-laws and regulations having been first submitted to the Governor and Executive Council of the said Colony for the time being, and approved of and countersigned by the said Governor: Provided always that the production of a verified copy of any such statutes, by-laws and regulations, under the seal of the said body politic and corporate, shall be sufficient evidence of the authenticity of the same in all Courts of Justice.

Questions to be decided by majority of votes.

IX. And be it enacted that all questions which shall come before the said Senate shall be decided by the majority of the members present, and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote; and that no question shall be decided at any meeting unless the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* and **seven* Fellows, or in the absence of the *Provost* and *Vice-Provost*, unless *eight* Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of such decision.

Chairman of meetings.

X. And be it enacted that at every meeting of the said Senate the *Provost*, or in his absence the *Vice-Provost*, shall preside as chairman, or in the absence of both, a chairman shall be chosen by the members present, or the major part of them.

Students from other colleges and educational establishments may be admitted as Candidates for certain Degrees.

XI. And whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of colleges and educational establishments already instituted or which may be hereafter instituted for the promotion of literature, science and art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting them for such purposes with the said University: Be it enacted that all persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of Sydney, on presenting to the said Senate a certificate from any such colleges or educational establishments, or from the head master thereof, to the effect that such candidate has completed the course of instruction which the said Senate, by regulation in that behalf, shall determine: Provided

* Amended as respects the quorum by an Act passed in Dec., 1852. (See page 13.)

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that no such certificate shall be received from any educational establishment unless the said University shall authorise it to issue such certificate: Provided also that it shall be lawful for the said Senate to apply any portion of the said endowment fund to the establishment and maintenance of a college in connection with and under the supervision of the said University.

As to Medical Degrees.

XII. And be it enacted that for the purpose of granting the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and for the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches, as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy, the said Senate shall from time to time report to the Governor and Executive Council for the time being of the said Colony what appear to them to be the Medical Institutions and Schools, whether corporate or incorporated, in the City of Sydney, from which either singly or jointly, with the Medical Institutions and Schools in the said Colony or in foreign parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of the said Senate, to admit candidates for Medical Degrees; and, on approval of such report by the Governor and Executive Council, shall admit all persons as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, to be conferred by the said University on presenting to the said Senate a certificate from any institution or school to the effect that such candidate has completed the course of instruction which the said Senate from time to time, by regulation in that behalf, shall prescribe.

Senate may confer Degrees for which fees may be charged.

XIII. And be it enacted that the said Senate shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical Degrees in the four branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy, and that such reasonable fee shall be charged for the degrees so conferred as the said Senate, with the approbation of the said Governor and Executive Council, shall from time to time direct; and such fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University; and that a full account of the whole income and expenditure of the said

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University shall, once in every year, be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary for the purpose of being submitted to the Legislative Council or Assembly of the said Colony, as the case may be, and subjected to such examination and audit as the said Legislative Council or Assembly may direct.

Accounts of annual income and expenditure to be laid before Legislative Council or Assembly.

XIV. And be it enacted that at the conclusion of every examination of the candidates the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed to be entitled to any of the said degrees, and the departments of knowledge in which his proficiency shall have been evinced and also his proficiency in relation to that of other candidates, and he shall receive from the said *Provost* a certificate under the seal of the said University of Sydney, and signed by the said *Provost*, in which the particulars so declared shall be stated.

Examiners to declare names of Candidates, and their proficiency, certificates of which to be granted by *Provost*.

XV. Provided always and be it enacted that all statutes, by-laws and regulations made from time to time touching the examination of candidates and granting of degrees shall be submitted for the consideration and approval of the Governor and Executive Council.

By-laws, &c., to be submitted to Governor and Executive Council for approval.

XVI. And be it enacted that the Governor of the said Colony for the time being shall be the Visitor of the said University of Sydney, with authority to do all things which pertain to Visitors as often as to him shall seem meet.

Governor to be Visitor to the University.

XVII. And be it declared and enacted that it shall be lawful for the Professors and Teachers in the said University, in addition to the stipends with which they shall be so respectively endowed, to demand and receive from the Students of the said University such reasonable fees for attendance on their Lectures, and for the Treasurer of the said University to collect from the said Students on behalf of the said University such reasonable fees for entrance, degrees and other University charges as shall be from time to time provided by any statutes, by-laws, or regulations of the said University.

Professors may demand fees from Students, and Treasurer may charge fees for entrance, &c.

XVIII. And for the better government of the Students in the said University: Be it enacted that no Student shall be allowed to attend the lectures or classes of the same unless he shall dwell with his parent or

Regulations as to where Students shall reside.

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guardian, or with some near relative and friend selected by his parent or guardian, and approved by the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost*, or in some collegiate or other educational establishment, or with a tutor or master of a boarding-house licensed by the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* as hereinafter mentioned.

Regulations as to licensing tutors, with whom Students may reside

XIX. And be it enacted that every person who is desirous of being licensed as a tutor or a master of a boarding-house in connection with the said University, shall apply in writing under his hand to the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* of the said University for his license, and it shall be lawful for the said *Provost* or *Vice-Provost*, if he or they shall think fit, to require of any such applicant such testimonials of character and fitness for the office as shall be satisfactory to such *Provost* or *Vice-Provost;* and the application shall specify the house or houses belonging to or occupied by the applicant and intended by him for the reception of Students, and the number of Students who may be conveniently lodged and boarded therein; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* in their discretion to grant or withhold the license for the academical year then current or then next ensuing, and every such license shall be registered in the archives of the said University, and shall inure until the end of the academical year in which it shall be registered, and shall then be of no force unless renewed in like manner, but shall be revocable at any time, and may forthwith be revoked by the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* in case of any misbehaviour of such tutor or master of a boarding-house or of the Students under his care, which, in the opinion of the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* and a majority of the Professors of the said University, ought to be punished by immediate revocation of such license.

As to religious tests.

XX. And be it enacted that no religious test shall be administered to any person in order to entitle him to be admitted as a Student of the said University, or to hold any office therein, or to partake of any advantage or privilege thereof: Provided always that this enactment shall not be deemed to prevent the making of regulations for securing the due attendance of the Students for Divine Worship at such church or chapel as shall be approved by their parents or guardians respectively.

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By-laws, Rules, &c., to be from time to time laid before the Legislative Council.

XXI. And be it enacted that all statutes, by-laws, rules and regulations which shall be made and approved from time to time by the said Governor and Executive Council concerning the government and discipline of the said University which shall be in force at the beginning of every session of the said Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of the said Colony, and which shall not have been before that time laid before the said Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, shall from time to time within six weeks after the beginning of every such session be laid before the same by the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

Proceedings of University shall once at least in every year be reported to the Governor and Executive Council, and copy of report laid before the Legislative Council.

XXII. And be it enacted that the said University shall once at least in every year, and also whenever the pleasure of the Governor for the time being shall be signified in that behalf, report their proceedings to the said Governor and Executive Council, and a copy of every such report shall be laid before the said Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly within six weeks after the same shall have been made, if such Legislative Council or Assembly be then sitting, or if not, then within six weeks next after the meeting of the same.

Act may be altered or amended.

XXIII. Provided always, and be it declared and enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent the Legislature of the Colony for the time being from altering, amending, or repealing the provisions of this Act, or any of them, as the public interest may at any time seem to render necessary or expedient.

Not to interfere with the rights of her Majesty.

XXIV. And be it declared and enacted that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to effect or to interfere with any right, title, or interest of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or in any way to limit the Royal prerogative.

AN ACT to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the 'University of Sydney,'" 16 Vict., No. 28.

[Assented to 21st December, 1852.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is provided by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, passed in the

14 Vict., No 31.

fourteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "*An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney*," that the Senate of the said University shall consist of sixteen Fellows, of whom one shall be elected by them as *Provost* and another as *Vice-Provost;* and that no question shall be decided at any meeting of the Senate unless the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* and seven Fellows, or in the absence of the *Provost* and *Vice-Provost*, unless eight Fellows at the least shall be present at such decision. And whereas it is expedient that the number of such quorum be lessened: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Five Members of the Senate to be a quorum, instead of seven, as directed by 14 Vic., No. 31.

I. From and after the passing of this Act, all questions which shall come before the Senate of the said University may be decided at any meeting duly convened, where there shall be present five Fellows of the University, of whom the *Provost* or *Vice-Provost* shall be one.

AN ACT to enable the University of Sydney to purchase the Sydney College, with the land attached thereto. 17 Vict., No. 18.

[Assented to 5th September, 1853.]

UNDER this Act the University was empowered to purchase the land and buildings of the Sydney College, which power was, however, rendered unnecessary by the subsequent grant to the University of the Crown lands now occupied by the University and Colleges, and by the provision made by Parliament for University buildings. And by the same Act all books, instruments and apparatus, and other personal property belonging to the proprietors of the said Sydney College were, with the consent of the proprietors, vested in the University to the end and intent that the same shall be the absolute property of the University, and also the said Act with like consent transferred to the University a legacy of £500, bequeathed to the Sydney College by the then late Solomon Levey, Esquire, together with £65 3s. 11d. of accumulated interest, to the end that the purposes of the bequest might be carried out by the University in

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the formation or endowment of a Scholarship in the University, under such regulations as the Senate should deem to be as nearly in accordance with the intentions of the said Solomon Levey as circumstances would permit, with the proviso that the University and Senate should have an absolute and uncontrolled discretion in respect of making and altering all such regulations.

AN ACT to provide a Fund for Building the University of Sydney. 17 Vict., No. 28.

[Assented to 24th October, 1853.]

BY this Act the sum of £50,000 was granted out of General Revenue towards a Building Fund for the University, by instalments of not more than £10,000 nor less than £5,000 per annum, which payments were directed "to be applied by the Senate in building the University of Sydney on such site as might be fixed upon for the purpose, and in no other manner."

Under this provision the original and present main building of the University was erected.

AN ACT to confer certain privileges on Graduates of the University of Sydney. 20 Vict., No. 14.

[Assented to 3rd February, 1857.]

WHEREAS it is expedient, in order to encourage the pursuit of a regular and liberal education in the University of Sydney, that persons who become Graduates of the University should acquire certain privileges: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:— Preamble.

I. No person who shall have taken the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts in the University of Sydney, and who shall be desirous of being admitted to be a Barrister of the Supreme Court, shall be required to pass any examination under the provisions of the Act of Council eleventh Victoria, number fifty-seven, other than an examination in Law. Exemption of Graduates in Arts from examinations and shortening the period of service under Articles.

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II. Every person who shall have taken the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts in the University of Sydney, and who shall be desirous of being admitted as an Attorney or Solicitor of the Supreme Court, shall be exempt from any examination either before or after entering into Articles of Clerkship other than in Law, and shall be entitled to admission as such Attorney or Solicitor, after service as a Clerk for a term of three years, instead of the term of five years, as now required.

AN ACT to amend the Sydney University Incorporation Act. 24 Vict., No. 13.

[Assented to 26th April, 1861.]

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Sydney University Incorporation Act, fourteenth Victoria, number thirty-one, in respect to the constitution of the Senate and the mode of electing the Fellows thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Repeal of ss. 5 & 7 of 14 Vic., No. 31.

I. The fifth and seventh sections of the Act fourteen Victoria, number thirty-one, are hereby repealed.

Certain Professors to be *ex officio* Members of Senate.

II. In addition to the number of sixteen Fellows of whom the Senate of the said University now consists, there shall not be fewer than three nor more than six *ex officio* Members, who shall be Professors of the said University in such branches of learning as the Senate shall from time to time, by any by-law in that behalf, select.

Professors, &c., to be Members, with the rights of full Graduates.

III. Every Professor and other Public Teacher and Examiner in the schools of the said University, every Principal of any Incorporated College within the said University, and every superior officer of the said University declared to be such by any by-law duly passed shall, during his tenure of such office in the University, but no longer, be a member of the said University with the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by persons holding any or either of the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine within the said University.

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How future vacancies of Fellows to be filled.

IV. Every Professor or other person so declared by this Act to be a Member of the said University, and every person having taken the degree of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, and keeping his name in accordance with any by-law in that behalf on the Register of the said University, shall have the same privilege as the existing Fellows now have of attending and voting at the election of Fellows, and every future vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise among the Fellows for the time being shall be filled up by the election at a meeting duly convened for the purpose of such other fit and proper person as may be elected to fill such vacancy by the majority of the following persons present at such meeting, viz.: Fellows of the Senate of the said University for the time being; Professors and other persons so as last aforesaid declared to be members of the said University; Graduates keeping their names on the Register of the University who shall have taken within the said University any or either of the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine: Provided that unless by death or resignation no such vacancy shall occur for any cause not previously specified by some by-law of the University duly passed.

Provost and Vice-Provost to be styled Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor.

V. The chief Officers of the University now called Provost and Vice-Provost respectively, shall hereafter be and be styled Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University: Provided that the present Provost and Vice-Provost shall be the first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively: And that all the provisions of the said Act of Incorporation now applicable to the Provost and Vice-Provost and to their respective offices shall apply to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor and their offices respectively.

Not to affect University beyond actual enactment.

VI. Nothing herein shall affect the said recited Act or any other Act or any Letters Patent or other instrument or by-law of or relating to the said University otherwise than as is by this Act expressly enacted.

Short Title.

VII. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

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AN ACT to empower the Senate of the University of Sydney to confer degrees in certain cases without Examination, and to give to Bachelors of Arts the right of voting in certain cases, 44 Vict., No. 22.

[Assented to 23rd March, 1881.]

Preamble. WHEREAS by the Act of Council, fourteenth Victoria, number thirty-one, intituled "An Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney," it is enacted that the University shall have power after examination to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine. And whereas it is expedient that the said Senate should be empowered to grant degrees without examination in the cases hereinafter specified: And whereas it is expedient to admit Bachelors of Arts in certain cases to have the right of voting for Fellows: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

Degrees may be granted in certain cases to Graduates of other Universities

I. Any degree which the Senate of the University of Sydney is now or may hereafter be empowered to confer, after examination, may, at the discretion of the said Senate, be conferred without examination in the said University upon any person who shall have obtained a corresponding or equivalent degree in any other University recognised by the By-Laws of the University of Sydney in force for the time being, and the person so admitted to such degrees shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as appertain to those who have taken the same degrees in the ordinary course in the University of Sydney.

By-laws.

II. The provisions of this Act shall be carried into effect in accordance with such By-Laws as may be made and approved in the manner prescribed by the said recited Act of Council.

Extension of powers of B.A. Degree.

III. From and after the passing of this Act every Bachelor of Arts of three years standing in the University of Sydney and of the full age of twenty-one years shall

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have the privilege of attending and voting at the election of Fellows of the University of Sydney.

IV. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the "Ad Eundem Degrees Act of 1881." Short Title.

An Act to enable the University of Sydney to grant Additional Degrees and Certificates in the nature of Degrees and for other purposes.

[Assented to 16th May, 1884.]

WHEREAS by the Act fourteenth Victoria number thirty-one power was given to the Senate of the University of Sydney to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts Master of Arts Bachelor of Laws Doctor of Laws Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine but no power was given to confer other degrees or certificates in the nature of degrees. And whereas it is expedient that the Senate should have extended power to confer degrees and certificates in the nature of degrees And whereas the Senate has agreed to admit women to certain privileges heretofore enjoyed by men within the University but doubts have arisen as to the power of the Senate in that respect under the said recited Act Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by authority of the same as follows: Preamble.

1. The Senate is hereby empowered to give instruction and grant such degrees and certificates in the nature of degrees as it shall think fit in all branches of knowledge except Theology or Divinity Provided that no student in the University shall be compelled to attend lectures upon or to pass examinations in any of the following subjects namely—Ethics Metaphysics and Modern History. Senate empowered to grant additional degrees and certificates.

2. All persons upon whom the Degree of Master or Doctor shall be conferred in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall have the same rights and privileges within the University hitherto enjoyed by graduates holding the degree of Master of Arts Doctor of Laws Status, &c., of Graduates under this Act.

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or Doctor of Medicine and all persons upon whom in pursuance of the said provisions the degree of Bachelor or any other certificate or qualifications which the Senate may by By-Law declare to be of equivalent rank to the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall have the same rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by Bachelors of Arts within the said University.

Women to be admitted to University privileges, &c.

3. The benefits and advantages of the University and the provisions of the Acts relating thereto shall be deemed to extend in all respects to women equally with men.

Short Title.

4. This Act may be cited as the "University Extension Act of 1884."

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ACTS RELATING TO COLLEGES WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY.

AN ACT to provide for the Establishment and Endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, 18 Vict., No. 37.

[Assented to 2nd December, 1854.]

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to encourage and assist the establishment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, in which Colleges systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations, shall be provided for students of the University: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Pecuniary endowment in aid of certain Colleges within the University of Sydney. I. Whenever any College shall have been established and incorporated by any Act of the Governor and Council as a College within the University of Sydney, and the founders of or subscribers to such College shall have complied with the conditions mentioned in the next section, such College shall be entitled to the endowments hereinafter severally mentioned, which said endowments shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony under warrants signed by the Governor.

Conditions of such Endowment. II. No such College, although incorporated, shall be entitled to such endowments unless and until the sum of ten thousand pounds, at the least, shall have been subscribed by its founders, and of that sum not less than four thousand pounds shall have been paid and invested in such manner as shall be approved of by the Governor and the residue shall have been to his satisfaction secured to be paid within three years next following; nor unless the whole of the said ten thousand pounds shall be devoted exclusively to the erection of College buildings, on land granted for that purpose by Her Majesty, to the University in trust for such College (if any shall be so granted, and if not, then upon land otherwise con-

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veyed to and accepted by the University in such trust), and it shall have been agreed by the founders that the entire amount shall be so expended, if the University so require, within five years next after the first payment on account of either of such endowments.

Endowment for Building

III. There shall be paid out of the General Revenue, in aid of the building fund of every College so incorporated, a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole twenty thousand pounds nor more than shall have been from time to time actually expended by the College out of its subscribed funds for the purpose of building.

Endowment for Principal's salary.

IV. There shall be paid out of the said General Revenue annually to such incorporated College in perpetuity, a sum of five hundred pounds for the use of and as a salary to the Principal of such College or in aid of such salary.

Conditions as to such Endowment

V. Every such Principal shall be entitled to the annual salary hereby provided for, on the production of his own certificate, at the time of each payment, that he has during the period to which it relates performed the duties of his office: Provided that he shall transmit to the Colonial Secretary, once in each year, a certificate to the like effect under the hands of such persons as shall be for that purpose appointed by the constitution or rules of the particular College.

Payment to first selected Principal.

VI. Where any person selected to be the Principal of any such College shall be out of this colony at the time of his appointment, no such certificate shall be required until after he shall have actually entered on his duties, but he shall be entitled to the salary (and the College to which he shall have been appointed may receive the same accordingly for his use) from the day of his embarkation for this Colony. Provided that every Principal shall actually enter on his duties within six months after such embarkation, unless the Governor, upon being satisfied that unavoidable obstacles have intervened, shall think fit to extend that term to nine months.

Accruing proceeds of subscribed Fund until expended in building.

VII. Until the subscribed fund shall be required for the erection of College buildings as aforesaid, the interest or other proceeds accruing from the investment thereof or of the portion remaining unexpended from time to

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time, may be applied to the general purposes of the College, as the governing body of such College may determine.

Students of Colleges to be members of University and attend lectures.

VIII. All Students in any such College shall immediately upon entering therein, matriculate in the University, and shall thereafter continue to be members thereof, and submit and be subject to the discipline thereof, and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for Honours and Degrees, with the exception (if thought fit by any such College) of the lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History.

Certificates as to religious attainments.

IX.* *And whereas it has been resolved by the Senate of the University of Sydney that Honours and Degrees shall not be given to any student who shall not produce testimonials of competent religious attainments, and it is expedient to give legal permanency to such resolution: Be it therefore enacted, that no Honour or Degree shall be conferred by the University on any Student who shall not produce from the Principal of his College, or (if not belonging to a College) from some religious teacher or responsible person accredited by the University, a Certificate that he is of competent religious attainments.*

X. The term Principal shall include Master, Warden, or any other head of a College.

An Act to Incorporate St. Paul's College as a College within the University of Sydney.—18 Vic.

[Assented to 1st December, 1854.]

Preamble.

Whereas considerable funds have been subscribed for the Institution and Endowment in the diocese of Sydney of a College within the University of Sydney in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland to be called St. Paul's College wherein due religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines and discipline of that Church shall be afforded and provisions be made as soon as may be practicable for the residence of students under proper academical control. And whereas

* By an Act passed during the Session of 1858, Clause IX. has been repealed.

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it is expedient that the said College to be governed by a Council consisting of the persons hereinafter mentioned should be incorporated: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:

St. Paul's College incorporated

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum of not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed or contributed for the endowment aforesaid and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose and that a Warden and Six Fellows for the Government of the said College in accordance with the constitution thereof as in this Act set forth have been duly appointed and elected respectively the same shall be notified by Proclamation in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* under the hand of the Governor and immediately upon such notification and from thenceforth the Warden and Fellows of the same College shall be and they are hereby constituted a Body Politic and Corporate by the name of "The Warden and Fellows of St. Paul's College" by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and shall have a Common Seal and shall sue and be sued or otherwise appear and answer and be answered and may take and hold to them and their successors by grant will or otherwise in perpetuity or for any term of life or years as well chattels and other personal property as lands buildings and other hereditaments and the same or any part thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise and also shall or may do all other things incidental or appertaining to a Body Politic and Corporate.

Restraining disposals of lands derived from the Crown.

II. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation or any person or persons seized of or entitled to lands in trust for the Corporation or for the purpose of the College to alienate mortgage charge or demise any lands or hereditaments granted to or in trust for the Corporation or for College purposes by her Majesty or her successors without the consent in writing of the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being.

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Warden and *Senior* Fellows to constitute a Council.

III. The said Body Politic or Corporate shall consist of a Warden and eighteen Fellows of whom six shall always be Clergymen in Priest's Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland and twelve shall be laymen **which said Eighteen Fellows shall elect six from their own body to be called Senior Fellows who shall appoint the Warden who shall not be one of themselves and the Warden and Six Senior Fellows for the time being shall together form a council to be called "The Council of St. Paul's College"* in which shall be vested at all times the Government in every respect of the College and all matters relating thereto.

Visitor.

IV. The Bishop of the Diocese of Sydney shall be Visitor of the College with all such powers as by law appertain to the office of visitor of a College.

Warden and Vice-Warden.

V. The Warden shall always be a Clergyman in Priest's Orders of the aforesaid United Church and he shall have power to appoint a Vice-Warden who shall in the Warden's absence have all the powers and discharge all the duties of a Warden.

Removal or Suspension.

VI. The Warden and Vice-Warden shall be respectively liable to removal or suspension for sufficient cause by the *Senior* Fellows subject to an appeal to the Visitor, and the Vice-Warden shall also be liable to removal or suspension by the Warden subject to an appeal to the *Senior* Fellows.

Senior Fellows.

VII. Of the *Senior* Fellows three shall always be Clergymen in Priest's Orders as aforesaid and the other three shall be laymen.

Vacancies.

VIII. All vacancies in the office of Warden or in the number of Fellows or *Senior* Fellows occasioned by death resignation or removal or other cause shall as soon as conveniently may be after the vacancy (on notification of the fact under the hand of two Fellows or *Senior* Fellows) be supplied in the manner following that is to say in the Office of Warden by the *Senior* Fellows in the Office or place of *Senior* Fellow by the twelve other Fellows from their own body and in the place or post of Fellows by the remaining Fellows.

* Repealed as regards the distinction between Senior and Junior Fellows by an Act passed in 1857.

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Election of Fellows.

IX. Provided that the first eighteen Fellows shall be elected by the subscribers to the funds of the College in such manner as they shall among themselves appoint and that all vacancies in the number of Fellows (not being *Senior* Fellows) as soon as there shall be twenty Members of the College who are graduates of the University continuing on the books of the College shall be supplied by election by such graduates in such manner as the Council may appoint.

Saint Paul's College to be a College of and within the University.

X. The College of St. Paul hereby incorporated shall be a College of and within the University of Sydney and all Students in the College shall immediately upon entering therein matriculate in the said University and shall submit and be subject to the discipline thereof and shall continue in the College so long only as they shall be Members of the University and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the Lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for honours and degrees with the exception (if thought fit by the Council) of the lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics and Modern History.

Clergy resident in the College.

XI. In case a Church Constitution for the aforesaid United Church within this Colony shall be hereafter established by any Act or Statute passed for that purpose every Clergyman resident in the College shall be subject to all such regulations as may (by or in pursuance of such Church Constitution) be enacted for the government of the Clergy in general.

Power to make By-laws.

XII. The Council of the College shall have power from time to time to make and establish all such By-laws and Rules for carrying into effect the several provisions and objects for this Act and particularly for declaring the causes which shall create vacancies in the office of Fellow or *Senior* Fellow and directing who shall preside at meetings of the Council and of the Fellows and for the management of the College and prescribing the duties of the several offices thereof and of the Warden and Vice-Warden and the ordering of all things in and connected with the College and the discipline thereof to the promotion of religion and learning as to the said Council shall seem expedient, and such Laws and Rules or any of them from time to time to alter or revoke or to substitute others in their place.

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By-laws to be laid before the Legislature.

XIII. Provided that every such By-law and Rule shall be transmitted to the Governor within thirty days after being made to be by him laid before the Legislative Council or Houses of the Legislature of the Colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

Control over Students.

XIV. Provided also that the Warden or Vice-Warden of the College subject only to the Laws and Rules so made shall have the general superintendence and control of the Students and of the Institution.

Vote and Quorum at Meetings.

XV. The votes at all meetings of the Fellows or *Senior* Fellows or Council (except votes for a *Senior* Fellow or the appointment of a Warden) shall be taken exclusively of the person presiding unless there shall be an equality of votes and in every case where all the Fellows or *Senior* Fellows resident within fifty miles of Sydney entitled to attend shall have had notice of the time and place of intended meeting one clerical and one lay Member of the Council with the Warden shall constitute a meeting of the Council and two clerical and two lay Fellows with one presiding Fellow shall constitute a meeting of the Fellows and the votes and proceedings of the majority at any such meeting shall be taken and accepted as the votes and proceedings of the Council or Fellows respectively.

Special power by By-laws.

XVI. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Council by any By-law or By-laws by them made and assented to by the Fellows to ordain and appoint that the person presiding at any meeting whether of the Council or the Fellows or the *Senior* Fellows shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote and to alter the mode of supplying vacancies in the office of Fellow by ordaining and appointing that such vacancies until twenty Graduates have become qualified as electors shall be supplied by the remaining Fellows and the Graduates (continuing on the books of the College) jointly.

Temporary vacancies not to prejudice the Corporation.

XVII. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the offices of Warden or in the number of Fellows or *Senior* Fellows of the College shall be deemed in any way to affect the constitution of the College or its privileges or its status as an incorporated body.

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An Act to Enlarge the Council of St. Paul's College. 21 Vic.

[Assented to 15th December, 1857.]

Preamble. Whereas by an Act passed in the eighteenth year of her Majesty for the incorporation of St. Paul's College, it was enacted that the Fellows of the College should elect six of their own body to be called Senior Fellows, who, with the Warden, shall form the Council of the College. And whereas it is deemed expedient by the Warden, Senior Fellows, and Fellows of the said College that the Council thereof should in future consist of the Warden and all the Fellows without distinction, but that change can only be effected by the authority of the Legislature. Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Council to consist of a Warden and eighteen Fellows. I. After the passing of this Act the distinction between "Fellows" and "Senior Fellows" of St. Paul's College shall cease, and no Senior Fellow be elected; and the Council of the College shall consist of the Warden and eighteen Fellows for the time being, and in those Fellows the powers now residing exclusively in the Senior Fellows shall be vested.

Vacancies in the office of Fellow. II. Every vacancy hereafter arising in the number of Fellows shall be notified to the remaining Fellows by the Warden on the requisition in writing of any two Fellows, and he shall, as soon afterwards as may be practicable, convene a meeting of the Fellows to supply such vacancy.

Quorum of Fellows. III. Before any meeting of the Council or Fellows shall take place, every Fellow resident within fifty miles of Sydney shall have reasonable notice of the day and place of meeting, and two Clerical and two Lay Fellows, exclusive of the Warden or presiding Fellow, shall constitute a quorum.

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An Act to Incorporate St. John's College as a College within the University of Sydney. 21 Vic.

[Assented to 15th December, 1857.]

Preamble. Whereas considerable funds have been subscribed for the Institution and Endowment in the Archdiocese of Sydney of a Roman Catholic College within the University of Sydney, to be called "The College of St. John the Evangelist," wherein the students shall receive systematic religious instruction and be brought up in the doctrines and disciplines of the Roman Catholic Church, and provision be made for the residence of the students and their preparation for the University Lectures and Examinations under Collegiate control. And whereas it is expedient that the said College should be incorporated. Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Saint John's College incorporated. I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed or contributed for the endowment aforesaid, and that the amount has either been paid, or secured to be paid, for that purpose, and that a Rector and eighteen Fellows for the Government of the said College, in accordance with the constitution thereof, as in this Act set forth, have been duly appointed and elected respectively, the same shall be notified by proclamation in the New South Wales *Government Gazette*, under the hand of the Governor, and immediately upon such notification, and from thenceforth, the Rector and Fellows of the said College shall be, and they are hereby constituted, a Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the "Rector and Fellows of St. John's College," by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued or otherwise appear and answer and be answered, and may take and hold to them and their successors by grant, will, or otherwise, in perpetuity or for any term of life or years, as well chattels and other personal property as lands, buildings, and other hereditaments, and the same or any part

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thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise, and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a Body Politic and Corporate.

Restraining disposal of land derived from the Crown.

II. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation, or any person or persons seized of or entitled to lands in trust for the Corporation or for the purposes of the College, to alienate, mortgage, charge, or demise any land or hereditaments granted to or in trust for the Corporation or for College purposes by her Majesty or her successors without the consent in writing of the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being.

Rector and Fellows to constitute a Council.

III. The said Body Politic or Corporate shall consist of a Rector and eighteen Fellows, of whom six shall always be duly approved Priests and twelve shall be laymen, which said eighteen Fellows shall appoint the Rector, who shall not be one of themselves; and the Rector and Fellows for the time being shall together form a Council to be called "The Council of St. John's College," in which shall be vested at all times the government in every respect of the College and all matters relating thereto.

Visitor.

IV. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney shall be Visitor of the College, with all such powers as by law appertain to the office of Visitor to a College.

Rector and Vice-Rector.

V. The Rector shall always be a duly approved Priest, and the Council shall have power to appoint a Vice-Rector, who shall, in the Rector's absence, have all the powers and discharge all the duties of Rector.

Removal or suspension.

VI. The Rector and Vice-Rector shall be respectively liable to removal or suspension for sufficient cause by the Fellows, subject to an appeal to the Visitor.

Vacancies.

VII. All vacancies in the office of Rector or in the number of Fellows occasioned by death, resignation, or removal, or other cause, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the vacancy (on notification of the fact under the hand of two Fellows), be supplied in the manner following, that is to say, in the office of Rector by the Fellows, and in the place or post of Fellows by the remaining Fellows.

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Election of Fellows.

VIII. Provided that the first eighteen Fellows shall be elected by the subscribers to the funds of the College at a meeting of the subscribers, to be convened by the Visitor by notice in one or more newspapers published in Sydney at least one fortnight before the day appointed for such meeting. And that all vacancies in the number of Fellows, so soon as there shall be twenty members of the College who are Graduates of the University continuing on the books of the College, shall be supplied by the remaining Fellows and the said Graduates in such manner as the Council may appoint.

Saint John's College to be a College of and within the University.

IX. The College of St. John, hereby incorporated, shall be a College of and within the University of Sydney, and all Students in the College shall, immediately upon entering therein, matriculate in the said University, and shall thereafter continue to be members thereof, and submit and be subject to the discipline thereof, and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for Honours and Degrees, with the exception (if thought fit by the Council) of the lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History.

Power to make By-Laws.

X. The Council of the College shall have power from time to time to make and establish all such By-Laws and Rules for carrying into effect the several provisions and objects of this Act, and particularly for declaring the causes which shall create vacancies in the office of Fellow, and directing who shall preside at meetings of the Council and of the Fellows, and for the management of the College, and prescribing the duties of the several officers thereof, and of the Rector and Vice-Rector, and the ordering of all things in and connected with the College, and of the discipline thereof, as to the said Council shall seem expedient, and such Laws and Rules or any of them from time to time to alter or revoke or to substitute others in their place.

By-Laws to be laid before Parliament.

XI. Provided that every such By-Law and Rule shall be transmitted to the Governor within thirty days after being made, to be by him laid before the House of Parliament of the Colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

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Control over Students.

XII. Provided also that the Rector or Vice-Rector of the College, subject only to the Laws and Rules so made, shall have the general superintendence and control of the Students and of the Institution.

Vote and Quorum at Meetings.

XIII. The votes at all meetings of the Council (except votes for the appointment of a Rector) shall be taken exclusively of the person presiding unless there shall be an equality of votes, in which case he shall have a casting vote, and in every case where all the Fellows resident within fifty miles of Sydney entitled to attend shall have had notice of the time and place of intended meeting, one clerical and two lay Members of the Council, with the Rector, shall constitute a meeting of the Council, and the votes and proceedings of the majority at any such meeting shall be taken and accepted as the votes and proceedings of the Council or Fellows respectively.

Special power by By-Laws.

XIV. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Council by any By-law or By-laws to alter the mode of supplying vacancies in the office of Fellow by ordaining and appointing that such vacancies, until twenty Graduates have become qualified as electors, shall be supplied by the remaining Fellows and the Graduates (continuing on the books of the College) jointly.

Temporary vacancies not to prejudice the Corporation

XV. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the office of Rector or in the number of Fellows in the College shall be deemed in any way to affect the constitution of the College or its privileges or status as an incorporated body.

An Act to Incorporate St. Andrew's College as a College within the University of Sydney. 31 Vic.

[Assented to 12th December, 1867.]

Preamble.

Whereas by an Act eighteenth Victoria number thirty-seven provision has been made for encouraging and assisting the establishment of Colleges within the University of Sydney: And whereas it is proposed to institute and endow such a College within the said University, to be called "St. Andrew's College," wherein may be afforded to Presbyterian and other Students residence and domestic supervision, with

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systematic religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and also efficient tutorial assistance in their preparation for the University lectures and examinations: And whereas it is expedient that the said College be incorporated: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Saint Andrew's College incorporated.

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed for the endowment aforesaid, and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose in accordance with Section II. of eighteenth Victoria number thirty-seven, and that a Principal and twelve Councillors for the government of the said College in accordance with the constitution thereof, as in this Act set forth, have been duly elected and appointed, the same shall be notified by proclamation in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* under the hand of the Governor, and immediately upon such notification and from thenceforth the Principal and Councillors of the said College shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Principal and Councillors of Saint Andrew's College," by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued, or otherwise appear and answer and be answered, and may take and hold to them and to their successors by grant, will, or otherwise in perpetuity, or for any term of life or years, as well chattels and other personal property as lands, buildings, and hereditaments, and the same or any part thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise, and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a Body Politic and Corporate.

Restraining disposal of land derived from the Crown.

II. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation or any person or persons seized of or entitled to lands in trust for the Corporation or for College purposes to alienate, mortgage, charge, or demise any lands or hereditaments granted to or in trust

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for the Corporation or for College purposes by her Majesty or her successors without the consent in writing of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being.

Constitution of Council.

III. The Principal, who shall also be a Councillor, and shall always be a duly ordained Presbyterian Minister holding and prepared to subscribe (when called on so to do) the standards of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, shall be chosen and appointed by the said twelve Councillors, of whom four, but not more, shall be ordained Ministers of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and all Tutors and Professors of the College shall be chosen and appointed by said Principal and Councillors.

Powers of Council.

IV. The Principal and said twelve Councillors for the time being, of whom five shall be a quorum, shall together form a Council, to be called "The Council of St. Andrew's College," in which shall be vested at all times the government in every respect of the College and all matters relating thereto. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the office of Principal, or in the number of Councillors of the College, shall be deemed in any way to affect the constitution of the College or its privileges or status as an incorporated body.

Mode of election of Councillors.

V. The first twelve Councillors shall be elected by the subscribers to the funds of the College; every subscriber of One Pound paid to have one vote, every subscriber of Ten Pounds to have two votes, every subscriber of Twenty-five Pounds three votes, and every subscriber of Fifty Pounds or upwards to have four votes; all such votes to be given by ballot, and subscribers not present at any meeting for such purpose who may authorise in writing any other subscriber shall be allowed to vote by proxy.

Vacancies, how filled up

VI. All future vacancies, either in the office of Principal or in the number of Councillors, shall be filled up by election by the remaining Councillors and such Graduates of the University as still continue on the books of the College. Provided always, that no person shall be deemed eligible as a Councillor who is not a member of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

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Visitor.

VII. The Moderator for the time being of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales shall be the Visitor of the College, and shall have the right to visit the College at any time to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and to see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed.

Removal and suspension.

VIII. The Principal and Professors or Tutors shall be liable respectively to removal or suspension for a sufficient cause by the Council, subject to an appeal to the Visitor, in any case involving the moral character of any of them. Provided that if the ground of complaint shall concern the theological or religious doctrines or teaching of the Principal and Tutors or Professors, or any of them, the Councillors shall not adjudicate thereon, but shall remit the same for trial to the Presbytery of Sydney, subject to an appeal to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

Power of making By-laws.

IX. The Council of the College shall have power from time to time to make and establish all such By-laws and Rules for carrying into effect the several provisions and objects of this Act as to the said Council shall seem expedient, and such laws and rules from time to time to alter and revoke or to substitute others in their places. Provided that every such By-law and Rule shall be transmitted to the Governor within thirty days after being made to be by him laid before the House of Parliament of the colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

Residence after graduation.

X. The College of St. Andrew's hereby incorporated shall be a College of and within the University of Sydney, and all Students in the College shall immediately upon entering therein matriculate in the said University, and shall be subject to the discipline thereof, and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the Lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for Honours and Degrees, with the exception (if thought fit by the Council) of the Lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics and Modern History. But Students, after taking their degrees at the University, may continue in the College

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for a period not exceeding four years for the purpose of prosecuting such branches of learning as may not be taught in the University.

Deed of Grant, how to be construed.

XI. And whereas in the deed of grant to the University of Sydney of land in trust for certain Colleges when the founders of the same shall have complied with the conditions of public endowment as therein mentioned a portion of the said land is vested in the Senate of the University in trust for a College in connection with the "Church of Scotland," the phrase "Church of Scotland" shall be understood to signify the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

AN ACT to establish and endow a College for Women within the University of Sydney. 53 Vic., No. 10.

[Assented to 21st September, 1889.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the Act eighteenth Victoria number thirty-seven, after reciting that it was expedient to encourage and assist the establishment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, in which Colleges systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations should be provided for students of the University, it is enacted that when any College shall have been established and incorporated by an Act of the Governor and Council as a College within the said University, and the founders or subscribers to such College shall have complied with the conditions mentioned in the second section of that Act, such College shall be entitled to the endowments thereinafter severally mentioned: And whereas several Colleges connected with as many religious denominations were afterwards so established and incorporated, and brought within the benefit of the said Act: And whereas a by-law of the University was passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, admitting women to all the rights, advantages, and privileges of the University equally with men: and by the "University Extension Act of 1884," it was enacted that the benefits and advantages of the University and the provisions of the Acts relating thereto shall be deemed to

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extend in all respects to women equally with men: And whereas in pursuance of such by-law and last mentioned Act women have been admitted as students and as graduates of the University—and there are at present twenty-two such students, and a large increase in their number is expected and would probably be encouraged by the establishment of a University College of residence for women: And whereas at a public meeting held in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, 25 March. resolutions were passed to the effect that it was desirable to establish such College on the basis of the "General Affiliated Colleges Act" (being the Act first abovc-mentioned), but at a lower scale of cost to subscribers and to the public revenue than therein contemplated, and that (by reason of the impracticability of providing for the establishment of several Women's Colleges attached to separate religious denominations, whether otherwise desirable or not so) the systematic religious education required by that Act for the Colleges therein contemplated, should in the case of the proposed College for Women be subject to the following provisions, that is to say:—That no religious catechism or formulary, which is distinctive of any particular denomination, should be taught, and no attempt should be made to attach students to any particular denomination, and that any student should be excused from attendance upon religious instruction or religious observances on express declaration that she has conscientious objections thereto. And whereas the Senate of the University has recently resolved that it will receive the proposed College for Women into affiliation in the event of its being established and endowed by the authority of Parliament, and that it will dedicate to it a site for necessary buildings and recreation grounds, provided that the College be established and endowed within four years. And whereas it was agreed at the said public meeting that the governing body of the College should be composed of twelve members, of whom not less than four should be women, to be elected in the first instance by the subscribers, and subsequently in such manner as might be determined, together with two members of the Senate of the University, to be appointed by the Senate from time to time. And whereas considerable, but not yet

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sufficient, private contributions have already been made towards the establishment of the said College, under and in furtherance of the said resolutions. And whereas it is expedient to provide by law for the establishment, incorporation, and endowment of such College upon the basis hereinbefore mentioned and in manner hereinafter contained: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Incorporation.

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum not less than five thousand pounds has been subscribed for or otherwise contributed towards the endowment of the proposed College for Women, and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose in accordance with section two of the said first recited Act, and that twelve elected Councillors for the government of the said College in accordance with the constitution thereof, as in this Act set forth, have been duly elected, the same shall be notified by proclamation in the New South Wales *Government Gazette*, under the hand of the Governor; and immediately upon such notification and from thenceforth the Principal and Councillors of the said College shall be, and they are hereby constituted, a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Council of the Women's College," by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued or otherwise appear and answer and be answered, and may take and hold to them and to their successors by grant, will, or otherwise, in perpetuity, or for any term of life or years, as well chattels and other personal property, as lands, buildings, and hereditaments, and may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise the same or any part thereof, other than the land which may be granted to it as a site for buildings and recreation grounds for such College, and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a body politic and corporate, and there shall be vested in the said Council the government in all respects of the said College and all matters relating thereto.

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Endowment for building.

II. Upon such incorporation there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue in aid of the buildings of the said College, a sum or sums not exceeding five thousand pounds in the whole, nor more than shall have been from time to time actually expended by the College out of the subscribed funds for the purpose of building, which said sum or sums shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony under warrants signed by the Governor.

Endowment for Principal

III. There shall also be paid in like manner out of the said Consolidated Revenue annually to such incorporated College in perpetuity, but upon the conditions named in the fifth and sixth sections of the said first recited Act, a sum of five hundred pounds for the use of and as salary to the Principal of the said College or in aid of such salary.

Constitution of Council.

IV. The said body politic and corporate shall consist of twelve elected Councillors and two *ex officio* Councillors and a Principal, as hereinafter mentioned; and for the purpose of the first appointment of elected Councillors a meeting of the subscribers and contributors to the said Endowment Fund shall be convened by the Chancellor of the University, and at such meeting, or at an adjournment thereof, there shall be elected twelve Councillors of the College, of whom at least four shall be women, and who shall be elected by the subscribers and contributors to the said fund and the executors or administrators of any deceased person who shall have bequeathed or given in his lifetime any sum of money towards the said College—being, each subscriber or contributor (including such executors and administrators) of one pound paid, to have one vote; every subscriber of ten pounds to have two votes; every subscriber of twenty-five pounds to have three votes; every subscriber of fifty pounds to have four votes; and every subscriber of one hundred pounds or upwards to have five votes. All such votes shall be given by ballot, and subscribers not present at any meeting for such purpose who may authorise in writing any other subscriber shall be allowed to vote by proxy.

Retirement of Councillors.

V. The Councillors first elected shall retire in manner following—that is to say, four, to be selected by ballot, at the end of four years; four, selected in like manner,

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at the end of five years; and the remaining four at the end of six years. But such retiring Councillors shall in all cases be eligible for re-election, and they shall respectively continue in office until their successors shall have been elected.

Election to vacancies.

VI. All future vacancies in the Council shall be filled up in such manner as the Council shall appoint by the remaining Councillors and such members of the College as shall have become graduates of the University of at least three years' standing, and of the full age of twenty-one, who shall continue on the books of the College: Provided that all such elections shall be for the term of five years only, subject to eligibility for re-election; and that all casual vacancies by death, resignation, or other cause determined by the By-laws of the Corporation, shall be filled up for the residue only of the term of office held by the Councillor in respect of whom any such vacancy shall have arisen, but with like eligibility for re-election.

Senate of University to appoint two members.

Principal to be a member.

VII. The Senate of the University shall from time to time nominate two members of the Senate to be Councillors of the said College, and such persons so nominated shall be *ex officio* members of the Council during the periods for which they shall respectively be so nominated. The Principal shall also be a member of the said Council *ex officio*.

Quorum.

Casual vacancies not to prejudice.

VIII. Five members shall constitute a quorum of the Council, subject to such conditions as to the due convening of meetings of the Council as shall have been determined on. Provided that no temporary vacancy in the office of Principal, or in the number of Councillors, shall be deemed in any way to affect the constitution of the College or its privileges or status as an incorporated body.

Visitor.

IX. The Chancellor of the University, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall be the Visitor of the College, and shall have the right to visit the College at any time, and with or without some other member of the University Senate, to examine the manner in which it is conducted, and to see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed, and shall possess all other such powers as by law appertain to the office of Visitor to a College.

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Purposes of College.

X. The College shall provide residence and domestic supervision for women students of the University of all religious denominations without any distinction whatever, together with efficient tutorial assistance in their preparation for the University lectures and examinations.

Religious Instruction.

XI. The systematic religious instruction required to be imparted to students by the "General Affiliated Colleges Act" shall, in the case of the proposed College for Women, be subject to the following provisions, that is to say:—That no religious catechism or formulary, which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught, and no attempt shall be made to attach students to any particular denomination, and that any student shall be excused from attendance upon religious instruction or religious observances on express declaration that she has conscientious objections thereto.

Principal.

XII. The Principal, who shall be a woman, shall be appointed by the Council, and shall be liable to removal or suspension for sufficient cause by the Council, subject to an appeal to the Visitor; and shall, subject to the by-laws and rules of the College, and to the directions of the Council, have the general superintendence and control of the students and of the institution.

Students of the College to become members of the University and attend lectures.

XIII. All students in such College not already matriculated shall, so soon as shall be practicable, matriculate in the University, and shall continue to be members thereof, and submit to and be subject to the discipline thereof; and shall be required duly to attend the lectures of the University in those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for degrees, with the exception, if thought fit by any such student, of the lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History.

By-laws.

XIV. The Council of the College shall have power from time to time to make and establish all such by-laws and rules for carrying into effect the several provisions and objects of this Act as to the said Council shall seem expedient, and such by-laws from time to time to alter and revoke or to substitute others in their places. Provided that every such by-law and rule shall

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be transmitted to the Governor within thirty days after being made, to be by him laid before the Houses of Parliament of the colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

An Act to incorporate the "Prince Alfred Hospital." 30 Vic.

[Assented to 3rd April, 1873.]

By this Act the Prince Alfred Hospital was incorporated with all usual powers, including the right to hold land; and it was recited that a portion of the land originally granted to the University in the year 1855 was intended to be resumed by Her Majesty, under Act of the Legislature (*see post*), in order that the same might be granted for the purposes of the Hospital; and it was provided that there should be a Board of fifteen Directors, consisting of ten members to be elected by the subscribers, and of the Chancellor of the University for the time being, and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for the time being, and three other persons to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

Note.—The exemption here spoken of as intended to be made by Her Majesty by Act of the Legislature, and which was effected by the next following Act, was to be made in accordance with a previous consent of the Senate, on condition that the Hospital should be connected with the University for the purposes of Medical instruction, which condition is here partially acted upon by the appointment of the Chancellor and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University as members of the Board of Directors, and by a clause empowering the Directors to make provision for the appointment and support of a Medical School and a nursing and training staff.

An Act to authorise the resumption by the Crown and dedication as a site for the Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital of a portion of the land Granted to the University of Sydney. 36 Vic. No. 28.

[Assented to 25th April, 1873.]

Preamble. Whereas by a deed of grant under the Great Seal of the Colony, and dated the eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

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fifty-five, the land in the said deed particularly described was granted unto the University of Sydney and their successors for ever, for the purposes and upon the trusts therein specified and declared as to four several portions of the said land so thereby granted, to consist each of not less than eighteen acres, to be selected by the Senate of the said University, that is to say, as to one such portion of the said land hereby granted upon trust when and so soon as a College in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland shall have been duly established and incorporated as a College within the said University, and the founders thereof, or subscribers to the same, shall have complied with the conditions of public endowment mentioned in the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council, passed in the eighteenth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled "*An Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney*," to make and execute a sub-grant of such piece or parcel of land to Trustees for such College for the purposes and upon the conditions hereinafter in the said deed of grant mentioned. And as to each of the three other such portions of the land by the said deed granted to the said University upon the like trusts for a College in connection with each of the respectivê Churches of Rome, Scotland and the Religious Society denominated "Wesleyan Methodists," when such College should have been in like manner established and incorporated as a College within the said University, and the founders thereof, or subscribers to the same, should have complied with the said conditions of public endowment respectively. And whereas it was in the presents now under recital provided that the said University should not be obliged to make any such sub-grant upon trust for any or either of such Colleges which should not have become so established and incorporated, or whereof the founders or subscribers to the same should not have complied with the said conditions of public endowment within five years from the date of the issue of the said presents. And it was therein further provided, that if any or either of the above declared trusts should lapse by reason of such failure as in the preceding proviso mentioned, or if any or either of the said four portions of land so set apart for sub-

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grants as thereinbefore provided should, after the sub-grant thereafter, (in accordance with the provisions therein contained) become re-vested in the said University under or by virtue of the said proviso, then, and in either of such cases, the said University should hold the portions or portion of land in respect to which any such lapse should have occurred, or which should have become re-vested as aforesaid upon trust to make and execute such sub-grant or sub-grants thereof, or of any portion or portions thereof respectively, as should be in that behalf directed by the Governor for the time being with the advice of the Executive Council upon trust for such College or Colleges within the said University as the said Governor and Executive Council should think fit, and as should be in Her Majesty's behalf named and declared by an instrument or instruments to be executed by the Governor for the time being under the Great Seal of the Colony, and whereas one of such portions of land so set apart as aforesaid, being the portion selected by the Senate of the said University, for the Religious Society denominated "Wesleyan Methodists" in accordance with the provisions in the said deed contained in that behalf, has lapsed by reason of the non-compliance of the Religious Society as aforesaid with the said conditions of public endowment within the said period of five years. And whereas it has been considered desirable that so much of the said lapsed portion of land as is more particularly described in the Schedule hereto shall be resumed by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in order that a grant thereof should, in accordance with the conditions and subject to the trusts hereinafter specified and declared, be made to the subscribers towards a fund to be devoted to the erection of a hospital to commemorate the preservation of the life of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, which said subscribers were incorporated by an Act of the Legislature passed during this present session of Parliament, by the name of "The Prince Alfred Hospital." And whereas the Senate of the said University have consented to such resumption and grant, and the Trustees of the said fund, on behalf of the said subscribers thereto, are desirous that the same should be carried into effect. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the

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advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Resumption of part of University land by the Crown

I. The land described in the Schedule hereto, and being part of the said lapsed portion of land hereinbefore referred to, and containing by measurement eleven acres, three roods, and twenty-six perches, more or less, shall be and the same is hereby resumed by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, free from all trusts, conditions, and provisions respecting the same contained in the said in part recited deed of grant; and the same land, subject to the conditions, reservations, and provisions hereinafter contained, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said body corporate or incorporated by the name of the "Prince Alfred Hospital."

and vesting thereof in the "Prince Alfred Hospital."

Conditions on which land is to be held.

II. The said body corporate shall hold the said land subject to the conditions, reservations, and provisions following, that is to say:

(1.) They, the said body corporate, shall, within three years from the time of the passing of this Act, commence the erection of the Hospital mentioned in the next preceding section.

(2.) They shall expend on the erection of the said Hospital and the buildings connected therewith a sum of not less than fifteen thousand pounds.

(3.) The said Hospital, when completed and ready for the reception of inmates, shall be open for the reception of all persons without any distinction whatsoever.

(4.) The said body corporate shall reserve, for the establishment by the University of a Medical School in connection with the said Hospital, a portion of the said land not being less than two nor more than three acres.

(5.) They shall make proper provision for the drainage and sewerage of the said Hospital and carry out the same, subject to the approval of the Senate of the said University.

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(6.) They shall submit for approval of the said Senate all plans and elevations for the said Hospital and all buildings connected therewith, and also all plans for laying out the grounds to be used in connection with such Hospital and buildings.

(7.) There shall be reserved for the use of the public a road or pathway through the said portion of land of such width and between such points as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may prescribe on that behalf.

And upon the breach of any of the said conditions it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to resume the said portion of land together with all buildings erected thereon for the use of Her Majesty her heirs and successors.

Power to appoint Medical and Surgical officers of Hospital.

III. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the "Prince Alfred Hospital Act," all appointments of the Medical or Surgical officers of the said Hospital shall be vested in the Board, to consist of the Senate of the said University and the Directors of the said Hospital acting conjointly, and the power of making any such appointment may be exercised at any meeting or adjourned meeting of such Board by a majority of the members thereof, at which meeting there shall be present not fewer members than a quorum of such Senate, as defined by the Act 16 Victoria No. 28, and a quorum of the Directors of the said Hospital.

By-laws regulating appointments, &c., in Medical School, course of studies in Hospital, &c.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University to make By-laws regulating the mode of appointment of Professors and Lecturers on the staff of the said Medical School and for the Board, described in the next preceding section, to make By-laws regulating the mode in which the Students of the said Medical School shall have access to and the course of studies to be pursued in the said Hospital. And such By-laws shall, on approval by the Governor with the advice aforesaid, be binding on the said University and on the Prince Alfred Hospital, and shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after such approval

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if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing Session thereof.

V. This Act may be cited as the "Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital Site Dedication Act, 1873." Short title.

SCHEDULE.

Eleven acres three roods six perches County of Cumberland Parish of Petersham (portion of the University lands) commencing on the eastern building line of the Missenden Road at the southern corner of the St. John's College grant and bounded thence on the west by that building line bearing south twenty-four degrees twenty-six minutes east eight chains and nine links on the south by a line bearing sixty-five degrees thirty-four minutes east nine chains and fifty-four links to the left bank of a watercourse on the east by that watercourse downwards to its intersection therewith by the north-easterly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of the aforesaid St. John's College grant and on the north-west by a line partly forming the south-eastern boundary of that grant bearing south thirty-four degrees thirty-five minutes west thirteen chains and forty-four links to the point of commencement.

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BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

All By-laws heretofore passed by the Senate and now in force are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following By-laws shall be and are hereby declared to be the By-laws under which the University of Sydney shall henceforth be governed. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to revive any By-law previously repealed, or to prejudice any matter already done or commenced under any By-law hitherto in force.

CHAPTER I.—THE CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR.

1.—The election to the office of Chancellor shall take place at a duly convened meeting of the Senate to be held in Lent Term. 5-7-87

2.—The Chancellor shall be elected for a period of three years (except as hereinafter provided) to be computed from the date of election, but shall be eligible for re-election. 5-7-87

3.—In the event of the office of Chancellor becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate, and the Chancellor so appointed shall hold office until the Lent Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election. 5-7-87

4.—The election of Vice-Chancellor shall take place annually at a duly convened meeting of the Senate, to be held in Lent Term, except as in cases otherwise provided by the Act of Incorporation. 5-7-87

5.—The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be members *ex-officio* of every Faculty, Board, or Committee appointed by any By-law or otherwise by the Senate; and at every meeting of any such Faculty, Board, or Committee, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, the Chairman shall preside, or in his absence a member elected for that sitting. The President at such meetings shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes a second or casting vote. 6-5-90

NOTE.—The dates in the margin are the dates of the approval of the various By-laws by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

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Chapter II.—SENATE.

Meetings and Rules of Procedure.

7-11-93 1.—The Senate shall meet on the first Monday in every month, or on the nearest convenient day should such first Monday be a public holiday, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business.

5-7-87 2.—At any time in the interval between such meetings it shall be competent for the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, in any case of emergency, to call a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be, for the consideration of any business which he may wish to submit to them.

5-7-87 3.—Upon the written requisition of any three members the Chancellor, or in his absenco the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of seven days from the receipt of such requisition.

5-7-87 4.—Except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, no motion initiating a subject for discussion shall be made but in pursuance of notice given at the previous meeting, and every such notice shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Registrar for that purpose.

5-7-87 5.—The Registrar shall issue to each member of the Senate a summons with a written specification of the various matters to be considered at the next meeting of the Senate, whether such meeting be an ordinary or special one; and such summons, except in any case of emergency, as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previous to such meeting.

5-7-87 6.—In the event of a quorum of the Senate not being present at any meeting within half an hour after the hour appointed the members then present may appoint any convenient future day, of which at least three days' notice shall be given by the Registrar in the usual manner.

5-7-87 7.—All the proceedings of the Senate shall be entered in a journal, and at the opening of each meeting the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read and confirmed, and the signature of the chairman then presiding shall be attached thereto.

18-7-93 8.—If any Fellow shall, without leave from the Senate, be absent from the aforesaid meetings for six consecutive calendar months his fellowship shall, *ipso facto*, become vacant; provided that, in computing the said six consecutive months, the month of January shall not be taken into account.

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ELECTION TO VACANCIES.

9.—At the first meeting of the Senate after the occurrence of a vacancy among the Fellows, a day shall be fixed for a Convocation for the election of a successor, such day to be within sixty days from the date of such Senate meeting, and to be announced at least thirty days before such Convocation, by notice posted at the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers. Due notice shall also be given of the day on which a ballot shall be taken, should such be required. Provided that no Convocation shall be held in the month of January. 5-7-87

10.—No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy among the Fellows unless his candidature shall have been communicated to the Registrar under the hands of two qualified* voters ten clear days at least before the intended Convocation, and seven clear days at least after the fixing of the day for such Convocation; and it shall be the duty of that officer to cause the name of such person and the fact of his candidature to be forthwith advertised in one or more of the daily newspapers published in Sydney, and to be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for eight clear days at least before such Convocation. 5-7-87

11.—The Convocation for the election of a Fellow shall be held in the University,† and shall be presided over in the same manner as if it were a meeting of the Senate. Every candidate submitted for election must be proposed and seconded by legally qualified voters. If one candidate only or one only for each vacancy be so proposed and seconded, then such candidate or candidates shall be declared by the President to be duly elected. But if more candidates are proposed and seconded than there are vacancies in the Senate to be filled at such Convocation, a show of hands shall be taken; and unless a ballot be demanded by at least two members of Convocation then present, the President shall declare the candidate or candidates in whose favour there shall be the greatest show of hands to be duly elected. Should a ballot be demanded it shall be conducted in the following manner: 5-7-87

(*a*) The voters then present shall choose two or more members of Convocation to act as scrutineers.

* The legally qualified voters are Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers of the University declared to be such by By-law, Graduates holding the Degree of Master or Doctor, and Graduates of three years' standing, who hold the Degree of Bachelor, in accordance with the provisions of the University Extension Act of 1884.

† By a resolution of the Senate, of date July 2, 1888, *ballots* for the election of Fellows may be held at the Royal Society's Rooms, or in some other central place within the city of Sydney, to be named by the Senate, or by the Chancellor, or by the Vice-Chancellor in his absence.

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(*b*) The ballot shall not be held earlier than one week from the day of nomination at Convocation, and shall be notified by notice posted in the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers.

(*c*) The ballot shall commence at 10 a.m., and close at 2 p.m., on the day appointed.

(*d*) At the expiration of the time allotted for the ballot the scrutineers shall proceed to the examination of the voting papers, and shall report the result to the President, who shall then declare the candidate or candidates having the majority of votes to be duly elected to the vacant seat or seats in the Senate.

(*e*) In the event of an equality of votes, the election shall be decided by the casting vote of the President.

5-7-87 12.—Before the time fixed for the Convocation for the election of a Fellow, the Registrar shall prepare for the President's use a complete list of all persons entitled to vote under the provisions of the law, and a copy of such list shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for two days at least before the time of Convocation.

5-7-87 13.—None but legally qualified voters shall be allowed to be present during the taking of a ballot.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

20-9-98 14.—The Senate hereby makes and declares the following selections of branches of learning, the Professors in which shall be *ex-officio* members of the Senate—that is to say, Modern Literature, Law, Physiology, and Chemistry, such selections to take effect from the date of the Governor's assent hereto, and to endure for the term of two years from that date, unless sooner revoked by the authority of the Senate, and with the approval of the Governor.

CHAPTER III.—MEETINGS OF CONVOCATION OTHER THAN FOR THE ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

25-11-87 1.—The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor shall, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, or upon the receipt of a requisition signed by at least twenty members of

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Convocation, summon a meeting of Convocation to be holden at such time and place as he shall direct. And such meeting shall be held accordingly within twenty-eight days from the date of the requisition. And notice of such meeting shall be given by public advertisement not less than fourteen days before the day appointed for the meeting. Provided that every such requisition shall specify the subjects which it is proposed to bring before Convocation. And if in the opinion of the summoning officer the subjects so specified, or any of them, are such as ought not to be discussed in Convocation, he shall refer the matter to the Senate, which shall decide whether the meeting shall be held or not. Provided that no such meeting shall be held in the month of January.

2.—At all meetings so summoned the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the members of Convocation present shall elect one of their number to be president of that meeting. 25-11-87

3.—The presence at any meeting of twenty-five members of Convocation shall be necessary to form a quorum. And if within half an hour from the time of meeting there shall be no quorum present, the meeting shall lapse. 25-11-87

4.—At all meetings of Convocation the Registrar shall act as Secretary, and keep the minutes of all proceedings. 25-11-87

5.—Every meeting may be adjourned by the President to such day and hour as may be fixed by resolution. 25-11-87

6.—All questions submitted to the Convocation shall be decided by a majority of members present. The President shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote. 25-11-87

7.—All resolutions of Convocation shall be signed by the President, and shall be laid by the Registrar before the Senate at its next meeting. 25-11-87

8.—All members of Convocation attending any such meeting shall appear in the habit of their Degree. 25-11-87

Chapter IV.—SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

1.—The Registrar and the Solicitor to the University are hereby declared to be Superior Officers of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861." 5-7-87

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Chapter V.—THE REGISTRAR.

5-7-87 1.—The Registrar shall keep all necessary records of the proceedings of the University, conduct all necessary correspondence, and keep such registers and books of account as may be required.

5-7-87 2.—All fees, fines, or other sums received by the Registrar in his capacity as such, shall be paid into the Bank of the University, in order that the same may be applied, accounted for, and audited in such manner as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

Chapter VI.—THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

5-7-87 1.—The Seal of the University shall be placed in the charge of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and Registrar, and shall not be affixed to any document except by order of the Senate.

Chapter VII.—THE FACULTIES.

5-7-87 1. There shall be four Faculties in the University, viz.:—

1. Arts. 2. Law. 3. Medicine. 4. Science.

Deans of Faculties.

9-2-92 2.—A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be appointed by the Senate from time to time for a term not exceeding two years.

6-9-92 3.—In the event of the office of Dean becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the appointment of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Dean so appointed shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the Senate in the term next after the expiration of two years from the date of such appointment.

Chapter VIII.—LIMITATION OF THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.

5-7-87 1.—The title of Professor shall be distinctive of those Public Teachers of the University upon whom the Senate shall have conferred that title, and no person in or belonging to the University, or any College within it, shall be recognised as Professor without the express authority of the Senate.

Chapter IX.—PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

27-9-92 1.—The Professors in the four Faculties, with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, shall form a Board to be called "The Professorial Board."

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2.—Subject to the By-laws of the University, the Professorial Board shall manage and superintend the discipline of all students in the University, and shall have power to determine all matters concerning the studies and examinations which affect the students of more than one Faculty. 27-6-92

3.—For these purposes the Professorial Board shall make such rules as it may think fit, provided that these rules be not repugnant to any existing By-law; and shall have power to impose any penalties, in accordance with Academic usage, on any student for breach of such rule, or misconduct of any kind. All Public Teachers in the University shall be authorised to inflict a fine for breach of discipline, not exceeding two pounds, provided that every Public Teacher who inflicts any such fine shall immediately report the circumstances in writing to the Professorial Board. 10-7-94

4.—Any member of the University affected by any decision of the Board, or any member of the Board, may appeal therefrom to the Senate, and thereupon the Senate may review such decision, and either confirm, vary, or annul the same. 27-6-92

5.—It shall also be the duty of the Professorial Board from time to time to consider the By-laws which deal with the discipline of the University, and the By-laws which deal with the studies of students of more than one Faculty; and when the Board is of opinion that any such By-laws require amendment, it shall send up recommendations to the Senate to that effect. 27-6-92

6.—A precis of the proceedings of the Board shall be laid upon the table of the Senate once in each Term, or forthwith in matters of special importance, and the Senate shall have power of its own motion to review any decision of the said Board. 27-6-92

CHAIRMANSHIP OF BOARDS.

7.—The Chairman of the Professorial Board shall be elected at its first meeting in each year, such election to be by ballot if required by any member. The Chairman of every other Board shall be the Dean of the Faculty with which it is connected. 18-7-93

CONVENING AND QUORUM OF BOARDS.

8.—Every meeting of any Board or Faculty shall be convened by written notice from the Registrar, by direction of and on a day named by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Chairman, and on the requisition of any two members, addressed to the 18-7-93

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Registrar, a meeting shall be convened in like manner. At any meeting of the Professorial Board five shall form a quorum, and at any other meeting three shall form a quorum, unless otherwise provided. In case of an equality of votes, that of the presiding Chairman included, such Chairman shall have a casting vote.

REGISTRAR TO ATTEND.

5-7-87 9.—It shall be the duty of the Registrar, if required, to attend the meetings of the several Boards and record their proceedings, to collect all fines imposed by the Professorial Board, and generally to assist in carrying out the directions and rules of every Board.

CHAPTER X.—MATRICULATION.

7-10-94 1.—Candidates for any of the Degrees granted by the University shall be required to Matriculate before entering upon the prescribed course.

7-10-94 2.—Candidates before being admitted to Matriculation shall have passed one of the Examinations required by the By-laws for admission to the prescribed courses in the different Faculties, or shall have been admitted *ad eundem statum*.

27-9-92 3.—Undergraduates of other Universities may, at the discretion of the Professorial Board, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University without examination. Provided always that they shall give sufficient evidence of their alleged *status* and of good conduct.

5-7-87 4.—Any person desirous of attending University lectures may do so without Matriculation upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

CHAPTER XI.—TERMS.

5-7-87 1.—The Academic year shall contain three terms, that is to say:—

LENT TERM—Commencing on the tenth Monday in the year and terminating with the Saturday before the twenty-second Monday in the year, with a recess at Easter not exceeding nine days.

TRINITY TERM—Commencing on the twenty-fourth Monday in the year and terminating with the Saturday before the thirty-fourth Monday in the year.

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MICHAELMAS TERM — Commencing on the thirty-ninth Monday in the year and terminating with the Saturday before the fifty-first Monday in the year.

CHAPTER XII.—LECTURES.

1.—Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term, except in Lent Term, in which they shall commence on the third Monday of Term. In Michaelmas Term the lectures shall cease on the Saturday before the forty-ninth Monday in the year. 5-7-87

2.—Lectures of an hour each shall be given by the Professors and other teachers at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct. 5-7-87

3.—Before the admission of a student to any course of lectures he shall pay to the Registrar of the University the fee appointed by the Senate. 5-7-87

4.—Full and complete tables of lectures and subjects of examinations shall be printed annually in the Calendar, and posted at the University from time to time. 5-7-87

5.—Each Professor and Lecturer shall keep a daily record or class roll of the lectures delivered by him, showing the number and names of the students present at each lecture. These class rolls shall be laid on the table at the end of each Term. 18-7-93

6.—Any undergraduate not holding a scholarship in the University, nor being a member of a college established under the provisions of the Act 18 Victoria, No. 37, may be exempted from attendance upon any or all of the prescribed lectures, upon producing evidence which shall satisfy the Faculty to which he belongs that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption. Provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any time. 27-9-92

7.—No such exemption shall be granted until the Examiners shall have specially certified to the Faculty that the abilities and attainments of the applicant are such as to enable him, in their opinion, to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance upon lectures. Undergraduates admitted *ad eundem statum*, and who are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination, shall nevertheless be required to pass a special examination, to be certified by the Examiners as above, before obtaining exemption from attendance upon lectures. 27-9-92

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1-10-88 8.—Notwithstanding the provisions of By-laws 6 and 7, matriculated students, who are students in a Training Institution for teachers organised under the Department of Public Instruction, may be admitted to the First Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts without having attended the University lectures, upon presenting a certificate from the Under Secretary for Public Instruction to the effect that they have attended the course of instruction in such training institution for one year after matriculating. Students of a Training Institution who have passed the First Year Examination may be admitted to the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts without having attended the University lectures of the second year, upon presenting a similar certificate to the effect that they have attended a second course of instruction in such Training Institution for one year after passing their First Year Examination. All such students having passed the Second Year Examination shall have the status of students commencing the Third Year in the Faculty of Arts.

Chapter XIII.—YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

5-7-87 1.—In the Faculties of Arts, Law and Science, the yearly B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations shall be held during the last week of Michaelmas Term, with the exception of the Honour Examinations and Professional Engineering Examinations, which may be held at the beginning of Lent Term.

9-10-94 2.—No undergraduate not exempted under Section 6, Chap. XII., from attendance upon lectures shall be admitted to these examinations who, without sufficient cause, shall have absented himself more than three times during any one term, from any prescribed course of lectures. At every yearly Examination students must pass the prescribed Examinations in the subjects of lectures before they can proceed with their course.

11-9-93 3.—Students who fail to pass, or neglect to attend their annual examinations in any subject or subjects, may be required by their respective Faculties, upon the report of the Examiners, to attend again the lectures on such subject or subjects before again presenting themselves for examination.

10-7-94 4.—Every undergraduate exempted from attendance upon lectures under Section 6, Chap. XII., shall, before being admitted to any yearly examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds.

18-7-93 5.—Undergraduates who have passed the Yearly Examinations may, at the discretion of the Dean, and upon application,

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receive certificates to that effect, signed by the Dean of the Faculty in which they are pursuing their studies, and by the Registrar.

6.—At each examination honour papers shall be set where necessary, and a list of the honour subjects shall be annually published in the calendar. 5-7-87

7.—The names of those candidates who obtain honours shall be arranged in order of merit. 5-7-87

8.—Examiners shall be appointed from time to time by the Senate to conduct the examinations provided for under these By-laws. 5-7-87

Chapter XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

1.—Scholarships shall be awarded after examination as the Senate may from time to time appoint. 5-7-87

2.—No Scholarship shall be awarded except to such candidates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the examiners. Scholars shall be required to proceed with their studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded. 18-7-93

3.—The examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set when required. 5-7-87

Chapter XV.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

1.—The Faculty of Arts shall consist of the Professors of Classics, Mathematics, Modern Literature, History, and Logic and Mental Philosophy, together with the Lecturers in the same subjects. 6-5-90

2.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and degrees in Arts, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate, and shall have the general direction and superintendence over the teaching in Arts, subject to the By-laws, and to such resolutions as the Senate may think fit to pass in relation thereto. 27-9-92

3.—The Professors in the Faculty of Arts, together with such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Senate, shall form a Board of Examiners for conducting the Examinations in the Faculty of Arts; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman. 5-7-87

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5-7-87 4.—The Board of Examiners shall from time to time, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws for the time being, frame rules and appoint times and places for the several Examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

5-7-87 5.—At the conclusion of each Examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and by at least two other members.

EXAMINATION FOR MATRICULATION IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

9-10-94 6.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be required at the commencement of their course to pass the Matriculation Examination for the Faculty of Arts.

5-7-8 7.—The Matriculation Examination shall take place at the commencement of Lent Term, but the examiners in special cases, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, are authorised to hold such examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

5-7-87 8.—The examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers, but the examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivâ voce* questions.

27-9-92 9.—The names of all candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be arranged and published in such order as the Board of Examiners shall determine.

12-4-98 10.—Any person who shall have passed one of the qualifying Examinations, and shall have paid a fee of two pounds to the Registrar, may be admitted as a matriculated student.

The qualifying Examinations are:—

(*a*) The Matriculation Examination.

(*b*) The Entrance Examination for the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Science.

(*c*) The Senior Public Examination, provided that the candidate shall have passed at one Examination in the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination.

(*d*) The Junior Public Examination, provided that the candidate shall have passed at one Examination in the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination, and shall have been placed in the first or second class in Latin and one of the three languages —Greek, French, German; or in the first or second class in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.

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11.—The Matriculation Examination shall be in the following subjects :— 20-9-98

I. Latin.

II. Arithmetic.

III. Algebra.—To quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity.

IV. Geometry.—Euclid, Books I., II. and III.

V. One of the following languages, viz. :—
Greek, French, German.

In this Examination proficiency in writing English shall be taken into account.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

12.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their first year, attend the University lectures on the following subjects :— 28-12-87

I. English.

II. Latin.

III. One of the following languages :—
Greek, French, German.

IV. Mathematics.

V. Elementary Physics
VI. Elementary Chemistry } In successive Terms.
VII. Physiography

13. Students of the First Year shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects in which they have attended lectures under By-law 12, provided that in the case of Physics, Chemistry and Physiography, students who shall have given satisfactory proof to the Lecturer of their intelligent attention to the lectures, shall not be required to pass the Annual Examination in these subjects. 28-12-87

14.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their Second Year, attend the University lectures upon the following subjects. :— 23-1-1900

I. Two of the following languages :—

Latin, English, German,
Greek, French.

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II. Any two of the following subjects:—

A third language,	Biology,
Mathematics,	Geology,
Chemistry,	History,
Physics,	Physiology,

Logic.

Provided that those students who take up three languages shall select Latin or Greek as one of them. This proviso shall not apply to any student who shall have obtained First or Second Class Honours in both French and German at the First Year Examination.

28-12-87 15.—Students of the Second Year shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects of the lectures which they have attended under By-law 14.

12-4-98 16.—Candidates for the Degree of B.A. shall, during their Third Year, attend lectures on the following subjects:—

I. One of the following languages:—

Latin,	English,	German,
Greek,	French.	

II. Any two of the following:—

A second language,	Chemistry,
A third language,	Geology,
History,	Biology,
Mathematics,	Physiology,
Physics,	Logic and Mental Philosophy,

Jurisprudence and Roman Law,
Constitutional Law and International Law.

Provided that those students who take Jurisprudence and Roman Law, and Constitutional Law and International Law, may take History, Mathematics, or Logic and Mental Philosophy instead of a language.

28-12-87 17.—To obtain the Degree of B.A. candidates shall pass an examination in the subjects of the lectures which they have attended under By-law 16.

12-4-98 18.—The work of students attending lectures shall be tested by means of written and oral class examinations, class exercises, or essays, and the results of such tests shall be reported to the Senate.

12-4-98 19.—In determining the results of the Annual Examinations, the Examiners shall take into account the results of the tests described in Section 18.

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20.—The fee for the Degree of B.A. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him. For any re-examination for the same Degree he shall pay a fee of two pounds. 18-4-94

21.—The examination shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, and at the termination of such examination each candidate shall undergo a *viva voce* examination if the Examiners think fit. 5-7-87

22.—Students proceeding to the Degree of B.A. who have passed the First Year Examination, and who have thereat been placed in the First Class in the Honour list in Classics (Latin and Greek) or in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during the second year in that subject only in which they have been so placed in the Honour list; and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours in that subject at their Second Year Examination they shall be held to have passed that examination. 21-4-96

23.—Students proceeding to the Degree of B.A. who have passed the Second Year Examination, and who have thereat been placed in the First or Second Class in the Honour list either in Classics (Latin and Greek) or in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during their Third Year in that subject only in which they have been so placed in the Honour list; and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours in that subject at their B.A. Examination, they shall be held to have passed that examination. 21-4-96

24.—The candidate for Honours who shall have most distinguished himself at the B.A. Examination in Classics, Mathematics, or Logic and Mental Philosophy, shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal. 11-9-93

MASTER OF ARTS.

25.—There shall be a yearly examination for the Degree of M.A. during Lent Term, or at such other times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint. 5-7-87

26.—Every candidate for this Degree must have previously obtained the Degree of B.A., and two years must have elapsed since the time of his examination for such Degree. He will also be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year. 5-7-87

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5-7-87 27.—The fee for the Degree of M.A. shall be five pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

11-9-93 28.—Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge :—

I. Classical Philology and History.
II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
III. Logic, Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.
IV. Modern Literature and Language.
V. Modern History.

The candidate most distinguished in each branch at the examination shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

5-7-87 29.—The Senate may, at its discretion, admit to examination for the Degree of Master of Arts any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or equivalent first Degree in Arts in any other University approved by the Senate. Every candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualification as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character; and upon the approval of his application shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name in the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree. Every candidate before he is admitted to this Degree shall be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

Chapter XVI.—FACULTY OF LAW.

26-4-97 1.—The Professor or Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the curriculum in Law, together with such Fellows of the Senate as are members of the Legal Profession, shall constitute the Faculty of Law.

26-4-97 2.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and Degrees in Law and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate; and

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shall have the general direction and superintendence over the teaching in Law, subject to such resolutions as the Senate may think fit to pass in relation thereto.

3.—The Dean of the Faculty of Law shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty; but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at such meetings shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. 26-4-97

4.—There shall be two Degrees granted in the Faculty of Law, viz.:—Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) and Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) 26-4-97

5.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) shall, before admission to the Law School, produce evidence either (1) of having graduated in Arts; or (2) of having completed two years in the Faculty of Arts, and passed the Second Year Examination in Arts; or (3) of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an examination equivalent thereto, in the following subjects:—(*a*) Latin, (*b*) either Greek, French or German; and (*c*) in three of the following subjects:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry. 26-4-97

6.—Thereafter students shall attend the various courses of lectures prescribed in the subjects mentioned in Sections 10 and 11. Such attendance shall (1) in the case of students who have passed the Senior Public Examination, or an examination equivalent thereto, extend over a period of not less than five years; (2) in the case of students who have completed two years in Arts, and passed the Second Year Examination, extend over a period of not less than three years; and (3) in the case of students who have already graduated in Arts, extend over a period of not less than two years. Students must also pass the examinations referred to in Section 8, and comply with such regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the Faculty of Law and approved by the Senate. 26-4-97

7.—The order in which the various courses of lectures shall be taken shall be such as may be from time to time prescribed by the regulations of the Faculty. Provided that such order may in the case of any individual student be varied with the written consent of the Dean of the Faculty. 26-4-97

8.—There shall be two examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, called respectively the Intermediate and the Final LL.B. Examinations. The Intermediate and Final LL.B. 26-4-97

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Examinations shall be held at the same time as the Annual Examinations in other Faculties. Students who have not acquitted themselves satisfactorily in such Class Examinations or exercises (including attendance at Court) as may be prescribed by the Faculty of Law, may be refused admission to these Examinations.

26-4-97 9.—The names of candidates who have passed the Intermediate LL.B. Examination shall be published in order of merit. The names of the candidates who have passed the Final Examination shall be published in three groups, comprising respectively (1) those who have obtained first class Honours; (2) those who have obtained second class Honours; and (3) those who have passed. Provided that a candidate who does not pass his Intermediate Examination within two years of his commencing his course in Law shall not be eligible for any Prize or Scholarship awarded for proficiency in that Examination; and provided also that a candidate who does not pass his Final Examination within three years of passing his Intermediate Examination shall not be eligible for any Prize or Scholarship awarded for proficiency in the subjects of that examination.

26-4-97 10.—At the Intermediate Examination candidates shall be examined in—

I. Jurisprudence.
II. Roman Law.
III. Constitutional Law.
IV. International Law.

26-4-97 11.—At the Final Examination candidates shall be examined in—

I. The Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.
II. The Law of Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes.
III. Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy and Company Law, and Procedure in those Jurisdictions; and
IV. Procedure in Civil and Criminal Cases before the Supreme Court in its Common Law Jurisdiction and before Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction, together with Evidence and Pleading.

26-4-97 12.—Students shall be exempt from attending lectures and passing examinations in any of the prescribed subjects which may have formed part of their course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, but from no others.

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13.—The Degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two years from the granting of the LL.B. Degree. 26-4-97

14.—Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects :— 26-4-97

I. Jurisprudence.
II. Roman Law.
III. English Law, including the Legislation of the Colony of New South Wales.
IV. International Law, and the Conflict of Laws.

There shall be one examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, called the LL.D. Examination. Such Examination shall take place in the month of March in each year.

15.—The candidates who distinguish themselves most highly at the Degree Examinations respectively shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal. 26-4-97

16.—The fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be £10, and that for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, £20. These fees shall be paid to the Registrar before the examination, and shall not in any case be returned to the candidate. 26-4-97

17.—Candidates who fail to pass the examination for any Degree shall be allowed to present themselves for a second examination for the same degree without additional fee; but for any further examination that may be required they shall pay half the ordinary degree fee. 26-4-97

18.—Students at Law and Articled Clerks and other persons may be admitted to such lectures and examinations in Law as they may desire; and in the event of their passing in the subjects of any course, they shall be entitled to receive certificates to that effect. 26-4-97

Chapter XVII.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1.—The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Fellows of the Senate who are legally qualified members of the Medical Profession, the Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the Medical curriculum, and the Examiners in Medicine appointed by the Senate, shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine. 19-3-89

2.—The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the 19-3-89

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Faculty at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three members of the Faculty, the Dean, or in his absence the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Faculty unless there be present at least five members. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor the Dean shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves. The Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend all meetings, and to record the proceedings.

19-3-89 3.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations and degrees in Medicine, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate.

19-3-89 4.—Courses of instruction shall be given as directed by the Senate, and, except where otherwise specified, each shall consist either of a long course of one hundred hours' instruction, extending throughout two Terms, or of a short course of fifty hours' instruction, extending throughout one Term; and, where possible, the long courses shall be given during Lent and Trinity Terms, and the short courses during Michaelmas Term.

26-4-97 5.—Written Class Examinations shall be held during each course of instruction in Lent and Trinity Terms. Students shall not absent themselves from these examinations except upon a medical certificate, and at the end of each course a report of the result, signed by the responsible teacher, shall be presented to the Senate by the Dean. Students who fail to pass the Class Examinations may, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be refused admission to the Annual Examination.

19-3-89 6.—There shall be three Degrees granted in the Faculty of Medicine, viz.: Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.).

18-7-88 7.—Candidates for a Degree in Medicine shall, before admission to the Medical School, produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or in Science, or of having attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts course and passed the First Year Examination in Arts, or of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an Examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination, in the following subjects, viz.: Latin, and

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one of the three languages—Greek, French, German, and in three of the sections in Group III., of the subjects for which Senior Candidates may enter, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics.

8. Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall attend the following courses of instruction, and present the following certificates :— 26-4-97

I. In the First Year—

Inorganic Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
Physics and Practical Physics.
Biology and Practical Biology.

II. In the Second Year—during Lent and Trinity Terms—

Descriptive Anatomy (Junior Course).
Physiology (Junior Course).

During Trinity and Michaelmas Terms—

Practical Physiology (Histology and Experimental Physiology).

During Michaelmas Term—

Organic Chemistry.
Descriptive Anatomy (Senior Course).

III. In the Third Year—

During Lent Term—

Practical Physiology (Physiological Practical Chemistry).

During Lent and Trinity Terms—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics (seventy-five lectures).
Regional Anatomy.

During Michaelmas Term—

Physiology (Senior Course).

IV. In the Fourth Year—

During Lent and Trinity Terms—

Pathology.
Surgery.
Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy—a course of twenty-five hours' instruction.
Clinical Surgery.
Tutorial Surgery.

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During Michaelmas Term—
Practical Pathology.
Clinical Surgery.
Tutorial Medicine.

V. In the Fifth Year—

During Lent and Trinity Terms—
Medicine.
Midwifery (fifty lectures).
Gynæcology (twenty-five lectures).
Applied Logic (twenty lectures).
Clinical Medicine (twice weekly).
Tutorial Medicine.

During Trinity and Michaelmas Terms—
Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health.

During Michaelmas Term—
Psychological Medicine, including Clinical Instruction, and at least twelve systematic lectures.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, including Clinical instruction, and at least twelve systematic lectures.
Clinical Medicine (twice weekly).

Provided that the courses of instruction in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Psychological Medicine may be taken by the student in either the Fourth or the Fifth Year of study, as may from time to time be provided by the teaching regulations of the University. Provided further that the course of instruction in Applied Logic may be taken by the student in any year of study.

Before admission to the Final Examination candidates shall also be required to present the following certificates at least ten clear days before the date of the examination :—

(i.) Of Hospital Practice during the Fourth and Fifth Years.

(ii.) Of attendance on a class of Practical Pharmacy approved by the Faculty of Medicine, or a certificate showing that the student has been engaged during at least twenty-five attendances of two hours each, in compounding and dispensing drugs in a laboratory or a dispensary or other place for compounding medicines approved by the Faculty of Medicine.

(iii.) Of having acted during not less than nine months as Clinical Clerk in the Medical Wards, not less than six

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months as Dresser in the Surgical Wards, and not less than three months in each of the following capacities in a recognised hospital, viz.: Clinical Clerk and Dresser in the Gynæcological In-patients' Department, student in attendance upon the Surgical Out-patients' Department, student in attendance upon the Medical Out-patients' Department, student in attendance upon the Gynæcological Out-patients' Department.

(iv.) Of attendance upon Post-mortem Examinations during at least one Term during the Fourth and Fifth Years of the curriculum.

(v.) Of attendance on at least twelve cases of Practical Midwifery.

(vi.) Of proficiency in vaccination, signed by a legally qualified Medical Practitioner.

(vii.) Of proficiency in the administration of Anæsthetics.

(viii.) Of having attended a course of twenty lectures on Applied Logic, and of having passed a satisfactory Class Examination in the subjects thereof.

9.—For the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery there shall be five examinations, viz., one at the end of each year of study. 26-4-97

The examination at the end of the First Year shall include Inorganic Chemistry, Physics and Biology.

The examination at the end of the Second Year shall include Organic Chemistry and an Intermediate Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

The examination at the end of the Third Year shall include the entire subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Before admission to the Third Examination, candidates shall be required to present certificates of having dissected during at least six Terms, and of having completed the dissection of every part of the body at least once.

The examination at the end of the Fourth Year shall include Pathology and Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

The examination at the end of the Fifth Year shall include Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, Psychological Medicine and Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

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Provided that the examination in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery shall form a part of either the Fourth Year or the Fifth Year Examination, according as the student has attended the course in those subjects in his Fourth or Fifth Year of study.

6-9-92 10.—Before admission to the Final Examination each candidate shall furnish a declaration of having completed his twenty-first year, and also a certificate of good fame and character, signed by two competent persons.

19-3-89 11.—At each examination candidates shall be required to give proof of their knowledge by written answers to the questions set, to be followed by a practical or a *vivâ voce* examination in all subjects whatsoever.

19-3-89 12.—Candidates who have passed all the examinations to the satisfaction of the examiners shall be recommended to the Senate for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and to the Degree of Master of Surgery if they so elect.

11-9-93 13.—Honours at graduation shall depend upon the proficiency shown in the examinations, in accordance with regulations adopted by the Senate from time to time, and the candidate who shall have been most distinguished shall receive a bronze medal, provided that he shall have obtained first-class Honours.

19-3-89 14.—Accredited certificates of attendance on courses of instruction from other Universities and Schools of Medicine recognised by the University of Sydney may, on the report of the Dean, be accepted by the Senate as proof of the attendance on courses of instruction *pro tanto* required by these By-laws. Provided always that no person shall be recommended to the Senate for admission to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine or of Master of Surgery by examination unless he shall present certificates of having attended within the University of Sydney, during each of at least six Terms, not less than two courses of instruction in subjects included in the Medical curriculum of the University. In all such cases a Degree in Arts or in Science, or some certificate of general education satisfactory to the Senate, will be required. Every candidate making application under this By-law must present a certificate of good fame and character, signed by two competent persons.

19-3-89 15.—Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of this University shall not possess any right to assume the title of Doctor of Medicine.

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16.—The Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine. 19-3-89

17.—Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must produce evidence that, after having obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, they have spent at least two years in Medical or Surgical practice, or that they have been engaged for a like period and in a manner approved by the Faculty in the scientific study of any subject included in the Medical curriculum of the University of Sydney. 19-3-89

18.—Candidates shall be required to pass an examination conducted by means of set papers and by *viva voce* interrogations in *one* division of one of the two following groups, viz. :— 9-10-94

(i.) Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Gynæcology.
The examination in each case shall include examination of, and report on, the cases of patients in a hospital, and examination and demonstration of specimens or preparations, normal or morbid.

(ii.) The other subjects included in the Medical curriculum of the University.

They shall further be required to present, and if called upon to defend, a thesis on some subject included in the Medical curriculum of the University. Five printed copies of the thesis on paper five and a half inches wide and eight inches and three-quarters deep must be transmitted to the Registrar at least two months before the date fixed for the examination.

19.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal. 11-9-93

20.—The Degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who has not already been admitted a Bachelor of Medicine. 19-3-89

21.—The fees for the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine, and Master of Surgery shall be ten pounds respectively. The fees shall be paid to the Registrar before the examination, and shall not in any case be returned to the candidate. 19-3-89

22.—Candidates who fail to pass the Examination for any Degree shall be allowed to present themselves for a second 19-3-89

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examination for the same Degree without fee, but for every further examination that may be required they shall pay the sum of five pounds.

6-9-92 23.—Undergraduates in Medicine who have passed the subjects of the Second and Third Medical Examinations, and have, in addition, attended an advanced course of and passed an advanced examination in one of the following divisions, viz.—(*a*) Chemistry, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Biology, (*d*) Geology—may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, be admitted by the Senate to the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

Chapter XVIII.—Faculty of Science.

8-10-89 1.—The Faculty of Science shall consist of the Professors of Biology, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology, Mathematics, Physics and Physiology, and other Professors and independent Lecturers in the subjects required for the Degrees in Science.

8-10-89 2.—The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the Faculty at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three members of the Faculty, the Dean, or in his absence the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Faculty unless there be present at least five members. The Dean shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend all meetings and record the proceedings.

8-10-89 3.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations and degrees in Science, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate.

8-10-89 4.—There shall be four Degrees in Science, viz.: Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), Doctor of Science (D.Sc.), Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.), and Master of Engineering (M.E.).

26-4-97 5.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall, before admission to the curriculum of Science, produce evidence of having graduated in Arts; or of having attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts course, and passed the First Year

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Examination in Arts; or of having passed the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, or German, and three of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics; or of having passed an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of three languages—Greek, French, or German, and in three of the four subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; and shall, during the First Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz.:—

I. Biology and Practical Biology.

II. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.

III. Mathematics.

IV. Physics and Practical Physics.

V. Physiography.

Provided that students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon, and to pass the annual examination in, such portions of the Mathematical course for the First Year as they have not already passed at the above-mentioned examinations.

6.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall, in the Second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, three of the following subjects, viz.:— 8-10-89

I. Botany and Zoology.

II. Chemistry (with two terms laboratory practice).

III. Geology.

IV. Mathematics.

V. Physics (with two terms laboratory practice).

VI. Physiology (with two terms laboratory practice).

7.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall, in the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, two of the following subjects:— 12-4-98

I. Biology. II. Chemistry. III. Geology.
IV. Mathematics V. Physics. VI. Physiology.

Students proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Science who have passed the Second Year examination, and who have

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thereat been placed in the First Class in Honours in one subject, and in the First or Second Class in Honours in another subject, may elect to attend lectures and practical work during their Third Year in one only of those subjects in which they have been so placed in the Honours List, and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours at the B.Sc. Examination they shall be held to have passed that examination.

11-9-93 8.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

8-10-89 9.—The examination for the Degree of B.Sc. shall take place once a year.

8-10-89 10.—No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine Terms' standing, and that he has passed all the examinations required since his admission to the University.

18-4-94 11.—The fee for the Degree of B.Sc. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him. For any re-examination for the same degree he shall pay a fee of two pounds.

18-7-93 12.—The Annual Examinations shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, practical exercises, and reference to specimens when necessary, and at the termination of such examinations each candidate shall undergo a *vivâ voce* examination if the examiners think fit. At least one written Class Examination shall be held during each Term of the first two years except in the mathematical subjects. Students shall not absent themselves from these examinations except upon a medical certificate. Students who fail to pass the Class Examinations may, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be refused admission to the Annual Examination.

8-10-89 13.—At the Annual Examinations honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

8-10-89 14.—The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) shall take place once a year. This Degree shall not be conferred until after the expiration of three Academic years from the granting of the B.Sc. Degree.

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15.—Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science must produce evidence that he has been employed in scientific study and research for at least three Academic years since obtaining the B.Sc. Degree. He shall be required to pass a theoretical and practical examination in one of the following branches of Science, viz., Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Palæontology, Physics, Physiology, and Zoology. He shall also be required to present, for the approval of the examiners, a paper embodying the result of an original investigation or scientific research. Five printed copies of this paper must be transmitted to the Registrar at least two months before the date fixed for the examination. The candidate must also submit sufficient evidence of the authenticity of his paper to the examiners, who may, if they think fit, examine him in the contents thereof. 8-10-89

16.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal. 11-9-93

17.—The fee for the Degree of D.Sc. shall be ten pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to one further examination for the same degree without the payment of an additional fee. For each subsequent examination that may be required he shall pay the sum of five pounds. 8-10-89

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

18.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall, before admission to the curriculum of Engineering, produce evidence of having complied with one of the following conditions:— 23-1-1900

(1) Of having graduated in Arts or in Science.

(2) Of having, after matriculation, attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts course, and passed the First Year Examination in Arts.

(3) Of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an Examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, or German; and in the four subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

Provided that students of the Technical Branch of the Department of Public Instruction whose certificates of attendance and

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examination in that branch are accepted by the Senate as an equivalent to a portion of the curriculum prescribed for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Mining Engineering, shall be considered to have passed the Entrance Examination, if they satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects, viz., in two of the four languages—Latin, Greek, French, German; and in the four subjects, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

23-1-1900 19.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall, during the First Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the Examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Chemistry—Inorganic, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

II. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.

III. Mathematics.

IV. Applied Mechanics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

V. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

VI. Physical Geography and Geology.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

23-1-1900 20.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil Engineering shall, during the second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Applied Mechanics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

II. Civil Engineering.

III. Mechanical Drawing.

IV. Geology, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

V. Mathematics.

VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

VII. Surveying.

23-1-1900 21. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil Engineering shall, during the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Drawing and Design.

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II. Materials and Structures, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

III. Mathematics.

IV. Surveying.

V. Civil Engineering.

VI. Architecture.

Every candidate is required to prepare and submit to the Board of Examiners an original set of working drawings and specifications for machinery or works. Provided that the course of lectures and examination in the subject of Architecture may be taken either in the Second Year or in the Third Year, as may from time to time be provided by the teaching regulations of the University.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

22.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the Second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects— 23-1-1900

I. Applied Mechanics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

II. Chemistry, including Quantitative analysis.

III. Geology, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

IV. Mineralogy, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

V. Surveying.

VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

23.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:— 23-1-1900

I. Metallurgy and Assaying.

II. Mining.

III. Mining and Metallurgical Design.

IV. Materials and Structures.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

24.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering shall, during the Second

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Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Applied Mechanics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
II. Mechanical Drawing.
III. Mathematics.
IV. Mechanical Workshop Practice.
V. Chemistry, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

25A.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering shall, during the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Materials and Structures.
II. Transmission of Power.
III. Design and Drawing of Prime Movers.
IV. Surveying.
V. Mechanical Workshop Practice.
VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
VII. Mathematics.

B.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering shall, during the Fourth Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations, in the following subjects:—

I. Electrical Engineering, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
II. Design and Preparation of Working Drawings of Generators and Motors.
III. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
IV. Railway Engineering.

8-10-89 26.—At the Annual Examinations honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

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27.—A candidate shall not be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering unless he shall produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine terms' standing, that he has passed all the examinations, and has satisfactorily complied with all the other conditions required of him since his admission to the University. 8-10-89

28.—The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the Honour Division of the Third Annual Examination shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal. 11-9-88

29.—The examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall take place once a year. This degree shall not be conferred until after the expiration of three Academic years from the granting of the B.E. Degree. 8-10-89

30.—Every candidate shall be required to produce to the Board of Examiners satisfactory certificates or other evidence of having been engaged during three years in the practice of one of the four branches of Engineering specified in By-law 31, one year at least of which must have been spent in acquiring a practical knowledge of the branch or branches selected, under the direction of an Engineer or Architect practising the branch or branches in which he wishes to be examined. 9-2-92

31.—Candidates for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall have taken Honours in the Professional subjects of the examination for the Degree of B.E.; or must attain the standard for Honours at some subsequent B.E. Examination, and shall be required to pass examinations in one of the following divisions or branches:— 13-12-92

I. Engineering Construction in Iron, Steel, Timber, Masonry, and Concrete.

II. Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering.

III. Railway Engineering, including Railway Location, Permanent Way, Locomotives and Rolling Stock, and Railway Appliances.

IV. Architecture, Building Construction, and Sanitation.

V. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.

VI. Mining and Metallurgy.

VII. Electrical Engineering.

Candidates must give at least twelve months' notice of their intention to proceed to the Master's Degree.

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Candidates shall be required to prepare a complete set of working drawings and specifications of such works or machinery as the examiners may require in the particular division or branch of Engineering selected.

8-10-89 32.—The diplomas for the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Engineering shall specify the branch or branches of Engineering for which they are granted.

8-10-89 33.—The fees for the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Engineering shall be ten pounds respectively; no candidate shall be admitted to either examination unless he shall have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to one subsequent examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

8-10-89 34.—Graduates in Engineering in any branch may, upon passing the Degree Examination in any other branch or branches, and producing satisfactory evidence of practical work therein, receive a certificate for such additional branch or branches.

8-10-89 35.—The fee for such additional examination for the Degrees of Bachelor and of Master of Engineering shall be ten pounds.

11-6-98 36.—The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

Chapter XIX.—Admission *ad eundem gradum*.

5-7-87 1.—Admission *ad eundem gradum* in the University may, at the discretion of the Senate, be granted without examination to Graduates of the following approved Universities, that is to say, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Durham, the Victoria University, the Universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dublin, the Queen's University of Ireland, and the Royal University of Ireland, lately established in its place; and the Universities of Melbourne, New Zealand and Adelaide; and may also be granted to Graduates of such other Universities as the Senate may from time to time determine; provided always that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged Degrees respectively, and of their good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name on the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree.

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CHAPTER XX.—REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

1.—A Register of Graduates of the University shall be kept by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct. 5-7-87

2.—A Register of the Members of Convocation shall be kept by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct, and such Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming a vote at a Convocation is so entitled to vote. 5-7-87

CHAPTER XXI.—SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

1.—Any act required by the By-laws to be performed by any officer of the University may, during the absence or other incapacity of such officer, unless otherwise provided, be performed by a person appointed by the Senate to act in his place. 5-7-87

CHAPTER XXII.—ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1.—The Academic costume shall be for— 12-9-92

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor—a robe and cap similar to those worn by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In undress, the silk gown worn by other members of the Senate, black velvet cap and gold tassel.

A Member of the Senate—the habit of his Degree, or a black silk gown of the description worn by Graduates holding the Degree of Doctor, with tippet of scarlet cloth, edged with white fur, and lined with blue silk, black velvet trencher cap.

Doctor of Laws, Medicine or Science—the gown worn by Graduates holding the Degree of Doctor in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, black cloth trencher cap.

Doctor of Laws—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with blue silk.

Doctor of Medicine—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with purple silk.

Doctor of Science—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with amber-coloured satin.

Master of Arts—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine with black silk hood lined with blue silk, black cloth trencher cap.

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Master of Surgery—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine, with hood of scarlet cloth lined with French grey, black cloth trencher cap.

Master of Engineering—a Master of Arts gown, with black silk hood, lined with light maroon-coloured silk, black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws or Medicine—the black gown worn by civilians in Oxford or Cambridge holding Degrees, black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws—hood of black silk, edged with blue silk.

Bachelor of Medicine—hood of black silk, edged with purple silk.

Bachelor of Arts, Science, or Engineering—a plain black stuff gown, black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Arts—hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge.

Bachelor of Science—hood of black stuff, edged with amber-coloured silk.

Bachelor of Engineering—hood of black stuff, edged with light maroon-coloured silk.

An Officer not being a Graduate—a black silk gown of the description worn by civilians not holding Degrees, black cloth trencher cap.

Undergraduate—a plain black stuff gown, black cloth trencher cap.

Scholar—plain black stuff gown, with a velvet bar and shoulder strap, black cloth trencher cap.

5-7-87 2.—Members of the University shall on all public occasions, when convened for Academic purposes, appear in their Academic costume.

5-7-87 3.—The Undergraduates shall appear in Academic costume when attending lectures and on all public occasions in the University; and, whenever they meet the Fellows, Professors, or other Superior Officers of the University, shall respectfully 6-5-90 salute them. Provided that students in any Faculty shall be permitted, if deemed expedient by the Faculty, to wear at certain courses of instruction, in lieu of the ordinary Academic dress, a distinguishing badge to be prescribed by such Faculty.

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CHAPTER XXIII.—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1.—Two Public Examinations shall be held every year, the one to be called the Junior Public Examination and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all candidates, male or female, who may present themselves. 5-7-87

2.—The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint. 5-7-87

3.—The subjects of the Junior Public Examination shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Science, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine. 5-7-87

4.—The subjects of the Senior Public Examination shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Natural Philosophy and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine. 5-7-87

5.—Every candidate who shall pass either of these examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar. 5-7-87

6.—No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being. 5-7-87

7.—The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Chairman shall be elected at its first meeting in the year. 18-7-93

8.—At the conclusion of each examination the Board shall publish the result and transmit to the Senate a copy of it, signed by the Chairman and at least one other member. 27-9-92

9.—Subject to these By-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such Rules or Orders as the Senate may from time to time establish. 5-7-87

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Chapter XXIV.—EVENING LECTURES.

30-7-94 1.—Courses of Evening Lectures, embracing all the subjects necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be given at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.

30-7-94 2.—Any person desirous of attending a course of Evening Lectures may be allowed to do so upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

30-7-94 3.—Students who desire to qualify themselves for graduation by attendance upon Evening Lectures shall be required to pursue the course of study and pass the examinations prescribed in Chapter XV. of the By-laws for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(*a*) Provided that any Evening Student, if he so desires, may distribute the lectures and examinations of the First Year as prescribed in sections 12 and 13 of Chapter XV., over two years, taking not less than two of the following subjects in each year, viz., (i.) Latin, (ii.) One of the following languages—Greek, French or German, (iii.) Mathematics, (iv.) English; and subject to his having previously passed the Matriculation Examination in any subject taken up (except English). Provided also that Evening Students may be permitted by the Faculty to take the lectures and examinations upon any of the three Scientific subjects of the First Year at a later period of their course.

(*b*) Provided also that any Evening Student, if he so desires, may distribute the lectures and examinations of the Second Year, as prescribed in sections 14 and 15 of Chapter XV., over two years, taking not less than two of the subjects so prescribed in each year.

30-7-94 4.—In all cases not provided for in the preceding By-laws of this Chapter, Evening Students shall be subject to the same By-laws, Rules, and Regulations as other students.

Chapter XXV.—UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

18-4-94 1.—There shall be a Board, consisting of not more than eighteen members, of whom four at least shall be members of the Senate, and four at least shall be members of the Teaching

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Staff, and not less than two shall be persons not being members of the Senate or of the Teaching Staff. The Board shall be appointed annually by the Senate, at its monthly meeting in December, and shall be held to be duly constituted upon the appointment of twelve persons to be members thereof, and the Senate may fill vacancies and appoint additional members from time to time if it shall think fit during the year, but so that the total number of members of the Board shall not exceed eighteen at any time. Membership of the Board shall continue from the time of appointment until the next annual appointment of the Board, when all memberships shall lapse, but all retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

2.—The Board shall at its first meeting after its appoint- 12-9-02
ment in each year elect a Chairman for the year, and may recommend to the Senate the appointment of a Secretary, the tenure of whose office and the amount of whose salary (if any) shall be determined by the Senate. The Chairman shall convene meetings of the Board, and three members shall form a quorum.

3.—All action taken by the Board shall be subject to the 12-9-02
By-laws, and to any directions which may be given by the Senate.

4.—The Board shall from time to time recommend to the 12-9-02
Senate the names of certain persons to be authorised for employment as University Extension Lecturers, and the Senate shall at its discretion authorise the employment of such persons to deliver lectures under the direction of the Board.

5.—The Board may appoint any persons whose employment 12-9-02
as Lecturers has been authorised by the Senate to deliver such courses of lectures, and to hold such classes and examinations on such subjects, and at such times and places as the Board may see fit.

6.—The Board shall determine the tenure of office of the 12-9-02
Lecturers, the duties to be performed by them, the fees and charges to be paid for the lectures, classes and examinations, and the mode and time of payment of the fees and charges.

7.—The payments to be made to the Lecturers shall be 12-9-02
determined by the Board in accordance with regulations as to the rate of payment to be laid down by the Senate.

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12-9-92 8.—The Board shall make all other arrangements requisite for the delivery of lectures and the holding of classes and examinations, and may award such certificates as it shall think fit.

12-9-92 9.—The fees received, together with any Government grant, donations, and such sums as may from time to time be assigned for the purpose by the Senate, shall be the fund for the payment of Lecturers and other expenses. The fund shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the University Extension Board, and all payments from the fund shall be made by cheques signed by the Chairman or two other members of the Board and by the Secretary.

12-9-92 10.—The Board shall, in the month of December in each year, lay before the Senate a report of its proceedings of that year, with a statement of its finances.

Chapter XXVI.—TENURE OF OFFICE OF LECTURERS.

20-6-91 1.—All appointments of Public Teachers in the schools of the University, other than Professors, shall be terminable by a notice of not less than six calendar months, which may be given by the Senate at any time, but which, if given by the Teacher, must expire on the 31st December. This By-law shall not apply to any case in which the Senate shall direct that the appointment shall be for a limited period.

9-10-94 2.—Any salaried officer of the University becoming a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly shall thereby vacate his office.

Chapter XXVII.—FINANCE.

11-9-93 1.—The general supervision of the financial affairs of the University shall, subject to the direction and control of the Senate, be entrusted to a Finance Committee, consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and four elected Fellows of the Senate, of which number three shall constitute a quorum.

7-6-92 2.—The elected Members of the Committee shall be chosen annually by the Senate, and shall remain in office until their successors shall have been appointed. All casual vacancies shall be notified by the Registrar at the next meeting of the Senate, and shall be filled by the Senate as soon thereafter as conveniently may be.

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3.—The Finance Committee shall meet once a month, and at such other times as the Senate shall have directed, or when it shall be summoned by the Registrar under the direction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. 7-6-92

4.—The Registrar shall attend all meetings of the Committee, and shall keep due records and minutes of their proceedings, and shall act generally as executive officer of the Committee. And the University Solicitor may be required by the Committee to attend any of its meetings with reference to the investments or other matters requiring legal advice or assistance. 7-6-92

5.—It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to submit to the Senate, towards the end of each Academic Year, an estimate of the expected revenue for the next ensuing year, together with a statement of the proposed expenditure as already authorised by the Senate or apprehended to be necessary, such estimates and expenditure to be arranged under as many heads as shall be convenient. And the Senate shall, as soon after as may be, consider such estimates and pass votes for expenditure during such coming year, which votes shall not be exceeded unless upon special grounds and on the report of the Finance Committee that sufficient funds are available for the expenditure. 7-6-92

6.—The Finance Committee shall, as soon as practicable after the close of each Academic Year, submit to the Senate a report and a duly audited statement of the accounts and transactions during the past year. 7-6-92

7.—The Registrar and Accountant shall present to the Finance Committee in each month a statement showing, with such details and particulars as the Committee shall have required, the full state and condition of the University's financial affairs at that time, and the Registrar shall then inform the Committee of all financial matters proper to be considered at that meeting, and shall produce the Bank Pass Books of the University made up to the preceding day. 7-6-92

8.—The Finance Committee shall once in each month present a report setting forth a pay sheet for the disbursements required for that or the next month, as occasion may arise, in accordance with the general estimates and votes for expenditure for the current year, or with any specific order previously made by the Senate, and also setting forth any other demands which the Committee shall, after enquiry and examination, see reason to submit for allowance and payment in that month. 7-6-92

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7-6-92 9.—The Finance Committee shall also in each month present to the Senate a report showing the general state and condition of the University's financial affairs, and setting forth all receipts and disbursements since the last preceding report of like character, and shall therein distinguish all loans and repayment of loans from other disbursements and receipts, and the Committee shall, at such meeting and other meetings, promptly report any default in the payment of interest on any investment or in the payment of any principal money which may be due to the University.

7-6-92 10.—No expenditure of funds of the University, otherwise than by way of investment on loan upon the authority of the Finance Committee, with the approval of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, shall be made unless the same shall have been authorised by the Senate.

7-6-92 11.—All moneys received on behalf of the University shall be forthwith paid by the Registrar to the credit of the University at its Bank of deposit, on General or Special Account, as the case may require.

20-9-98 12.—All disbursements of money belonging to the University, whether the same shall be by way of payment or of investment, shall be by cheque on the University Bank, signed by two members of the Senate and countersigned by the Registrar.

20-9-98 13.—The investment of moneys shall be confined within the following classes of securities:—

(*a*) Deposit with the Government of the Colony at interest, if allowed by the Government for the time being.

(*b*) Purchase of Debentures or Inscribed Stock, or Treasury Bills, or other form of security issued by the Government of any of the Australian Colonies.

(*c*) Debentures or other Loan issues of Municipal or other public bodies within this Colony, having statutory powers to borrow moneys within limits then open, or of any incorporated body or society having such authority and within such limits.

(*d*) Mortgages of Land and Premises held in fee simple to the extent of two-thirds the estimated value, with sufficient insurance on destructible improvements or articles included in such estimates.

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(*e*) Mortgages of Leasehold Lands and Premises held under leases which will have not less than thirty years to run at the date of expiration of such mortgages, to an extent not exceeding three-fifths of like approved estimates, and with like insurance on destructible improvements or articles.

(*f*) Deposits at interest in any Bank of the Colony.

(*g*) Purchase of Freehold or Leasehold Lands, with or without improvements, provided that no investment under this sub-section shall be made without the special authority after special notice of a meeting of the Senate.

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REGULATIONS.

DISCIPLINE.

REGULATIONS PASSED BY THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Professorial Board to exercise a general supervision over the discipline of the University.

Every fine shall be paid to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the time of its imposition. If not so paid, the fine shall be doubled; and if the double fine be not paid within one week from the time when the original fine was imposed, the Registrar shall report the fact to the Professorial Board, in order that suitable means may be taken against the offender for his contumacy.

The Dean of each Faculty shall call upon every student in his Faculty who shall have absented himself from more than ten per cent. of any prescribed course of lectures in any one term to show sufficient cause for such absence. The Dean shall at his discretion either decide that the cause shown is sufficient, or submit the matter to the Professorial Board for decision. Such students as fail to show sufficient cause for such absence are, under Section 2 of Chapter XIII. of the By-laws, excluded from admission to the Yearly Examinations.

Matriculated students who have lost their places in their own proper year, either by non-attendance at the prescribed courses of lectures, or by failing to pass the required examinations, are not allowed to compete for honours, scholarships, or prizes at subsequent Yearly, Professional, or Degree Examinations unless by express permission of the Professorial Board.

No student in the Faculty of Medicine who has not been specially exempted shall receive a certificate of attendance upon any course of instruction who shall not have been present at sixty per cent. at least of the meetings of the course.

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THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

For books allowed to be taken out of the Library.

1.—No person shall be allowed to take books out of the Library but Fellows of the Senate, Professors and other Public Teachers in the University, Officers of the University or other persons who shall have obtained this privilege under a special resolution of the Senate, and graduates having their names on the books of the University, and being resident in Sydney or its suburbs.

2.—No books shall be taken out of the Library except with the sanction of the Librarian, who shall enter in the book kept for the purpose the name of the borrower, the title of the book borrowed, and the date of the loan, and this entry shall be signed at the time by the borrower.

3.—No person shall be allowed to have in his possession at one time more than ten volumes belonging to the Library, but the Library Committee may dispense with this order in any particular case if they shall be of opinion that sufficient reasons have been assigned for such dispensation; such dispensation, however, shall continue in force no longer than to the end of the current quarter, but upon fresh application may be renewed by the same authority.

4.—Every one who shall borrow or take any book out of the Library shall return it thither again on demand of the Librarian at any time after the expiration of seven days, and without such demand on or before the next of the four following Quarter Days, viz.:—March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, December 31st, under penalty of two shillings for every folio or quarto, and one shilling for every book of less size; all penalties to be repeated every fortnight till the book be returned, or others of the same edition and equal value be placed in their room, such fortnight being first reckoned from the day on which the Library is re-opened after the Quarter Day. If any of the Quarter Days should fall on a Sunday, or on any other day on which the Library is closed by Rule 20, the day appointed for returning the books shall be the following day.

5.—No book shall be taken out of the Library on the days appointed for the return of books.

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6.—Every Professor shall have the privilege of obtaining books for each student attending his lectures and being a member of the University. Each order for the volumes so obtained shall bear the titles of the books, and be dated and subscribed as follows:—

For M.N.,

C.D., Professor.

The books so obtained shall not be taken out of the Library till the day after that on which the Library is re-opened for the Quarter, and they shall be returned at any time after the expiration of seven days, if demanded by the Librarian, and, if not so demanded, not later than the day before the next Quarter Day. The Professor shall be responsible for the books so obtained, and for the penalties under Rule 4; and no student shall have in his possession at one time more than five volumes.

7.—A list of the books omitted to be returned at the end of any Quarter, together with the names of the borrowers, shall be posted up in some conspicuous place in the Library.

8.—No person from whom any fine is due to the Library shall be allowed to take out books until such fine has been paid.

9.—If any book be injured or defaced by writing while in the possession of any person taking it out of the Library, he shall be required to replace it by another book of the same edition and of equal value. Persons taking books out of the Library are required to report, without delay, to the Librarian any injury which they may observe in them.

For books not to be taken out of the Library without a note countersigned by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

10.—Certain printed books, of which a list shall be prepared under the authority of the Library Committee, and kept by the Librarian, shall not be taken out except by a note countersigned by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, nor until the day after that on which the note is presented; and no such note shall be given to any Undergraduate Member of the University, nor shall any person have more than five volumes of such books out of the Library at one time. A register shall be kept of all such books taken out of the Library, and of the date on which they are returned; and after the books are returned the plates in them shall forthwith be collated, and the collation be registered; and

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until such collation shall have been made, the books shall not be accessible to persons using the Library, nor shall the countersigned note be given up to the persons by whom the books are returned, but in lieu of it an acknowledgment signed by the Librarian or his deputy; and the name of the person by whom the acknowledgment is signed shall also be registered.

11.—The penalties for not returning such books at the Quarter Days shall be double of the penalties prescribed in Rule 4.

For MSS. and Books not allowed to be taken out of the Library.

12.—The Library Committee may cause MSS., books containing collections of prints or drawings, and other documents and books of a nature or value to render such precaution expedient, to be locked up in cases or compartments by themselves. These shall not be taken out of the Library on any pretence whatever; and access to them shall not be allowed unless the Librarian or someone deputed by him be present. The Librarian himself shall have charge of the keys.

13.—The Library Committee may direct that certain printed books, of which a List shall be kept by the Librarian, shall not be removed from the Library.

14. Persons desirous of referring to any particular MSS. or scarce printed books shall apply to the Librarian, who, if he see cause, may allow such MSS. or books to be consulted, but not in the compartment in which the MSS. or scarce printed books are kept.

15.—Parts of periodicals, works in progress, pamphlets, &c., until such time as is proper for binding them, shall be kept under such a system of management that they may be produced, if required, after a few minutes' notice, on application being made to the Librarian, by means of an ordinary Library note, so that persons in whose literary researches such works are necessary may consult them in the Library with the consent of the Librarian.

For admission to the Library.

16.—Except on the day when the Library is re-opened for any quarter, those Undergraduates who have obtained a Professor's order for books shall be admitted to the Library for the purpose of selecting their books, or otherwise consulting the Library, during the hour from one to two.

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Admission of persons not Members of the University for the purpose of Study and Research.

17.—The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may grant an order of admission to the Library for the purpose of study and research to any person who shall produce to him a recommendation from any Fellow of the Senate, or Professor, or any member of the University who shall have been admitted to the Degree of M.A. or any higher Degree, stating "that the person recommended is well known to him," and "that he is a fit and proper person to obtain such order." The name of the member of the Senate or the Professor upon whose recommendation any such order of admission shall be granted shall be placed after the name of the person receiving the permission in a list to be suspended at the entrance of the Library.

18.—Such persons shall be permitted to use the Library whilst open, except on any days on which the Library is first open for the quarter. This admission order shall have effect only until the expiration of the quarter in which it shall have been granted, and it shall not entitle the holder to have access to lock-up cases.

For Opening and Closing the Library.

19.—For the purpose of allowing the Librarian sufficient time to inspect the books, the Library shall be closed for the first fortnight in the month of January, and also for the two days (excepting Sunday) next after each of the other Quarter Days.

90.—The Library shall be closed on Sundays and Public Holidays.

21.—The Library shall be open on Saturdays from ten till one, and other days from ten till three.

FISHER BEQUEST.

In 1885 the sum of £30,000, or thereabouts, was bequeathed to the University by Thomas Fisher, Esq., "to be applied and expended by the Senate for the time being of the University in establishing and maintaining a Library for the use of the University, for which purpose they may erect a building, and may purchase books, and do anything that may be thought desirable for effectuating the purposes aforesaid."

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Under these conditions the Senate has determined to apply the sum of £20,000 and its accumulations from February, 1888, to the erection of a Library building, such building to be designated the Fisher Library; but before expenditure of the amount so dedicated, to petition the Government to provide a corresponding amount for the erection of buildings annexed to the Library, comprising Reading Rooms and Common Rooms for Students, a small Museum for the Nicholson Antiquities, and additional Lecture Rooms, together with a Refectory for Students. The balance of the principal money up to £10,000 is invested as a perpetual endowment fund for keeping up and adding to the Library.

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

Committee of Management—Professor Scott, M.A.; Professor Wood, M.A.; and Professor David, B.A.

REGULATIONS.

1.—The Bedell shall have charge of that portion of the Building devoted to the Museum, and during the absence of the Curator shall be responsible for the due care of the collection.

2.—The Museum shall be open for the admission of visitors every Saturday from the 1st May to the 31st October, from two to five p.m.; and from the 1st November to the 30th April, from two to six p.m. Visitors may also be admitted at any other convenient time when accompanied by a Member of the Senate, or by any Professor or Superior Officer of the University, or by the Curator or the Bedell in charge of the Museum.

3.—All visitors to the Museum shall be required to give their names and addresses, which shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

4.—Children under 15 years of age shall not be admitted unless accompanied by older friends.

MACLEAY MUSEUM.

Committee of Management—The Challis Professor of Biology, the Professor of Geology and Physical Geography.

Curator—G. Masters.

In the year 1874 the Hon. Sir W. Macleay, M.L.C., undertook to present to the University of Sydney his collection of Natural History, together with an endowment for the stipend of

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a Curator, as soon as a suitable building should have been provided for its reception. The conditions attached to this donation were—

1. That the present Curator should be continued in office;
2. That the endowment of £6,000 for the salary of a Curator should be used for this and no other purpose; and
3. That the Museum should be made easily accessible to students of Natural History and members of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Under these conditions the Senate gratefully accepted Mr. Macleay's gift; and the Parliament having made liberal provision for the buildings required, the collection is now in the University.

MUSEUM OF NORMAL AND MORBID ANATOMY.

Committee of Management—The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, The Challis Professor of Anatomy, the Lecturer on Pathology.

Curator—S. Jamieson, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

REGULATIONS.

1.—The Museum shall be called the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, and shall be established for the benefit of all the Medical Departments of the University.

2.—The Museum shall be under the control of a Committee of Management, to be appointed by the Senate at its first meeting in Lent Term.

3.—The Committee shall consist of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for the time being, together with two members of the Medical Teaching Staff to be chosen by the Senate.

4.—The working Curator shall be under the control of the Committee of Management; and in the second Thursday of each Term he shall transmit to the Dean, for the Senate, a report, to be written in a separate book kept for that purpose, of all the work he has done since the last report.

5.—Requisitions for the expenditure of money in connection with the Museum shall be submitted by the Committee of Management to the Finance Committee of the Senate for its approval.

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UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

SEE ALSO BY-LAWS, CHAP. XXV.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD, 1900.—Members of the Senate: His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A.; H. C. L. Anderson, M.A.; the Hon. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.; R. Teece. Members of the Teaching Staff: Professors M. W. MacCallum, M.A. (Chairman); T. W. E. David, B.A.; J. T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M.; G. Arnold Wood, M.A. Unofficial Members: Rev. Jas. Hill, M.A.; H. Goodere; F. S. Robinson; Acting Professor G. C. Henderson, M.A., Hon. Secretary.

REGULATIONS REFERRING TO LECTURE COURSES.

1.—The Board is prepared to receive and consider applications for courses of University Extension Lectures to be delivered in Sydney, or in any suburb of Sydney or country town.

Applications may be made either by a public institution, such as a School of Arts, or by a Home Reading Circle, or by a Committee specially formed for the purpose. They should be addressed to the Secretary of the University Extension Board, the University, Sydney, who will forward a list of available Lecturers and subjects, and give any other information that may be desired. The Board will, as far as possible, consult the wishes of the applicants in the selection of Lecturer and subject, and in fixing the dates of the lectures and the intervals between them. Courses have usually consisted of ten or six lectures, delivered at intervals of a week.

2.—Applicants must undertake to become responsible for the local management and local expenses of the lectures, and for the payment of the charges made by the Board.

The local management undertaken by the applicants will include providing a suitable lecture room, furnished, if possible, with desks or tables for the convenience of students taking notes; advertising the lectures; arranging for the sale of tickets; and providing a room with suitable appliances and supervision for the concluding examination.

The charge payable to the Board has been fixed at £30 for a course of ten lectures, and £18 for a course of six. But if the lectures are delivered in country towns the charge may be reduced to £20 for a course of ten lectures and £12 for a course of six. The arrangements for the sale of tickets for the course (including the fixing of their price) will be left in the hands of the Local Committee, who may use the proceeds to defray the expenses which have been incurred. It is left to the option of the Local centre to raise the requisite amount by the sale of tickets, by subscription, or by a combination of these methods;

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but the amount payable, or a satisfactory guarantee for its payment, must be lodged with the Secretary of the Board before the course begins.

3.—Every person who attends the course will be supplied with a syllabus containing an analysis of each lecture and a list of books recommended for study and reference. The Board will issue to Local Secretaries all copies of syllabus. At each lecture the Lecturer will set questions to be answered in writing by the students. These written answers should reach the Lecturer at least a day before the following lecture. Each lecture will be of an hour's length, and will be followed by a conversation class, at which the Lecturer will comment on and return the written answers of students, invite and answer questions, and discuss and explain difficulties.

4.—Immediately after the last lecture of the course, the Lecturer will send to the Secretary of the Board a report of the attendance, together with a record (in the form of numerical marks or otherwise) of the written work of the students, and a list of those students who have regularly attended the lectures and conversation classes, and have satisfied him by their work during the course.

The course will conclude with an examination, to which those only who are included in the Lecturer's list will be admitted. The examination will be conducted, in consultation with the Lecturer, by a Professor or other Examiner appointed by the Board; and certificates will be awarded on the result of the examination.

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GENERAL REGULATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

CANDIDATES for MATRICULATION are required to pass a satisfactory Examination in Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and one of the following subjects—Greek, French, German. Proficiency in writing English is also taken into account. The Matriculation Pass Examination for candidates intending to enter the University in March, 1901, will begin on Monday, MARCH 11th, 1901. The Examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships will commence on NOVEMBER 12th, 1900.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS—PASS.

1.—*Latin*—Translation into English of passages from set authors and of Latin passages at sight, and translation of simple English sentences into Latin. Candidates are expected to show an accurate knowledge of Latin accidence. Subject set for March, 1901: Livy, Book XXVI. (Nicholls, Angus and Robertson). March, 1902: Cicero pro Milone (Reid, Cambridge), and pro Archia (Reid, Cambridge).

2.—*Arithmetic.*

3.—*Algebra*—To quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity.

4.—*Geometry*—Euclid, Books I., II. and III.

OPTIONAL SUBJECT—PASS.

(*a*)—*Greek*—For the Examinations in March, 1901, and March, 1902, no special Greek book will be set. Candidates will be required to translate passages of Greek at sight, and to translate simple English sentences into Greek. The knowledge of Greek required will be such as may be gained in the course of reading a book of Xenophon or some other writer of simple Attic prose.

(*b*)—*French*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1901: Michaud, La Première Croisade (Macmillan). March, 1902: Sandeau, Sacs et Parchemins (Macmillan).

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(*c*)—*German*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1901: Elster, Zwischen den Schlachten (Macmillan). March, 1902: Goethe, Hermann and Dorothea (Cambridge University Press).

Students who wish to take up, in their University course, a language which they have not offered at the Matriculation Examination, are reminded that the courses of lectures will begin on the assumption that the Matriculation standard of proficiency in that language has been attained.

HONOURS AT MATRICULATION.

THE Examination for Matriculation Scholarships and Honours, for candidates intending to enter the University in March, takes place in the previous NOVEMBER, concurrently with the Senior Public Examination. All candidates for the Senior Public Examination may compete for Matriculation Scholarships and Honours upon giving due notice of their desire to do so. Those who wish to compete for Scholarships and Honours in special subjects, without entering for the Senior Public Examination, may do so upon payment of the Matriculation fee of two pounds; and if they have not already passed an examination which qualifies for Matriculation, they may attend the Pass Matriculation Examination in the following March, without paying an additional fee.

CLASSICS.

Latin—Translation from specified books, with questions on language and subject matter. Translation at sight from Latin into English, and from English into Latin. The Examination will include questions on Roman History; and questions may be asked on any subject included under the study of the Latin language and literature.

Nov. 1900—Livy, Book XXVI. (Nicholls, Angus and Robertson); Horace, Odes, Book I. (Wickham, Clarendon Press, or Page, Macmillan); History of Rome, from the Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus to the Battle of Actium (B.C. 133 to 31).

Nov. 1901—Cicero pro Milone (Reid, Cambridge); Cicero pro Archia (Reid, Cambridge); Virgil, Æneid I. (Sidgwick, Cambridge); History of Rome, from the Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus to the Battle of Actium (B.C. 133 to 31).

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Greek. Nov., 1900.—An examination similar to that in Latin.

Herodotus, Book VII., chapters 138 to 239 (Butler, Macmillan). Sophocles, Antigone (Campbell and Abbott, Oxford).

History of Greece, from the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ to the end of the Peloponnesian War (B.C. 510 to 404).

Nov., 1901.—For this Examination no special Greek books will be set. Candidates will be required to translate passages of Greek into English and passages of English into Greek. The Examination will include questions in Greek History; and questions may be asked on any subject included under the study of the Greek language and literature.

The period of Greek History for November, 1901, will be the same as for November, 1900.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—Translation from specified books, with questions on language and subject matter. Translation at sight from French and German into English, and from English into French and German. The Examination will include questions on Grammar, Philology, Literature, or other subjects connected with the study of Modern Languages.

French. Nov., 1900.—Michaud, La Première Croisade (Macmillan), Molière, Les Femmes Savantes (Macmillan).

Nov., 1901.—Corneille, Le Cid (Hachette), Sandeau, Sacs et Parchemins (Macmillan).

German. Nov., 1900.—Elster, Zwischen den Schlachten (Macmillan). Schiller, Lyrical Ballads (Macmillan).

Nov., 1901.—Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea (Cambridge University Press), Fontane, Vor dem Sturm (Macmillan).

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MATHEMATICS.—The Honour papers in Mathematics will be (i.) Algebra: (ii.) Geometry; (iii.) Trigonometry. The papers will be similar in general character to those hitherto set in the Senior Public Examination.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR THE FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE, AND SCIENCE.

AN ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Science is held in March, concurrently with the Matriculation Pass Examination. This examination qualifies for direct admission to the courses of Law, Medicine, and Science in the case of those who do not graduate in Arts or pass through the portions of the Arts course prescribed by the By-laws of the several Faculties. Candidates are required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects:—

1. Latin.
2. Greek, French or German.
3. Three of the following subjects, or *four* in the case of candidates for a Degree in the Department of Engineering:—
   (*a*) Arithmetic, including the elements of Mensuration.
   (*b*) Algebra.
   (*c*) Geometry.
   (*d*) Trigonometry.

The standard required in the individual subjects is the same as that of the Senior Public Examination, held in November, which also qualifies those who pass in the prescribed subjects for admission to the several Faculties.

The details of the MARCH EXAMINATION are as follows:—

Latin.—Translation from specified books, with questions on language and subject matter. Translation at sight from Latin into English and from English into Latin. Subjects for March, 1901: Livy, Book XXVI. (Nicholls, Angus and Robertson); Horace, Odes, Book I. (Wickham, Oxford, or Page, Macmillan). March, 1902: Cicero pro Milone (Reid, Cambridge); Cicero pro Archia (Reid, Cambridge); Virgil, Æneid I. (Sidgwick, Cambridge).

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Greek.—March, 1901: An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects—Herodotus, Book VII., chapters 138 to 239 (Butler, Macmillan); Sophocles, Antigone (Campbell and Abbott, Oxford). March, 1902: For this examination no special books will be set. Candidates will be required to translate passages of Greek into English, and passages of English into Greek; and questions may be asked on any subject included under the study of Greek. Candidates are recommended to read a book, or selected passages equivalent to a considerable part of a book, of at least one Greek prose author, and a corresponding portion of at least one Greek poet.

French.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1901: Michaud, La Première Croisade (Macmillan); Molière, Les Femmes Savantes (Macmillan). March, 1902: Corneille, Le Cid (Hachette); Sandeau, Sacs et Parchemins (Macmillan).

German.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1901: Elster, Zwischen den Schlachten (Macmillan); Schiller, Lyrical Ballads (Macmillan). March, 1902: Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea (Cambridge University Press); Fontane, Vor dem Sturm (Macmillan).

Arithmetic.—Including the Elements of Mensuration.

Algebra.—Including the three Progressions, the biomial theorem for a positive index, and the properties and use of logarithms.

Geometry.—The first four books of Euclid, and easy deductions.

Trigonometry.—Including Solution of Triangles, Heights and Distances, and Properties of Triangles.

Copies of the papers set in the ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be found in the *Appendix*.

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FACULTY
TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Numbers.	Subject.	Lent Term. Mon.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fri.
	FIRST YEAR.					
7	French	..	11	..	..	11
1	§Latin	9	..	9	..	9
4	Greek (Preliminary)	..	9	..	9	..
14	Mathematics	10	10	10	10	10
9	German (Junior)	..	..	3	10,11	..
11	English	..	..	11	..	..
23	Chemistry	12	12	..	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
28A	*Chemistry (Practical) for Honours	2-5		2-5	..	2-5
	SECOND YEAR.					
14	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
10	German (Senior)	9	11	2	11	..
20	Physics	..	10	..	10	..
12	English	..	10	..	¶9,1	10
17	History	10	..	10	10	..
2	Latin	11	¶11	11	..	11
5	Greek (Junior)	..	11	..	11	..
32	‡Geology	..	11	.	11	..
	‖Biology, with Laboratory Practice	11	11	11	11	11
24	Chemistry (Metals), with one term Practical	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	12	¶1	12	..	12
15	Logic and Mental Philosophy	..	12		12	9
44	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
22	Practical Physics	..	2-5	..	2-5	
	THIRD YEAR.					
33	‡Geology	..	9	..	9	..
10	German (Senior)	9	11	2	11	..
13	English	9	9	¶9	..	9
3	§Latin	10	..	10	10	10
6	Greek (Senior)	..	10	..	2	..
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy	..	11	..	9	11
14	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
18	History	11	..	11	11	..
	Biology, with Laboratory Practice	11	11	11	11	11
24-25	Chemistry, with one term Practical	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	12	¶1	12	..	12
44-46	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
21-22	Physics	†2-5	..	†2-5	..	†2-5

* Or at times to be arranged. † Laboratory practice. ‡ Practical work each week as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday as arranged. ¶ Honours Lecture. § One Hour additional for Honours. ‖ See page 151.

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OF ARTS.

FOR 1900.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 121-173.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
7	..	11	..	..	11	.	11	..	..	11
1	9	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	9
4	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
9	11	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..
11	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
23	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..		..		..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..		9
20	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
12	..	10	..	¶9,1	10	..	10	..	¶9,1	10
17	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10	10	..
2	11	¶11	11	..	11	11	¶11	11		11
5	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
	..	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	11	11	11	11	11	..		..	..	..
8	12	¶1	12	..	12	12	¶1	12	..	12
15	..	12		12	9	..	12	..	12	9
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
10	..	9	..	11	9	.	9	..	11	9
13	9	9	¶9	..	9	9	9	¶9	..	9
3	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10	10	10
6	..	10	..	2	9	..	10	..	2	9
16	..	11	..	9	11	..	11	..	9	11
14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
18	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	11	11	..
	..	2	11	2	..	.	..	..	..	..
24-25	‡11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8	12	¶1	12	..	12	12	¶1	12	..	12
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
21-22	†2-5	..	†2-5	..	†2-5	..	12	..	12	..

† Laboratory Practice. ‡ Students of the third year can take either the Trinity or Michaelmas Term Course. ¶ Honours Lecture.

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FACULTY

TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	* THIRD YEAR.					
65	(*a*) Jurisprudence & Roman Law	12–30	..	12–30	..	1–30
66	(*a*) Constitutional Law and International Law	..	12–30		12–30	12–30
	FOURTH YEAR.					
67	(*a*) Law of Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes	5–15	..	..	..	5–15
68	(*b*) Law of Procedure, Evidence, and Pleading ..	4–15	..	4–15	..	4–15
	FIFTH YEAR.					
69	(*b*) The Law of Property, & Principles of Conveyancing† ..	..	5–15	..	5–15	..
70	(*b*) Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy, and Company Law ..	..	4–15	..	4–15	..

* The First two years of the course are the same as in the Faculty of Arts.

† Certain additional lectures will be delivered on this subject, at such times as may be arranged.

Note.—Graduates in Arts who have not taken Law Subjects in their Third Year, and who propose to proceed to the Degree of LL.B. in two years, are required to take the courses marked (*a*) in their First Year, and those marked (*b*) in their Second Year.

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OF LAW.

FOR 1900.

refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 121-173.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
65	12–30	..	12–30	..	1–30	12–30	..	12–30	..	1–30
66	..	12–30	..	12–30	12–30	..	12–30	..	12–30	12–30
67	5–15	..	5–15	..	5–15	5–15	..	5–15	..	5–15
68	4–15	..		..	4–15	4–15	..	4–15	..	4–15
69	..	5–15	..	5–15	..	..	5–15	..	5–15	..
70	..	4–15	4–15	4–15	..	..	4–15	..	4–15	..

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FACULTY OF

TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
34–35	Biology	11	11	11	11	11
23–24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
39–40	Practical Biology	2–4	..	2–4	..	2–4
28A	Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..
22	Practical Physics (Class A)	9–11	..	9–11	..	9–11
22	Practical Physics (Class B)	..	..	..	..	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
41	Descriptive Anatomy	9	9	9	9	9
45	*Practical Physiology	..	..	..	..	..
44	Physiology (Junior)	12	12	12	12	12
25	Organic Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..
	THIRD YEAR.					
45	Practical Physiology	10–12	..	10–12	..	10–12
47	Materia Medica and Therapeutics	9	9	9	9	9
42	Regional Anatomy	12	12	12	12	12
44	Physiology (Senior)	..	..	..	..	..
	FOURTH YEAR.					
51	Pathology	11–45	11–45	11–45	11–45	11–45
49	Surgery	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15
49	§ Operative Surgery	..	2–15	..	..	2–15
51	Practical Pathology	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospital, with Clinical and Tutorial Surgery	..	..	..	..	..
	FIFTH YEAR.					
50A	Midwifery	9	9	9	9	9
50B	Gynæcology (during first six weeks of Term)	..	..	..	..	..
52	Medical Jurisprudence & Public Health (last four weeks of Trinity Term)	..	..	..	.	..
48	Medicine	1	1	1	1	1
54	§ Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	2	..	2	..	..
53	§ Psychological Medicine	..	..	..	..	..
	§ Applied Logic	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospital, with Clinical and Tutorial Medicine	..	..	..	..	..

§ Until the Course is completed.

* Divided into two classes, A and B. Class A meets three times a week in Trinity Term, and twice a week in Michaelmas Term; and class B twice a week in Trinity Term, and three times a week in Michaelmas Term.

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MEDICINE.

FOR 1900.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 121–173.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
34–35	..	2	11	2	..	¶11	..	¶11	..	¶11
23–24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
39–40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2–4	..	2–4	..
28	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	9–11	..	9–11	..	9–11
41	9	9	9	9	9	12	12	12	12	12
45	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–11
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	11	11
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	9	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
42	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
51	11–45	11–45	11–45	11–45	11–45	..	..	..	..	..
49	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15	..	..	..	..	..
49	..	2–15	..	..	2–15	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	..	..	..	..	11–30	11–30	11–30	11–30	11–30
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50B	9	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
52	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
48	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¶ Until the course is completed.

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FACULTY

TIME TABLE OF

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
14	Mathematics	9	..	9	..	9
34-35	Biology	11	11	11	11	11
23-24	Chemistry (Inorganic) .. .	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
39-40	Practical Biology	2–4	..	2–4	..	2–4
28A	Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
14	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
20	Physics	..	10	..	10	..
36-38	Biology	..	10	..	10	..
25	Chemistry (Organic) .. .	..	..	..	..	..
32	* Geology	..	11	..	11	..
45	Practical Physiology	..	..	..	..	..
44	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
36-38	Practical Biology	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
22	Practical Physics	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
28B	Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
	THIRD YEAR.					
33	* Geology and Palæontology ..	..	9	..	9	..
37	Biology	10	..	10	..	10
45	Practical Physiology	10–12	..	10–12	..	10–12
14	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
30	Mineralogy	..	..	..	..	..
26	Chemistry	..	..	11	..	..
44	Physiology	..	..	..	..	..
21	† Physics	..	2	..	..	..
37	Practical Biology	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
28B	† Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5

* Practical Work each week, as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday as arranged. † Practical work at times to be arranged, but with a minimum of 15 hours per week.

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OF SCIENCE.

LECTURES FOR 1900.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 121-173.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
34–35	..	2	11	2	..	§11	..	§11	..	§11
23–24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
39–40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2–4	..	2–4	..
28A	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
20	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
36–38	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	11	11
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
45	10–12	..	10–12	..	10–12	2–4	..	2–4	..	2–4
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
36–38	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
22	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
28B	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
37	10	..	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10
45	2–4	..	2–4	..	2–4	2–4	..	2–4	..	2–4
14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
30	..	12	..	12	..	‡9-11	..	‡9-11	..	‡9–11
26	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
21	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
28B	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5

‡ Practical work. § Until the course is completed.

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DEPARTMENT OF

CIVIL

TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term. M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
14	Mathematics	9	..	9	..	9
56	Descriptive Geometry & Drawing	..	11	..	11	..
55	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23–24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
28A	Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
61	Mechanical Drawing**	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
14	Mathematics	..	9	..	9	9
57	Applied Mechanics	10	..	10	..	10
20–22	Physics and Practical Physics	..	10 *2–5	..	10 *2–5	..
32	† Geology	..	11	..	11	..
62	Surveying	11	..	11	..	..
58	Civil Engineering	..	12	..	12	..
61	Mechanical Drawing	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
	THIRD YEAR.					
14	Mathematics	..	11	..	11	..
59	Civil Engineering—Materials and Structures	12	..	12	..	12
58	Civil Engineering	..	12	..	12	..
61	Drawing and Design	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
63	Architecture—Building Construction	..	..	..	..	..
63	Architecture—History of	..	..	..	..	..
62	Surveying	..	..	..	..	..

† Practical work each week, as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday, as arranged. * Laboratory practice. ** Also Saturdays from 9.30 to 12.30.

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ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERING.

FOR 1900.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 121-178.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
56	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	11
23–24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
28	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
14	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	9	9
57	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
20–22	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
62	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
61	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..
59	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12	..
58	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
61	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	9

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DEPARTMENT OF
MINING AND
TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
14	§Mathematics	9	..	9	..	9
56	Descriptive Geometry and Drawing ..	..	11	..	11	..
55	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23–24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
28A	Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
61	*Mechanical Drawing	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
20–22	Physics and Practical Physics ..	..	10	..	10	..
32	†Geology, &c.	..	11	..	11	..
57	Applied Mechanics	10	¶9–11	10	¶9–11	10
61	‡Mechanical Drawing	..	..	..	..	..
62	Surveying	11	..	11	..	..
30	Mineralogy	..	..	..	..	..
28B	Chemistry (Quantitative Analysis) ..	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5
	THIRD YEAR.					
	Materials and Structures	9	..	9	..	9
27	Metallurgy	..	9	..	9	..
28C	Assaying	10–4	10–4	10–4	10–4	10–4
64	Mining	4	4	4	4	4
61	‡Mechanical Drawing and Design ..	..	..	..	..	..

* Also on Saturdays from 9.30 to 12.30. † 60 hours practical work as arranged.
‡ On Saturdays from 9.30 to 12.30. ¶ Laboratory practice. § Honour Class, 10 a.m. daily.

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ENGINEERING.

METALLURGY.

FOR 1900.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 121-173.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
56	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	11
23–24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
28	2–5	..	..	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
20–22	..	*9–11	..	*9–11	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
57	11	..	11	..	11	*9–11	..	*9–11	..	*9–11
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	†10	..	†10	..	†10	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	12	..	12	..	*11–1	..	*11–1	..	*11–1
28	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	9	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
28c	10–4	10–4	9–4	10–4	10-4	9–4	9–1	..	9-4	9–4
64	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Laboratory practice. † For five weeks only.

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DEPARTMENT OF
MECHANICAL AND
TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term. Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	FIRST YEAR.					
14	*a* * Mathematics	9	..	9	..	9
56	Descriptive Geometry, &c.	..	11	..	11	..
55	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23–4	Chemistry	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
28A	Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
61	† Mechanical Drawing	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
14	*b* ‡ Mathematics	..	9	..	9	9
57	Applied Mechanics	10	..	10	..	10
20	Physics	..	10	..	10	..
22	Practical Physics	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
28A	Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..
57	Practical Applied Mechanics	..	..	..	..	..
61	Mechanical Drawing	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
	Mechanical Workshop	11–1	11–1	11–1	11–1	11–1
	THIRD YEAR.					
14	¶ Mathematics	..	*c*11	..	*c*11	..
59	Materials and Structures	9	..	9	..	9
62	Surveying	11	..	11	..	..
	Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction	..	9	..	9	..
	Transmission of Power	..	10	..	..	..
	Physics	..	12	..	12	..
	Practical Physics	2–5	..	2–5	..	..
	Mechanical Workshop	..	2–5	..	2–5	2–5
	Drawing, &c., of Prime Movers	..	..	..	..	10–1
	FOURTH YEAR.					
	Electrical Engineering	..	9	..	9	..
	Railway Engineering	..	12	..	12	..
	Practical Physics	10–1	..	10–1	..	10–1
	Electrical Engineering Laboratory	..	..	2–5	..	..
	Design of Motors, &c.	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5

a Mathematics Pass—Logarithms, Statics and Dynamics, Analytical Geometry.
* Honours, 10 a.m. daily. † Also on Saturdays, 9.30 to 12.30.
b Statics and Dynamics, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus. ‡ Honours, 9 a.m. daily.
c Integral Calculus and Differential Equations. ¶ Honours, 10 a.m. daily.

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ENGINEERING.

ELECTRICAL.

FOR 1900.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 121-173.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
56	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	11
23–4	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
28A	2–5	..	..	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
14	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	9	9
57	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
28A	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
57	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
61	12	..	12	..	12	9–11	11–1	9–11	..	..
	9–11	11–1	9–11	11–1	..	11–1	..	11–1	11–1	10–1
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	*d*11	..	*d*11	..
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	..	12	..	12	..	..	9	..	9	..
	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
	..	9	..	9	..	..	12	..	12	..
	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..
..	..	2–5	..	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	2–5
	11–1	..	11–1	10–12	11–1	9–1	..	9–1	..	9–1
..	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10–1	..	10–1	..	10–1	10–1	..	10–1	..	10–1
	..	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	..
	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5

d Analytical Geometry.

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FACULTY OF ARTS.—EVENING LECTURES.

*TIME TABLE FOR 1900.

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 121-173.

Reference Number.	Subject.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
	FIRST YEAR.					
1	Latin	7	..	..	8	8
4	Greek, as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
7	French (Junior)	..	8	8	..	..
14	Mathematics	8	7	..	..	7
11	English	9	..	..	..	..
19	Physics	..	6	..	..	..
31	Physiography	..	..	..	6	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy ..	..	7	8	7	..
2	Latin	8	..	..	..	7 & 9
5	Greek, as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
17	History	7	8	..	8	..
8	French (Senior)	..	9	7	..	8
14	Mathematics, as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
12	English	7	..	9	9	..
19	Physics	..	6	..	..	..
31	Physiography	..	..	..	6	..
	THIRD YEAR.					
3	Latin	9	..	..	9	9
6	Greek as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mathematics, as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	..	9	7	..	8
13	English	8	..	9	..	7
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy ..	..	7	8	7	..
17	History	7	8	..	8	..

* This time table is subject to alteration.
Chemistry and Physics and Physiography are taken in alternate years.

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LECTURE SUBJECTS FOR 1900.

LECTURES.

THE following regulations have been passed by the Senate:—

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

It shall be open to any non-matriculated student, who has attended the full courses of lectures upon any subject, to compete for honours or pass in the regular examinations upon his subject, and to have his name published and recorded in the regular class lists, with a distinguishing mark; but he shall be incapable of holding any scholarship or receiving any prize of those already established for students proceeding to a Degree.

Each such student shall be entitled to receive a certificate of attendance upon the lectures or laboratory practice in the subjects which he has selected, and proficiency therein, as ascertained by the regular and ordinary examinations within the University.

The above regulations do not apply to the lectures and examinations in the Faculty of Medicine.

The following regulation has been adopted by the Faculty of Science:—"There shall be only one standard for Honours in Scientific subjects, viz., that adopted in the Faculty of Science."

N.B.—The numbers refer to the Time Tables of Lectures on pages 106-120.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Subjects selected for Lectures and Examinations:—

LATIN—1900.

First Year, Pass.—Livy, Book XXVI.; Virgil, Georgics, I. and II. *Add. for Honours.*—Quintilian, Book X.; Virgil, Æneid VII., VIII., IX., X. Roman History to the Tribunate of Tib. Gracchus.

Second Year, Pass.—Sallust, Catiline; Cicero, II. Philippic; Horace, Odes I., II., and III. *Add. for Honours.*—Tyrrell's Cicero's Letters, Vol. I.; Terence, Phormio; Catullus (selections). *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the Tribunate of Tib. Gracchus to the battle of Actium.

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Third Year, Pass.—Tacitus, Annals III. and IV.; Juvenal (selections); Horace, Epistles. *Add. for Honours.*—Tacitus, Annals I., II., V., VI.; Lucretius (selections); Lucan (selections). *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the battle of Actium to the death of Marcus Aurelius.

LATIN—1901.

First Year, Pass.—Cicero pro Murena and Pro lege Manilia; Virgil, Æneid III. and IV. *Add. for Honours.*—Cicero de Oratore, Book I.; Virgil, Æneid I., II., V., VI. Roman History to the Tribunate of Tib. Gracchus.

Second Year, Pass.—Cicero in his Letters (Tyrrell); Horace, Satires (selections). *Add. for Honours.*—Sallust, Jugurtha; Cicero, II. Philippic; Plautus, Captivi and Trinummus. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus to the battle of Actium.

Third Year, Pass.—Tacitus, Histories I. and II.; Lucretius, selections from Books I., II. and III.; Martial, select Epigrams (Stephenson), Books IV. to XII. *Add. for Honours.*—Tacitus, Histories III., IV., V.; Lucan (selections); Horace, Epistles. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the battle of Actium to the death of Marcus Aurelius.

GREEK.

There will be three classes in Greek—Preliminary, Junior, and Senior.

Students of the First Year may attend either the Preliminary or the Junior Class; but candidates for Honours in the First Year must attend the Junior Class.

Students of the Second Year may attend either the Junior or the Senior Class; but those who have attended the Junior Class in their First Year, and candidates for Honours in the Second Year, must attend the Senior Class.

Students of the Third Year must attend the Senior Class.

Students of all years will be required to translate at sight from Greek into English. Those who attend the Preliminary Class, and candidates for Honours in all years, will be required to translate at sight from English into Greek.

GREEK—1900.

Preliminary Class.—Plato, Apologia and Crito; Homer, Odyssey, V. 262 to VIII. 265.

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Junior Class.—Thucydides, Books VII. and VIII.; Sophocles, Antigone and Œdipus Coloneus; Greek History to B.C. 404.

Senior Class.—Aristotle, Ethics (selections); Æschylus, Agamemnon; Sophocles, Œdipus Coloneus; History of Greek Ethical and Political Theory.

Additional for Third Year Honours.—Aristotle, Ethics (the whole); Euripides, Medea and Orestes.

GREEK—1901.

Preliminary Class. — Demosthenes, First Philippic, and Olynthiacs I., II., III.; Euripides, Hercules Furens.

Junior Class.—Thucydides, Books I. and II.; Sophocles, Œdipus Tyrannus, Aristophanes, Acharnians; Greek History to B.C. 404.

Senior Class.—Plato, Republic, Books I. to IV.; Aristotle, Poetics; Homer, Iliad (selections); History of Greek Literature.

Additional for Third Year Honours.—Plato, Republic, to end of Book IX.; Sophocles, Œdipus Tyrannus, Euripides, Hippolytus.

CLASSICS.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED*—

Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary (Clarendon Press).
Roby's Latin Grammar (Macmillan).
Gildersleeve and Lodge's Latin Grammar.
Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.
Goodwin's or Hadley and Allen's Greek Grammar.
Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin, by Victor Henry, translated by R. T. Elliott; or, Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology for Classical Students (Macmillan).

Elementary—

Roby's Smaller Latin Grammar; The New Latin Primer, Postgate and Vince (Cassell), The Revised Latin Primer, Kennedy (Longmans); or any other Latin Grammar of similar character.
Rutherford's First Greek Grammar.
A. Sidgwick's First Greek Writer.
Thompson Syntax of Attic Greek.
Gow's Companion to School Classics (Macmillan). (A handbook of Greek and Roman Antiquities).

ANCIENT HISTORY—

Mommsen's History of Rome, translated by Dickson (Bentley).
Mommsen, the Provinces under the Roman Empire.

* Students are strongly recommended to order as early as possible all books that will be needed in the course of the year.

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Merrivale's History of the Romans under the Empire.
Shuckburgh's History of Rome (Macmillan).
How and Leigh's History of Rome (Longmans).
Pelham's Outlines of Roman History.
Capes' Early Roman Empire, and Age of the Antonines (Epochs of Ancient History, Longmans).
Bury's Students' Roman Empire (*Murray*).
Strachan-Davidson, Cicero. Warde Fowler, Julius Cæsar.
Grote's History of Greece.
Students' History of Greece, by Smith (Murray), or Oman's History of Greece (Rivington).
Cox, The Greeks and Persians; Cox, The Athenian Empire; Sankey, The Spartan and Theban Supremacies (Epochs of Ancient History, Longmans)
Abbott, Pericles.

ANCIENT ATLAS—

Atlas Antiquus, *Kiepert* (Berlin).

GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE—

Teuffel's History of Roman Literature, translated by *Warre* (Bell).
History of Roman Literature, *Cruttwell*, or History of Latin Literature, *Simcox*.
Roman Poets of the Republic, *Sellar*.
Roman Poets of the Augustan Age, *Sellar*.
Mackail's Latin Literature.
History of Ancient Greek Literature, *Murray* or *Mahaffy*.
Studies of the Greek Poets, first and second series, *Symonds*.
Classical Writers' Series, ed. *J. R. Green* (Macmillan); Sophocles, *Campbell*; Euripides, *Mahaffy*; Demosthenes, *Butcher*.
Guide to Greek Tragedy, *Campbell* (Percival).

Editions of Latin Authors.

FOR PASS STUDENTS:

Cicero, 2nd Philippic, *J. E. B. Mayor* (Macmillan), or *Peskett* (Cambridge); pro Milone, *Reid* (Cambridge), or *Colson* (Macmillan); pro Sestio, *Holden* (Macmillan); pro Murena, *Heitland* (Cambridge); in Catilinam, *Wilkins* (Macmillan); pro Lege Manilia, *Wilkins* (Macmillan); pro Roscio Amerino, *Donkin* (Macmillan); pro Archia, *Reid* (Cambridge); Selected Letters, *Tyrrell* (Macmillan).
Horace, Odes, *Wickham* (Oxford), or *Page* (Macmillan); Satires, *Palmer* (Macmillan); Epistles, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).
Juvenal, *Pearson & Strong* (Oxford), or *Hardy* (Macmillan), or *Duff* (Cambridge).
Livy (text, in 8 parts, sold separately) *Madvig*; Books XXI., XXII. (text and notes), *Capes* (Macmillan); Book XXVI., *Nicholls* (Angus & Robertson, Sydney); Book XXVII., *Stephenson* (Pitt Press).
Lucretius, Book I.-III., Lee (Macmillan).
Lucretius, Book V., *Duff* (Cambridge).
Pliny, Selected Letters, *Prichard & Bernard* (Clarendon Press).
Sallust, *Capes* (Oxford), or Catilina, *Cook* (Macmillan).

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Martial, Select Epigrams, *Stephenson* (Macmillan).
Tacitus, Annals, Books I. to IV., *Furneaux's* abridged edition: Histories, Books I., II., and Books III., IV., V., *Godley* (Macmillan); or *Simcox* (Rivington).
Virgil, *Sidgwick* (each book sold separately, Cambridge), or Æneid, I.-VI., *Page* (Macmillan).

FOR STUDENTS READING FOR HONOURS—

Cicero, de Finibus (Critical edition, Latin Notes), *Madvig*; Letters (select), *Watson* (Oxford); Letters, *Tyrrell* (Longmans); Philippics, *King* (Oxford); de Oratore, *Wilkins* (Oxford); de Claris Oratoribus (text and German Notes), *Jahn* or *Piderit*; or *Kellogg* (Ginn & Co.); Orator, *Sandys* (Cambridge).
Catullus, *Ellis* (Oxford), or *Simpson* (Macmillan).
Horace, Odes, Satires and Epistles, *Wickham* (Oxford): or Satires, *Palmer* (Macmillan); Epistles, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).
Juvenal, *Mayor* (Macmillan).
Lucan, *Haskins* (Bell).
Lucretius, *Munro* (Bell).
Persius, *Conington* (Oxford).
Plautus, Captivi, *Sonnenschein*, or *Hallidie* (Macmillan); Trinummus, *Wagner*, or *Grey* (Cambridge); Text, *Ritschl*.
Quintilian, Book X., *Peterson* (Clarendon Press).
Tacitus, Annals, I.-VI., *Furneaux*, larger edition (Oxford); Histories, *Spooner* (Macmillan); Germania and Agricola, *Furneaux* (Oxford), or *Church & Brodribb* (Macmillan); Dialogus de Oratoribus, *Gudeman* (Ginn & Co.), or *Peterson* (Oxford).
Terence, *Wagner* (Bell); Phormio, *Bond & Walpole* (Macmillan).
Virgil, *Conington* (Bell).

Editions of Greek Authors.

Æschylus, Agamemnon, Choephori and Eumenides, *Sidgwick* (Oxford); Prometheus Vinctus, *Prickard* (Oxford), or *Glazebrook* (Longmans), or *Sikes & Willson* (Macmillan).
Aristophanes, Clouds, Birds, Acharnians, Frogs, and Knights, *Merry* (Oxford).
Aristotle, Ethics (text), *Bywater* (Oxford); (notes), *Stewart* (Oxford); Ethics (text and notes), *Grant* (Longmans).
Aristotle; Politics (text), *Bekker* (Berlin); (commentary), *Newman* (Oxford); (translation and notes), *Jowett* (Oxford), or *Welldon* (Macmillan); (text and notes, Books I. to V.), *Susemihl & Hicks* (Macmillan); (text and translation of Books I., III. and IV.), *Bolland & Lang* (Longmans).
Aristotle, Poetics, text, translation and essays, *Butcher* (Macmillan), or smaller edition by *Butcher*, text alone; *Bywater* (Oxford).
Demosthenes, Orations against Philip, *Abbott & Matheson* (Oxford); (Vol. I. contains Phil. I. and Olynth. I. to III. Vol. II. contains De Pace, Phil. II., De Chers., and Phil. III.). De Corona, *Holmes* (Rivington), or *Drake-Shuckburgh* (Macmillan); De Falsa Legatione, *Shilleto* (Cambridge).

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Euripides, Helena, Iph. in Taur., Heracleidæ, *Jerram* (Oxford); Iph. in Aul., *Headlam* (Combridge); Hippolytus, *Hadley* (Cambridge); Medea, *Heberden* (Oxford), or *Glazebrook* (Rivington), or *Verrall* (Macmillan); Alcestis, *Jerram* (Oxford), or *Earle* (Macmillan); Bacchae, *Tyrrell* (Macmillan); Hecuba, *Hadley* (Cambridge); Orestes, *Wedd* (Cambridge); Troades, *Tyrrell* (Dublin); Phoenissae, *Paley* (Bell); Ion, *Jerram* (Oxford), or *Bayfield* (Macmillan), or *Verrall* (Cambridge); Hercules Furens, *Gray & Hutchinson* (Cambridge).

Herodotus (text), *Dietsch* (Trubner); (with notes) Book III., *Macaulay* (Macmillan); Book V., VI., VIII., IX., *Shuckburgh* (Cambridge); VI., *Strachan* (Macmillan); VII., *Butler* (Macmillan); IX., *Abbott* (Oxford). Translation and notes. *Rawlinson* (Murray).

Homer, Iliad, *Monro* (Oxford); or *Leaf & Bayfield* (Macmillan); The Story of Achilles from Homer's Iliad (Iliad Books 1, 9, 11 and 16 to 24), by *Pratt & Leaf* (Macmillan); Odyssey, *Merry* (Oxford). Introduction to Homer, *Jebb* (Maclehose, Glasgow); Homer and the Epic, *A. Lang* (Longmans); Companion to the Iliad, *Leaf* (Macmillan); Homeric Grammar, *Monro* (Oxford).

Pindar, Olympian and Pythian Odes, *Gildersleeve* (Macmillan); Nemean and Isthmian Odes, *Fennell* (Cambridge).

Plato, Protagoras, *Wayte* (Bell), or *Adam* (Cambridge); Gorgias, *Thompson* (Bell), or *Lodge* (Ginn); Apologia, Meno, *St. George Stock* (Oxford); Apologia, Crito, Euthyphro, *Adam* (Cambridge); Laches, *Tatham* (Macmillan); Phædo *Archer-Hind* (Macmillan); Republic (text), *Adam* (Cambridge); Companion to Plato's Republic, *Bosanquet* (Rivington and Percival); Theaetetus, *Campbell;* Ion and Hippias Minor, *G. Smith* (Rivington); Hippias Major, *G. Smith* (Rivington). Translations of, and introductions to, all the Dialogues, *Jowett* (Oxford).

Sophocles, in single plays, *Jebb* (Rivington), or *Campbell & Abbott* (Oxford).

Thucydides (text), *Stahl* (Tauchnitz); (text and notes), *Classen* (German), or *Poppo* (Ed. Minor, Latin); Book I., *Forbes* (Oxford); II., *Marchant* (Macmillan), or *Shilleto* (Bell); III., *Spratt* (Cambridge); IV. and V., *Graves* (Macmillan); VI., VII., *Marchant* (Macmillan); VII., *Holden* (Cambridge); VIII., *Tucker* (Macmillan). (Translation and Notes), *Jowett* (Oxford).

Lyric and Elegiac Poets, *Anthologia Lyrica* (Trubner).

FRENCH.

Students in Arts may take the Junior French course in their First Year, and the Senior French course in their Second Year; but students who have already passed in the Senior course in their Second Year may, if the time table permit, take a second Senior course in their Third Year, along with such additional work as may be prescribed.

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FRENCH—1900.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Voltaire, Mérope (*Clarendon Press*); Montesquieu, Sur la Grandeur et Décadence des Romains (*Hachette*); Piron, La Métromanie (*Hachette* or *Pitt Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—French Historical Grammar; Rousseau, Extraits en Prose (*Hachette*); Sedaine, Le Philosophe sans le savoir (*Hachette* or *Pitt Press*).

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature of the 18th Century; Rousseau, Extraits en Prose (*Hachette*); Brueys et Palaprat, L'Avocat Patelin (*Hachette*); Voltaire, Choix de Lettres (*Hachette*); Sedaine, Le Philosophie sans le savoir (*Hachette* or *Pitt Press*); Sainte-Beuve, Causeries du Lundi, Vol. III. (*Garnier*). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—Pages choisies de Lesage (*A. Colin et Cie*). *Add. for Honours.*—Literature of the 16th Century; Darmesteter et Hatzfeld, Le seizième siècle en France (*Delagrave*); Pages choisies de Rabelais (*A. Colin et Cie*).

FRENCH—1901.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Ponsard, Charlotte Corday (*Hachette*); De Vigny, Cinq-mars (*Macmillan*); Hugo, Extraits (*ed. Lallemand, Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—French Historical Grammar, Pages choisies de Chateaubriand (*A. Colin et Cie*); Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Verse (*Macmillan*).

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature of the 19th Century till the close of the Romantic Movement, Pages choisies de Chateaubriand (*A. Colin et Cie*); Berthon, specimens of Modern French Verse (*Macmillan*); Sainte-Beuve, Portraits de Femmes (*Garnier*); Labiche, La Grammaire (*Hachette*); Hugo, Ruy Blas (*Longmans*). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—Pages choisies de Mignet (*A. Colin et Cie*). *Add. for Honours.*—Early French Literature; Toynbee, Specimens of Old French (*Clarendon Press*).

GERMAN.

Regulations similar to those in force for the French classes hold good for the German classes, with the further proviso that, if the time table permit, students who have not taken the Junior course in German in their First Year may take it in their Second, and the Senior course in their Third Year.

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GERMAN—1900.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Immerman, Der Oberhof (*Pitt Press*); Buchheim, Deutsche Lyrik (*Macmillan*). *Add. for Honours.*—Historical German Grammar; Heine's Prose (*Clarendon Press*); Halm, Griseldis (*Clarendon Press*).

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature in the lifetime of Heine; E. T. A. Hoffmann, Der Goldene Topf (*Reklam*); Heine's Prosa (*Clarendon Press*); Kleist, Kätchen von Heilbronn (*Reklam*); Z. Werner, Der 24 Februar (*Reklam*); Buchheim, Balladen und Romanzen (*Macmillan*). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—Fouqué, Undine (*Reklam*); Börne, Aus meinem Tagebuche (*Reklam*). *Add. for Honours.*—Literature of the 16th and 17th Centuries; Liederbuch des 16 Jahrhunderts (*Brockhaus*); Ch. Weise, die drei ärgesten Erznarren (Halle, *Niemeyer*).

GERMAN—1901.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Grillparzer, Sappho (*Macmillan*); Heine, Prose selections (*Macmillan*). *Add. for Honours.*—Historical German Grammar; Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris (*Macmillan, Siepmann Series*); Herder, Der Cid (*Grote, Berlin.*)

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); History of Literature in the lifetime of Goethe, Herder, Der Cid (*Grote, Berlin*); Wieland, Oberon (*Brockhaus*); Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris (*Macmillan*); Lessing, Literaturbriefe (*Hachette*). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—Schiller, Wallenstein, all three parts (*Whittaker*). *Add. for Honours.*—Early German Literature; Bachmann, Mittelhochdeutsches Lesebuch (*Höhr, Zurich*).

ENGLISH—1900.

First Year.—Lectures on English Language, Composition, and Style. Sweet's Selections from Chaucer (Second Middle English Primer. *Clarendon Press*). Shakespeare, Tempest (*Clarendon Press*).

Second Year.—Lectures on the chief writers from Chaucer to Milton; special subject, the Stuart Drama; Chaucer, Knightes Tale (*Clarendon Press*); Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, Merchant of Venice, Much Ado about Nothing (all *Clarendon Press*), and Winter's Tale (*Macmillan*); Jonson, Plays and Poems

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(*Morley's Universal Library*); Shakespeare and Fletcher, the Two Noble Kinsmen (*Pitt Press*); Milton, Comus (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Cook, First Book of Old English (*Ginn & Co.*); Skeat, Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579 (*Clarendon Press*); The Kinges Quair (*Early Scottish Text Society*).

Third Year.—Lectures on Shakespeare's Comedies. Lectures on the History and Principles of Criticism. Lectures on the Literature of the Romantic Revival. Special books to be named hereafter. *Add. for Honours.*—Andreas (*Ginn & Co.*); Maclean, Old and Middle English Reader (*Macmillan*); Early Alliterative Poems, ed. Morris (*Early English Text Society*).

ENGLISH—1901.

First Year.—Lectures on English Language, Composition, and Style. Selections from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, ed. Corson (*Macmillan*); Henry IV., Part 1 (*Macmillan*).

Second Year.—Lectures on the chief writers from Chaucer to Milton; special subject, the Narrative Poetry of the Period. Prescribed works: Chaucer, Vol. III. (*Clarendon Press Series*); Spenser, Faery Queene, Book I. (*Clarendon Press Series*); Milton, Paradise Lost (*Milton's Poetical Works, Globe Edition*); Shakespeare, Richard II. (*Clarendon Press*); Henry IV., 1 and 2 (*Macmillan*); Henry V. (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Cook, First Book of Old English (*Ginn & Co.*); Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (*Early English Text Society*); Selections from Malory (*Macmillan*).

Third Year.—Lectures on Shakespeare's English Histories. Lectures on the History of English Literature in the 19th Century. Special books to be named hereafter. *Add. for Honours.*—Beowulf (*Ginn & Co.*); Maclean, Old and Middle English Reader (*Macmillan*).

14. MATHEMATICS.*

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

All students attending lectures, except the Third Year A lectures, must present themselves at the class examinations held at the end of the classes they have been attending.

Such class examinations will be held as under:—

AT THE END OF LENT TERM.

First Year in Arts .. .. Geometry.

* The lecture subjects for evening students in Mathematics are the same as those prescribed for day students of corresponding standing in the University.

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Second Year in Arts	Analytical Geometry and Differential Calculus
Second Year in Science	Differential Calculus.
Third Year in Arts	(i.) Differential Calculus. (ii.) Spherical Trigonometry.
First Year in Science and Engineering ..	Analytical Geometry.
Second Year in Science and Engineering ..	Differential Calculus.
Third Year in Science	(i.) Differential Calculus. (ii.) Spherical Trigonometry.
Third Year in Civil Engineering	Spherical Trigonometry.
Third Year in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations

AT THE END OF TRINITY TERM.

First Year in Arts	Algebra.
Second Year in Arts	Statics or Integral Calculus.
Third Year in Arts	(i.) Integral Calculus. (ii.) Astronomy.
First Year in Science and Engineering ..	Statics.
Second Year in Science and Engineering	Integral Calculus.
Third Year in Science	(i.) Integral Calculus. (ii.) Astronomy.

Students who pass in a class examination will not be re-examined in the same subject at the Yearly Examination in December. Those who fail to pass will be re-examined, except in cases of bad failure, when the Faculty may refuse the student permission to present himself in December.

YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

The Yearly Examinations are held in December, and include all the subjects upon which Lectures have been delivered during the year, except the subjects of the A Lectures (which form an Honour course).

All Students attending Mathematical Lectures (except Third Year A Lectures) must present themselves at the Yearly Examination, but not in subjects which they have passed at a Class Examination.

HONOUR EXAMINATIONS.

These are specially adapted to the A Lectures, and are held in March. It is optional for the Student to attend these examinations. Honours and Scholarships are awarded at the Third Year Examination on the result of the Honour Examination only, but at the First and at the Second Year Examinations on the combined result of (i.) the Honour Examination, and (ii.) the Yearly or Class Examination. The aggregate marks awarded to a paper in (i.) are three times the aggregate marks awarded to a paper in (ii.).

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FIRST YEAR IN ARTS LECTURES.

The students of the First Year in Arts must attend one of the three courses specified below:—

First Year in Arts—Class A.

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 10 a.m. throughout the year, as follows:—

Lent Term.—*Geometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Euclid, Books I.-IV., VI. and XI., with exercises and other theorems and problems relating to rectilinear figures and circles, poles and polars for the circle, anharmonic ratio, the sphere, cylinder, cone and regular polyhedra. *Algebra* (*M.*, *W.*)—Surds, indices, complex quantities, scales of notation, permutations and combinations, binomial, multinomial, and exponential theorems, logarithms, interest, annuities, series, continued fractions, inequalities, properties of numbers, probabilities, determinants.

Trinity Term.—*Geometrical Conics* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, focus and directrix, tangent and normal, conjugate diameters, poles and polars, asymptotes, orthogonal projection. *Trigonometry* (*M.*, *W.*)—Measurement of angles, formulæ, identities, equations, logarithmic tables, solution of triangles, heights and distances, properties of triangles, Demoivre's theorem, expansion of sine and cosine in series and in factors, summation of series, proportional differences.

Michaelmas Term.—*Analytical Geometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Co-ordinates rectilinear and polar, the straight line, the circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal, eccentric angle, diameters, asymptotes. *Differential Calculus* (*M.*, *W.*)—Limits, differentiation, successive differentiation, Taylor's theorem, tangent and normal, maxima and minima.

First Year Arts—Class B.

Three days a week, at 10 a.m. throughout the year, as follows:—

Lent Term.—*Algebra* (*F.*)—Up to quadratic equations of two and three unknown quantities, and corresponding problems. *Geometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Euclid, Books I.-IV., VI. and XI., with exercises and other theorems and problems relating to rectilinear figures and circles.

Trinity Term.—*Algebra and Trigonometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—*Algebra*—Up to the binomial theorem. *Trigonometry*—Measure-

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ment of angles, trigonometrical ratios, formulæ for one or two angles, easy equations and identities. *Geometrical Conics* (*F.*)—Parabola, ellipse, focus and directrix, tangent and normal.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Trigonometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*, *F.*)—With Class C. (*See hereunder.*)

FIRST YEAR ARTS—CLASS C.

Three days a week, at 10 a.m., throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Geometry* (*M.*, *W.*)—Euclid, Book IV., with definitions of Books V. and VI., and propositions 1-4, 7-13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 33 of Book VI., easy exercises, geometrical constructions, and mensuration of lines, surfaces and solids. *Algebra* (*F.*)—Up to quadratic equations of two and three unknown quantities, and corresponding problems.

TRINITY TERM.—*Algebra* (*M.*, *W.*)—Surds, fractional indices, ratio, proportion, variation, the three progressions. *Trigonometry* (*Fri.*)—Measurement of angles, trigonometrical ratios, formulæ for one and two angles, easy equations and identities.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Trigonometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*, *F.*)—Formulæ relating to triangles, numerical solution of triangles in simple cases without logarithms.

SECOND YEAR IN ARTS.

Students of the Second Year in Arts may attend any one of the three courses specified below.

SECOND YEAR ARTS—CLASS A.

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 9 a.m., throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Analytical Geometry* (*M.*, *W.*)—Poles and polars, asymptotes, general equation of the second degree, similar conics, confocal conics, reciprocal polars, orthogonal and conical projection, anharmonic ratio, abridged notation. *Differential Calculus* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Differentiation, Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, successive and partial differentiation, indeterminate forms, change of variables, maxima and minima, elimination of functions, curves, tangents, asymptotes, curvature, evolutes, involutes, singular points, curve tracing.

TRINITY TERM.—*Integral Calculus* (*M.*, *W.*)—Integration, reduction formulæ, lengths of curves, areas of curves, volumes

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of solids, involutes, evolutes, definite integrals, differentiation of an integral, mean values and probability. *Statics* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Components and resultants, moments, conditions of equilibrium, stability, friction, elastic strings, elementary machines, virtual displacements.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Dynamics* (*M.*, *W.*)—Uniform velocity, uniform acceleration, laws of motion, projectiles, collision, motion on a curve, the cycloid, the pendulum, harmonic vibration, Central forces, moments of inertia, translation and rotation of rigid bodies. *Calculus of Finite Differences.*

SECOND YEAR ARTS—CLASS B.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 9 a.m., throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Differential Calculus* (*Tu.*, *Th.*, *Fri.*)—Limits, differentiation, Taylor's theorem, maxima and minima, curve tracing.

TRINITY TERM.—*Integral Calculus* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Integration, areas, lengths of curves, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

TRINITY TERM (*F.*), and MICHAELMAS TERM (*Tu.*, *Th.*, *F.*)—*Statics and Dynamics*—Components and resultants, moments, couples, centre of gravity, friction, elementary machines, uniform velocity and acceleration, laws of motion, collision, projectiles, harmonic vibration, energy, moments of inertia, translation and rotation of rigid bodies.

SECOND YEAR ARTS—CLASS C.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Analytical Geometry* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Coordinates, rectilinear and polar, straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal.

TRINITY TERM.—*Statics* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Components and resultants, moments, couples, centre of gravity, elementary machines.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Logarithms and Trigonometry* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Preliminary theorems, use of tables, arithmetical applications, interest, discount, annuities, solution of triangles, heights and distances, properties of triangles.

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THIRD YEAR IN ARTS.

Students of the Third Year may attend either of the two courses specified below.

Third Year Arts—Class A.

At 11 a.m. daily throughout the year, as follows:—

Lent Term.—*Integral Calculus and Differential Equations* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—*Integral Calculus* as in the Second Year. Differential equations of the first order and degree, homogeneous equations, linear equations, exact equations, singular solutions. *Solid Geometry* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Coordinates, rectilinear and polar, the plane, the sphere, the paraboloid, the ellipsoid, the hyperboloid of one and two sheets, tangent planes, diameters, circular sections, and generating lines, curves, surfaces, curvature, osculation and torsion, geodesics, vectors.

Trinity Term.—*Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Formulæ, properties of triangles, spherical excess, approximate formulæ, regular solids. *Analytical Statics*, *Dynamics of a Particle*, *and Rigid Dynamics* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Systems of forces in three dimensions, central axis, virtual displacements, strings. *Dynamics of a particle and Rigid Dynamics*—Velocity and acceleration along and perpendicular to the tangent and the radius vector, small oscillations, rectilinear, parabolic and elliptic motion, central forces, Kepler's laws, moments of inertia, motion of a rigid body.

Michaelmas Term.—*Astronomy* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Instruments, motion of heavenly bodies, transits, latitude, longitude, time, the seasons, eclipses, parallax, aberration, refraction. (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—As in Trinity Term.

Third Year Arts—Class B.

Lectures at 11 a.m. daily throughout the year.

The course consists of at least four of the following six subjects:—

Lent Term.—*Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Formulæ, solution of triangles, properties of triangles, spherical excess, approximate formulæ, regular solids. *Differential Calculus* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Limits, differentiation, Taylor's theorem, indeterminate forms, maxima and minima, tangent and normal, asymptotes, curve tracing.

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TRINITY TERM.—*Integral Calculus* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Integration, definite and indefinite, known forms, areas and lengths of plane curves, surfaces and contents of solids of revolution. *Astronomy* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Instruments, motion of heavenly bodies, transits, latitude, longitude, time, parallax, aberration, refraction.

MICHAELMAS TERM. — *Analytical Geometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Coordinates, rectilinear and polar, the straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal, eccentric angle, diameters, asymptotes, pencils and ranges. *Dynamics* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Velocity, acceleration, laws of motion, collision, projectiles, harmonic vibration, conservation of areas, energy, moments of inertia.

FIRST YEAR IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Students must attend one of the two following courses:—

LENT TERM.—*Analytical Geometry*, as in the Second Year of Arts, Class C.

TRINITY TERM.—*Statics*, as in the Second Year of Arts, Class C.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Logarithms and Dynamics* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*, 10-11 *a.m.*)—Use of logarithmic tables in Arithmetic and Trigonometry. Uniform velocity and acceleration, the laws of motion, projectiles, collision.

OTHERWISE.—The subjects prescribed for the First Year of Arts, Class A, throughout the year.

SECOND YEAR IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Students in Science who select Mathematics, and all Students in Engineering, must attend the Lectures prescribed for the Second Year of Arts, Class B or Class A.

THIRD YEAR IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Students in Science who select Mathematics must attend the Lectures prescribed for the Third Year of Arts, Class B or Class A.

Students in Engineering must attend one of the two following courses:—

LENT TERM, for Students in Civil Engineering.—*Spherical Trigonometry*, as in the Third Year of Arts, Class B.

LENT TERM, for Students in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.—*Integral Calculus and Differential Equations*, as in the Third Year of Arts, Class A.

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MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Analytical Geometry*, as in the Third Year of Arts, Class B.

OTHERWISE.—The subjects prescribed for the Third Year of Arts, Class A, throughout the year.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR ARTS STUDENTS.

FOR MATRICULATION.

Pass.—Any ordinary treatises on Arithmetic and on Algebra; Hall and Stevens' Euclid. *Honours.*—Todhunter's Algebra or C. Smith's Algebra, or Hall and Knight's Algebra; Todhunter's Trigonometry, Lock's Trigonometry, or Hall and Knight's Elementary Trigonometry.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

(C) Lock's Elementary Trigonometry or Hall and Knight's Elementary Trigonometry.

(B) Taylor's Geometry of Conics.

(A) Smith's Conic Sections; Edwards' Differential Calculus.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

(C) Loney's Elements of Statics; C. Smith's Conic Sections.

(B) Edwards' Differential Calculus for Beginners; Edwards' Integral Calculus for Beginners; Loney's Elements of Dynamics; Worthington's Dynamics of Rotation.

(A) Frost's *Newton* or Main's *Newton;* Boole's *Finite Differences;* Loney's Elementary Dynamics.

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

Edwards' Integral Calculus; Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry; McClelland and Preston's Spherical Trigonometry; Godfray's Astronomy; Besant's Dynamics; Routh's Analytical Statics; Murray's Introductory Course in Differential Equations (*Longmans*); Aldis's Solid Geometry; Smith's Solid Geometry; Aldis's Rigid Dynamics.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

The course of study for 1900 will be as follows:—

LENT TERM—Second and Third Years.—Introduction to the study of Philosophy. A course of Lectures will be delivered on the main problems of Greek Philosophy, with special reference to Socrates and Plato.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Plato's Apologia, Crito, Phaedo, translations by Church or Jowett; Plato's Republic, translations by Jowett or Davies and Vaughan; Platonism, by T. B. Strong.

FOR HONOUR STUDENTS.—Bosanquet's Companion to Plato's Republic, Ferrier's Lectures on Greek Philosophy, and Pater's Plato and Platonism.

TRINITY TERM—Second Year.—*Psychology:* A course of Lectures on subject, matter, and method of Psychology; classification

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cation of Mental Phenomena; detailed account of the various modes and stages of Mental Activity.

Books Recommended.—Höffding's Psychology, or Baldwin's Handbook of Psychology.

The following recommended for Honours:—*Ladd's* Physiological Psychology; *Baldwin's* Feeling and Will.

Third Year.—*Political Philosophy:* A course of Lectures will be delivered on the Theories of the State, and the Grounds of Political Obligation.

Books Recommended.—Aristotle's Politics, MacCunn's Ethics of Citizenship.

For Honours:—"Grounds of Political Obligation," by T. H. Green; Rousseau's Social Contract; Spencer's Man versus the State.

Michaelmas Term—Second Year.—*Logic:* (*a*) Province and Definition of Logic; Principles and Limits of Formal Logic; Terms, Propositions, and Syllogisms; Functions and value of the Syllogism; Fallacies connected with the use of Terms, Propositions, Syllogisms. (*b*) Nature of Inductive Inference; Relation of Induction to Deduction, with a general account of the various methods of Scientific Investigation and Proof.

Books Recommended.—Jevons' Elementary Lessons in Logic, or Minto's Logic. Add. for Honours: Mill's Logic; Bosanquet's Essentials of Logic.

Third Year.—A course of Lectures will be delivered on Modern Ethics, with special reference to Kant, Green, and Spencer.

Recommended.—Mackenzie's Manual of Ethics. Add. for Honours: Green's Proleg. to Ethics and Spencer's Principles of Ethics.

Recommended for reference: Royer's Spirit of Modern Philosophy; Sidgwick's History of Ethics; Muirhead's Elements of Ethics; MacCunn's Ethics of Citizenship; D'Arcy's Short Study of Ethics.

HISTORY.

The course in History will extend over two years.

17. The following will be the subjects of study for Second Year students:—

Pass.—The History of England to 1603.

Books Recommended.—Green's Short History of the English People; Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (references); Simon de Montfort and his cause (English History from contemporary writers); Fortescue's Governance of England; More's Utopia; Gibbins's Industry in England; Beesley's Queen Elizabeth; Freeman's Growth of the English Constitution.

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HONOURS.—Honours will be awarded on the following work:

(1) Papers on the Pass work as described above.

(2) A further paper on the same period.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED in addition to those named above.—Stubbs's Constitutional History; Stubbs's Select Charters; Hallam's Constitutional History.

(3) A paper on the History of Europe from 800 to 1250.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Bryce's Holy Roman Empire; Milman's Latin Christianity; Archer and Kingsford's Crusades; Morison's St. Bernard; Tout's The Empire and the Papacy.

(4) Essays to be written in the course of the year.

18. The following will be the subjects of study for Third Year students:—

PASS.—The History of England from 1603 to the present time.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Green's Short History of the English People; Gardiner's Puritan Revolution; Gardiner's Constitutional Documents (introduction and references); Harrison's Cromwell; Traill's Strafford; Seeley's Expansion of England; Gibbins's Industry in England; Toynbee's Industrial Revolution; Hobson's Problems of Poverty; Milton's Areopagitica; Burke's Thoughts on the Present Discontent; Carlyle's Past and Present.

HONOURS.—Honours will be awarded on the following work:

(1) Papers on the Pass work as described above.

(2) A further paper on the same period.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED in addition to those named above.—Bagehot's English Constitution; Dicey's Law of the Constitution; MacCann's Ethics of Citizenship.

(3) A paper on the History of England to 1603.

(4) A paper on the History of Europe from 800 to 1250.

(5) A paper on the History of Europe from 1789 to the present time.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Rousseau's Social Contract; Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution; Syme's French Revolution; Seeley's Napoleon; Fyffe's Modern Europe; Dickinson's Revolutions and Reactions in Modern France; Cesareso's Liberation of Italy; Mazzini's Essays.

(6) Essays to be written in the course of the year.

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PHYSICS.

For First Year Students.

19.—An introductory course of about thirty lectures in Trinity Term on the Elementary Principles of Mechanics, Properties of Matter, Sound, Heat, Light, and Electricity and Magnetism.

Text Book.—"Physics," by C. G. Knott (W. and R. Chambers).

The Smith Prize for Physics is awarded on the result of the Class Examination at the end of this course of lectures.

19A.—A course of twenty lectures in Michaelmas Term, consisting generally of the more precise treatment of the subjects of the previous Term's lectures, chiefly in Heat, Light, and Electricity and Magnetism.

Candidates for Honours and Scholarships are required to attend courses 19 and 19A and the First Year Practical Class for one Term.

For Second Year Students.

20.—Honour course of sixty lectures.

Lent Term—Principles of Electric and Magnetic Theory and Electric and Magnetic Measurements.

Trinity Term—Properties of Matter, Elementary Theory of Elasticity.

Michaelmas Term—Experimental Basis of the Theory of Heat, Elementary Principles of Thermodynamics.

20A.—Pass course. An experimental course of sixty lectures on Properties of Matter, Sound and Heat.

For Third Year Students.

21.—Honour course of sixty lectures on Physical Optics, Acoustics, and Electricity and Magnetism.

The examination will include the subjects of the Second Year.

21A.—Pass course of sixty lectures on Light and Electricity and Magnetism.

Physical Laboratory.

The Physical Laboratory was designed by Richard Threlfall, M.A., F.R.S., then Professor of Physics in the University, and was built under his supervision. The building was commenced in 1886, and completed early in 1888. It includes

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Junior and Senior Laboratories, special rooms for advanced work, lecture and instrument rooms, and a well equipped workshop. The plant includes dynamos and a large installation of storage cells for lighting and for the supply of electric power for experimental purposes.

Plans for an increase of Laboratory accommodation have been prepared and the additions will be proceeded with without delay.

The Laboratory was founded for the encouragement of the study of Physical Science and its object is not only to afford facilities for imparting instruction but also for aiding research.

Senior students are encouraged as much as possible in the pursuit of original investigation, as it is believed that this supplies the best training, and every facility will be given to persons wishing to undertake research.

22.—Practical Physics.

FIRST YEAR.

The course consists of quantitative experiments in the following:—

Measurement of length. Estimation of Mass. Determination of Density. Thermometry and Expansion. Calorimetry. Determination of Musical Pitch. Measurement of Velocity of Sound in the Air and in Solids. Reflection and Refraction of Light. Total Reflection. Refractive Indices. Elementary Spectroscopy. Double Refraction. Polarisation of Light. Fundamental Experiments of Electro-statics. Electrometer and Galvanometer Measurements. Measurement of Resistance. Electro-magnetic induction.

Text Book.—"Physics," C. G. Knott (W. and R. Chambers).

All students attending the Physical Laboratory are required to keep a record of their practical work in special note-books, to be obtained from W. E. Smith, Bridge Street. These note-books are examined every day by the Demonstrator, as well as at the end of the year by the Examiner in Physics, and form the basis on which marks are allotted for Practical Physics at the annual examination.

Students presenting themselves for examination in Physics at the end of any Academic Year during which they have not attended the Laboratory, must also present themselves for examination in Practical Physics.

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SECOND YEAR

The course consists of quantitative experiments in the following :—

Expansion of Solids and Gases. Elasticity of Solids. Measurement of Time. Determination of Moments of Inertia. Pendulums. Magnetic Measurements. Relation between Magnetic Force and Magnetic Induction in Metals, investigated magnetometrically and ballistically. Determination of the Magnetic Elements. Accurate Comparison of Resistances. Electrolytic Measurement of Currents. Comparison of Electromotive Forces. Measurement of Capacity. Fundamental Experiments of Electro-magnetism. Measurement of Mutual and Self Induction, &c.

Text Book.—Stewart and Gee's Practical Physics, Vols. i. and ii.

A short course of ten classes in elementary experimental optics is held in Lent Term. The course has been arranged to be preparatory to the instruction in Petrology for students in the Second Year of Arts, and will include experiments in the Reflection and Refraction of Light, Total Reflection, Refractive Indices, Double Refraction, Polarisation, Construction and use of a Nicol's prism, &c.

THIRD YEAR.

Advanced Physical Measurements.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Knott's Physics.

FOR SECOND AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

General Physics.—Tait's Properties of Matter. Lord Kelvin's Article on Elasticity in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Glazebrook and Shaw's Practical Physics, and Balfour Stewart and Gee's Practical Physics, vol. I. Maxwell's Matter and Motion. Worthington's Dynamics of Rotation.

Heat.—Preston's Theory of Heat. Maxwell's Theory of Heat. Tait's Heat. Balfour Stewart's Treatise on Heat. Ewing's Steam Engine and other Heat Engines.

Light.—Lewis Wright's Light. Glazebrook's Physical Optics. Preston's Theory of Light.

Sound.—Poynting and Thomson's Sound. Tyndall's Treatise on Sound.

Electricity and Magnetism.—J. J. Thomson's Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. Clerk Maxwell's Elementary Electricity. Clerk Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism. Gordon's Electricity. Articles on Electricity and Magnetism in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Balfour Stewart and Gee's Practical Physics, vol. II. Kohl-

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vausch's Physical Measurements. Ewing's Magnetic Induction in Iron and other Metals. Gerard's Leçons sur l'Electricité. Fleming's Alternate Current Transformer.

Standard Works on Physics which may be consulted by students.—Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism. J. J. Thomson's Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism. Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone. Clausius' Thermodynamics—translated by Browne. Lord Rayleigh's Sound. Verdet's Optique. Mascart's Optique. Thomson's Application of Dynamics to Physics and Chemistry.

CHEMISTRY.*

INTRODUCTORY.

23.—This course is on the general principles of elementary chemistry; the non-metallic elements and their principal compounds; certain of the common carbon compounds of everyday life; and such processes as combustion, respiration and fermentation. The metals as a class, and their chief compounds with the non-metals.

The course is delivered in Lent Term, and is intended for students of all Faculties.

Students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science are also required to attend the Tutorial Class, which meets once a week.

Candidates for Honours and Scholarships are required to attend the Laboratory for one Term.

Text Books.—Roscoe's Elementary Chemistry, Tilden's Inorganic Chemistry, Thorpe's Non-metals, or other similar text book.

THE METALS.

24.—*Second Course* of fifty lectures upon the Metals and their principal compounds and alloys. Compulsory for students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and the Department of Engineering. During Trinity Term.

Text Books.—Tilden's Inorganic Chemistry, Thorpe's Metals.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

25.—*Third Course* of fifty lectures upon the Carbon Compounds. Compulsory for students in the Faculties of Science and Medicine. During Michaelmas Term.

Text Books.—Organic Chemistry by Perkin and Kipping, or Tilden's Organic Chemistry and Streatfeild's Organic Chemistry (Spon).

* A fuller syllabus can be obtained in the Registrar's Office or at the Laboratory.

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TUTORIAL CLASS IN CHEMISTRY.

A Class for Calculations and similar exercises will meet once a week during term. Attendance is compulsory for students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and Department of Engineering.

CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY.

26.—*Fourth Course* compulsory for students of the Third Year in the Faculty of Science, and Undergraduates in Medicine who are candidates for the degree of B.Sc. in Chemistry. The History of Chemical Philosophy and Discovery.

Text Books.—Theoretical Chemistry, by W. Nernst (McM. & Co.), or Meyer's Modern Theories of Chemistry (Longmans & Co.), or Ostwald's Outlines of General Chemistry, Ostwald's Solutions (McM. & Co.) and History of Chemistry, E. von Meyer (McM. & Co.), Van't Hoff's Chemistry in Space.

GENERAL BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Treatise on Chemistry, Mendeleef's Principles of Chemistry, Morley & Muir's Dictionary of Chemistry, Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry.

Arts students of the Second or Third Years may take up Course No. 24 or 25 as a voluntary subject, provided that such students have passed or pass the Annual Examination upon the Introductory Course (see No. 23); but an Arts student who has taken up one of these courses in his Second Year cannot be allowed to take up the same course again in the Third Year.

NOTE.—Students in the Second and Third Years in the Faculty of Science, who select Chemistry as one of their subjects, are required to go through a course of QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, and to be examined in the same. This applies also to students in the FACULTY OF MEDICINE, who take up the advanced course in Chemistry to qualify for the B.Sc. Degree.

Students in the Mining Branch of Engineering are required in their Second and Third Years to go through a course of QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS and ASSAYING, and to be examined in the same.

METALLURGY.

27.—A course of about fifty lectures will be given during Lent and Trinity Terms for Third Year students in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy. Introduction: Physical and chemical properties of metals and alloys; fire-resisting materials; manufacture of charcoal, coke and gaseous fuels; pyrometry; general metallurgical processes and agents; types of furnaces;

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fluxes, slags, &c. Detailed descriptions of the methods of extracting the following metals from their ores:—Gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, platinum, antimony, zinc, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, mercury, aluminium, and iron. Students will be expected to make full notes at the lectures, and will be referred to the literature of the subject immediately under discussion.

Excursions will be arranged to metallurgical works. Students attending the course will have special facilities for studying the processes carried out at the Government metallurgical works.

Every student is required to prepare a written description of either a mine or metallurgical plant, and to prepare drawings and specifications for the erection of metallurgical works, as part of his final examination for the Third Year.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Roberts-Austen's Introduction to the Study of Metallurgy; Grüner's Traité de Metallurgie; Percy's Metallurgy; Egleston's Metallurgy in the United States; Schnabel's Handbook of Metallurgy, translated by H. Louis, M.A.; Rose's Gold; Richards' Stamp Milling of Gold Ores; Eissler's Treatises on Gold, Silver, Silver Lead, and the Cyanide Process; Scheidel's Cyanide Process; Hoffmann's Lead; Hixon's Lead and Copper Smelting; Peters' Modern Copper Smelting; Lang's Matte Smelting; Howe's Iron and Steel; Lowthian Bell's Chemical Phenomena of the Blast Furnace; Rowan and Mill's Fuel; Sexton's Fuel and Refractory Materials; Richards' Aluminium; and papers by various authors in the *Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Engineers*, *Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute*, *Engineering and Mining Journal of New York*, &c.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

The Chemical Laboratory was built in 1889. The building is a plain rectangular structure, about 170 feet long by 86 feet wide. A new Assay Laboratory, 55 by 44 feet, and a Milling Room, 35 by 64 feet, will be ready for use in Lent Term, 1900.

The small lecture room will seat 120, and the larger one about 200 students.

The Junior Laboratory contains 40 benches, and the Senior Laboratory will take about 60 advanced students. There are also separate rooms for spectroscopic and gas analysis and photography. There is also a room specially provided and fitted up as a laboratory for research. There is also a room for Chemical Collections, and old forms of apparatus, &c., which may be of historical interest.

The building is provided with the electric light throughout the upper floor, and the gas engine for driving the dynamos is

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attached to shafting connected with the grinding machines, apparatus for the liquefaction of gases, and similar appliances necessary for a large laboratory. Leads are carried to convenient places in the laboratories, so that if necessary the full power of the dynamos may be used for experimental purposes.

Special efforts have been made to give the students the benefits of modern improvements and appliances, and particularly those which tend to save time; draught cupboards, filter pumps, exhaust pipes, and similar conveniences are fitted to each bench. A number of larger hoods and draught cupboards for combustions, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, water baths, and ovens are also provided. There are three balance rooms, each 21 by 16 feet, provided with balances for different purposes, which, to prevent vibration, rest on slate benches, supported upon stone brackets.

The Metallurgical Laboratory contains 44 fusion and muffle assay furnaces, and an experimental reverberatory furnace with a bed 6 feet by 4 feet.

The plant for the concentration and treatment of metalliferous ores includes a set of stamps, Gates' rock breaker, Rogers' crushing rolls; trommels, samplers, amalgamating plates; a Frue vanner, plunger jigs, settling tanks, &c. Also vats and the necessary appliances for the extraction of gold and silver ores by chlorine, cyanide, hyposulphite, and other similar leaching processes.

28.—PRACTICAL COURSES.

A.—Introductory Course for Junior and Medical Students.

This course consists of thirty exercises of three hours each.

1. Class working.—Rounding the ends of rods and tubes, drawing, bending and joining tubes, blowing bulbs, mending test tubes.

2. The preparation and property of gases, *e.g.*, hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, monoxide, carbon dioxide, the oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, ammonia, &c.

3. The structure of flame, flame re-actions, use of blow-pipe, reduction of metals on charcoal, residues coloured by cobalt nitrate, incrustations, films, &c., borax and microcosmic salt beads.

4. Spectroscopic reactions.

5. Reactions of Reagents.

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6. Qualitative Analysis by wet and dry processes.

7. Reactions and processes for the detection of the alkaloids, sugars, starch, glycerine, alcohol, fusil oil, carbolic acid and similar common substances.

Each student is required to provide himself with a set of apparatus necessary for the above course of Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis.

Apparatus left by a student and not removed within three months is liable to be forfeited.

The larger and more expensive pieces of apparatus are provided, for the general use of students, by the University, on the condition that all breakages have to be made good.

Students *require* one of the following books—Qualitative Analysis (*Thorpe and Muir*), Qualitative Analysis (*W. Valentin, F.C.S.*), Qualitative Analysis (*Fresenius*), Tables for Qualitative Analysis (*A. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.*). Ostwald's Foundations of Analytical Chemistry and Menschutkin's Analytical Chemistry (*Macmillan*) are also recommended for further study.

B.—Quantitative Courses.

Candidates for the B.Sc. degree in Chemistry, and B.E. degree in Mining and Metallurgy, are required to make correct determinations of the following substances:—

Part I.—1. Verification of weights. 2. Determination of ash in filter paper. 3. Copper Sulphate. 4. Potassium dichromate. 5. Calcite. 6. Sodium chloride. 7. Rochelle Salt. 8. Ammonioferrous Sulphate. 9. Lead Nitrate. 10. Siderite. 11. Dolomite. 12. Apatite. 13. Orthoclase. 14. Niccolite (kupfernickel). 15. Smaltite (Co. Ni. and As.). 16. Copper pyrites. 17. Topaz.

Part II.—And certain of the following:—18. Blende. 19. Zinc Silicate. 20. Pyrolusite. 21. Chromite. 22. Wolfram. 23. Mispickel. 24. Fahlore. 25. Petalite. 26. Beryl. 27. Strontianite. 28. Cinnabar. 29. Coinage bronze. 30. Lead, tin, bismuth, cadmium alloy. 31. Ilmenite. White lead and pigments. Cements. Iron Ores. Iron and Steel. Fireclay. Oils. Mineral Oils—including flashing points. Coal Gas. Furnace Gases. Coal, including ash and calorific power. Coke. Water for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

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PART III.—Volumetric Analysis:—1. Chlorine. 2. Silver. 3. Potassium and sodium. 4. Sodium hydroxide. 5. Iron by permanganate and dichromate solutions. 6. Bleaching powder. 7. Nitric acid. 8. Chloric acid. 9. Ammonia.

PART IV.—Organic Chemistry, &c.:—1. Exercises in the purification of substances, including fractional crystallisation and distillation. 2. Boiling and melting points of specific gravity. 3. Ultimate analyses. 4. Vapour density. 5. Molecular weights. 6. Use of polariscope. 7. Preparation of carbon compounds.

Text Books.—Quantitative Analysis, by Clowes and Coleman; Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis; Sutton's Volumetric Analysis; Phillips' Engineering Chemistry; Wöhler's Mineral Analysis.

C.—ASSAYING COURSES.

Candidates for the B.E. Degree in Mining and Metallurgy are required to take the following courses:—

I. Technical examination of fuels and fire clays; dry assay of lead, silver, gold, copper, and tin ores; gold and silver assaying by mint methods; vanning of gold and tin ores; volumetric and electrolytic assay of copper, iron, and zinc; analysis of furnace gases, slags, fluxes, mattes, and other furnace products.

And certain of the following, according to the requirements of the student:—

II. Additional methods for the estimation of zinc, lead, manganese. calcium and copper; detailed examination of gold ores; preparation and examination of certain metals and alloys; ultimate analysis of fuel; leaching assays of gold and silver ores by chlorine, cyanide, and other processes; assay of antimony, bismuth, mercury, nickel, platinum ores, &c.; further analysis of gases.

NOTE.—Students are required to preserve and label their metallurgical preparations, alloys, slags, and metallic buttons for the inspection of the Examiners at the end of the course.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Beringer's Text Book of Assaying; or one of the following:—Hiorn's Metallurgy and Assaying; Brown's Manual of Assaying.

29. REGULATIONS FOR THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

The Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratories are open daily during Term time for instruction in Experimental Chemistry, Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis and Assaying.

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Students engaged in private investigations will have to provide themselves with any materials they may require which are not included among the ordinary reagents, also with the common chemicals when they are employed in large quantities.

All preparations made from materials belonging to the Laboratory become the property of the Laboratory.

No experiment of a dangerous character may be performed without the express sanction of the Professor or Demonstrator.

Each student is required to keep full notes of each day's work for the use of the Examiners.

The Laboratory hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except on Saturdays, when the Laboratory will be closed at 1 p.m.

Every student not working with a class is required to enter the time of his arrival and departure in the attendance book.

The Fees for instruction in the Laboratory in the case of students who have already attended the introductory practical course, No. 28A, will be found on page 187.

30.—MINERALOGY.

Compulsory for Students in Mining Engineering in their Second Year.

A course of about twenty Lectures upon Mineralogy will be delivered during Trinity Term. These lectures are illustrated by a series of over 2000 hand specimens for close inspection, also by models of crystals and diagrams, and will include—

I. INTRODUCTION.

II. CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.—The different systems under which crystals are grouped; the laws by which their variations and combinations are governed. The formation of crystals.

III. The principal PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of Minerals, which aid in the recognition of the various species.

IV. CLASSIFICATION OF MINERALS.

V. The PHYSIOGRAPHY or systematic description of minerals, including all the more abundant or important minerals, both those which are of geological importance and those which are of commercial value.

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Practical Mineralogy.

During Michaelmas Term exercises will be given in the Geological Laboratory upon the characteristic physical and chemical properties of minerals; with practical blowpipe work upon the determination and description of mineral specimens. Especial stress will be laid upon tests useful to the miner, geologist and explorer.

Each student has to provide himself with the following apparatus, viz., a blowpipe, pair of platinum pointed forceps, pestle and mortar, platinum wire and foil, magnet, duster, test tubes, glass tubing. This apparatus may be purchased at the Geological Laboratory.

Text Books.—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy and Petrography; Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Analysis, Moses and Parsons, 1895; Elements of Mineralogy, Rutley; Minerals of New South Wales, A. Liversidge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

31.—Physiography.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

A course of thirty Lectures on the above subject, with special reference to Australian Physical Geography, will be delivered in Michaelmas Term.

The lectures will treat of the Composition, Movements and Work of the Atmosphere and of the Ocean; of Evaporation and Rainfall; of Lakes, Rivers, Springs and Artesian Wells; of various Glacial Phenomena, and of the Nature, Composition and Movements of the Earth's Crust, with a short account of Ore Deposits and Meteorites.

A brief sketch will be given of the development of Animal and Plant Life from early Geological time down to the present day, and of the Geological Antiquity of Man, with outlines of the theories of Darwin and Weissmann. The course will conclude with a summary of the cosmical aspects of Geology. The lectures are illustrated by means of diagrams and lantern views.

Text Book.—Mill's Realm of Nature.

For Reference and Further Study.—Volcanoes, by Professor J. W. Judd; Weather, by Abercrombie: Geology of Sydney and the Blue Mountains, by the Rev. J. M. Curran.

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32.—General Geology.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

This course of instruction will consist of a series of sixty lectures, together with practical work in the Geological Laboratory in the determination of common minerals by blowpipe and chemical tests, in slicing rocks for microscopic examination, and in the determination of rocks by means of the petrological microscope.

The following are the subdivisions of the subjects in the order in which they will be discussed at the lectures :—History of Geology, Material Geology, Elementary Mineralogy, Structural Geology, Stratigraphical Geology.

The Geological Laboratory is provided with four lapidary's lathes and all material necessary for the preparation of transparent microscopic sections of rock, and fifteen petrological microscopes of the latest and most approved pattern, and with a large assortment of microscopic slices of rocks from Australia and other countries.* Each student is supplied with a diamond-armed lapidary's slitting disc, but must purchase the necessary glass slabs, micro-slides, cover glasses, etc.

The lectures will occasionally be illustrated by means of a lime-light lantern. Occasional Geological Excursions will be conducted during the Lent and Trinity Terms to localities of special geological interest in the neighbourhood.

Three type collections respectively of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils specially for the use of students have been arranged in the buildings for the University School of Mines.

Larger type collections for the use of advanced students are available in the same building.

Text Books.—Rutley's Mineralogy and either Geikie's Classbook of Geology or the Student's Lyell, by Judd, 1896.

For Reference and Further Study.—The Student's Handbook of Physical Geology, A. J. Jukes Browne; Physical Geology, A. H. Green; Petrology for Students, A. Harker.

33.—ADVANCED GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

This course will consist of sixty lectures, to be delivered during the Lent, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, and will include practical work in the Laboratory,† and instruction in the preparation

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 189.

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of geological maps and sections indoors and in the field. The lectures will be devoted partly to advanced Geology, but chiefly to Palæontology.

As an alternative to Palæontology, students may attend an equivalent course of lectures and practical work in Petrology and Mineralogy.

Students attending these lectures will be encouraged to take up some original line of research either in Palæontology, Petrology, Mineralogy or Field Mapping, and will be credited for such original work, if satisfactory, at the Annual Examination.

Geological excursions will be held occasionally, as in the case of Second Year Geology students.

Text Books.—Grundzüge der Palæontologie, Zittel; or the English translation of Zittel by Eastman; Cole's Aids in Practical Geology; Geikie's Text Book of Geology. Tables for the Determination of Rock-forming Minerals, by Professor F. Lœwinson Lessing, translated by J. W. Gregory, B.Sc., F.G.S.; London, Macmillan & Co., 1893; price, 4s. 6d. net. Text-book of Mineralogy, by E. S. Dana, 1898 Edit. Further reference will be given as required in the course of lectures.

BIOLOGY.*†

34.—Zoology.

A course of fifty lectures, illustrated by specimens and diagrams, and supplemented by occasional demonstrations.

I. Introduction to Biology. Main divisions of the science.

II. General structure and physiology of animals. *Amœba.* The cell: its structure and multiplication. The ovum and the sperm. Maturation and impregnation. Segmentation. Histology of animals. The various systems of organs, and their principal functions. Reproduction, asexual and sexual. Symmetry.

III. General account of the following phyla with descriptions of representative examples: Protozoa, Porifera, Cœlenterata, Platodes, Nemathelminthes, Echinodermata, Annulata, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Chordata.

35.—Botany.

A course of about thirty lectures.

I. General structure and physiology of plants. *Protococcus.* Unicellular and multicellular plants. The vegetable cell and its principal modifications. Systems of tissues. Histology of plants. Organs of plants.

* A detailed syllabus of the various courses, with books recommended and other information, is to be had from the Registrar.

† See Regulation in reference to Microscopes, page 189.

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II. General account of the following phyla of plants with descriptions of illustrative examples: Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Spermaphyta.

III. Physiology of higher plants. Nutrition. Growth. Sources and transformations of energy. Reproduction.

36-7.—Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Advanced Courses.

Two advanced courses, one on the Morphology and Embryology of the Invertebrata, with laboratory work,* for Science students of the Second Year; the other on the Morphology and Embryology of the Vertebrata, with laboratory work, for Science students of the Third Year.

38.—Botany—Advanced Course.

A short course on the Physiology of Plants, with practical work, for Science students of the Second Year.

39.—Practical Botany.

A course of practical work on the Morphology of Plants.

The following are studied:—*Protococcus*, *Torula*, *Spirogyra*, *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus* or *Mucor*, *Agaricus*, *Bacterium*, *Desmids*, *Diatoms*, *Œdogonium*, *Vaucheria*, *Hormoseira*, *Nitella* or *Chara*, *Marchantia* or *Polytrichum*, *Pteris*, *Pinus*, *Ulmus*, *Zea*, the flowers of various Angiosperms.

40.—Practical Zoology—Elementary Course.*

An elementary course for Medical and Science students of the First Year.

The following animals are studied:—*Paramœcium*, *Vorticella*, *Obelia*, *Nereis*, *Asterina*, *Strongylocentrotus*, *Helix*, *Palinurus*, *Urolophus*, *Columba*, *Lepus*.

Students of Medicine and Science of the First Year take 34, 35, 39 and 40. Students of Science of the Second Year take 36 and 38; Third Year 37. Nos. 35, 38 and 39, or Nos. 34 and 40, constitute the Biology for Arts students of the Second and Third Years. Pharmacy students attend No. 35.

*A detailed syllabus of the various courses, with books recommended and other information, is to be had from the Registrar.

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HUMAN ANATOMY.

41.—Descriptive Anatomy.

FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS OF SECOND YEAR.

Daily during Lent, Trinity and Michaelmas Term.

Introduction. Preliminary account of Human Ontogeny. Description of Structure and Development of Osseous system. Articular system, Muscular system, Vascular system, Peripheral Nervous system, Central Nervous system, and Organs of Special Sense.

The lectures are illustrated by anatomical preparations, naked-eye and microscopical, and by dissections, lantern slides and diagrams.

Text Books.—Morris's Treatise on Anatomy; Gray's Anatomy; Macalister's Text Book of Anatomy. The last edition of Quain's Anatomy still forms the most complete handbook, and even though another text book be chosen certain of the separate parts of Quain ought to be in the possession of every student (especially Vol. I., pt. 1, and Vol. III., pts. 1 and 3).

42.—Regional Anatomy.

FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS OF THIRD YEAR.

Daily during Lent and Trinity Terms.

The special anatomy of the human subject is described topographically, and the descriptions are systematically illustrated by demonstrations upon the dead body. The course of demonstrations is made as complete as possible, and *vivâ voce* as well as written examinations are held during its progress.

43.—Practical Anatomy or Dissections.

The dissecting rooms are open daily to members of the Practical Class only, during all the three terms, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., under the supervision of the Professor and Demonstrator. Parts for dissection will be allotted by the Demonstrator. During each of the six terms in which attendance on Practical Anatomy is obligatory in accordance with the University By-laws, every student must be actually engaged in dissection, so far as the allotment of parts renders this at any time possible.

Not less than two consecutive hours must be devoted daily to actual work in the dissecting room, where alone a practical familiarity with the details of human structure can be acquired.

The necessary certificate of having dissected a part will be given only where diligence and attention to the work, and a fair degree of proficiency in actual dissection, have been exhibited.

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Certificates of having dissected each "part," at least once, are necessary for admission to the Third Year Examination. Prosectors for the Anatomy Classes are selected from among the best dissectors.

Text Book for Practical Work.—Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy.

ANATOMICAL LABORATORY.

The Professor will give all possible assistance to any advanced student or other competent person who may desire to pursue some special study or enter upon some original investigation in Anatomy; provided that, if not a member of the University, the applicant shall make special arrangements with the Registrar.

44.—PHYSIOLOGY—JUNIOR AND SENIOR.

These classes include a description of the microscopical anatomy of the tissues and organs of the body, a special account of the Physics and Chemistry of the body, and of the functions of all its various parts.

The course is fully illustrated by experiments, diagrams, models, &c., &c.

45.—PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Conducted conjointly by the Professor and his Assistants. The work of this class includes:—

I. PRACTICAL HISTOLOGY.*—In which each student prepares, examines, and preserves for himself specimens of the tissues and organs of the body. The student is shown all the more important processes in histological work, and, where practicable, performs them himself.

II. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.—In this class each student performs for himself, and obtains graphic records of, the simpler experiments dealing with the physiology of muscle and nerve, the circulation and respiration, and the action of various poisons on muscle, nervous centres, heart, &c. He also obtains practical training in the use of those physiological instruments employed in clinical work, *e.g.*, ophthalmoscope, laryngoscope, perimeter, sphygmograph, &c.

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes, page 189.

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III. Practical Chemical Physiology.—In which each student makes an examination of the principal proteids, carbohydrates and fats contained in animals and plants. He then examines chemically blood, muscle, milk, bile, saliva, and gastric and pancreatic juices, and performs experiments in artificial digestion with the three latter. After this he proceeds with the qualitative and quantitative (gravimetric and volumetric) analysis of normal and abnormal urine. Special attention is drawn to the clinical bearing of the work.

In these courses the use of the apparatus (except microscope) and of the reagents is *gratis*.

46.—Short Course of Practical Physiology.

FOR ARTS STUDENTS.

This course includes:—

A short account of the bones, joints and ligaments, and of the principal muscles, nerves and vessels.

An account of the microscopical structure of the tissues and organs of the body.

The anatomy of the organs of respiration, circulation, alimentation, excretion, &c.

A description of the sense organs, of the larynx, of the central nervous system, and of the organs of reproduction.

A course of microscopical anatomy and of chemical and experimental physiology.

The course will be illustrated by means of dissections, models, diagrams, microscopical preparations, &c., &c., &c.

Text Books for Physiology.—Foster's Text Book of Physiology; Schäfer's Text Book of Physiology; Kirke's Handbook of Physiology; Waller's Human Physiology; G. N. Stewart's Manual of Physiology; Starling's Elements of Human Physiology; Halliburton's Essentials of Chemical Physiology; Brodie's Essentials of Experimental Physiology; Quain's Anatomy or Schäfer's Essentials of Histology.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Thy Physiological Laboratory (including the special laboratories for Histology, Experimental Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and the workshop) is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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Junior students are admitted at stated times, and receive instruction from the Demonstrator. Senior students can use the laboratory at any time during Term, and most vacations, by arrangement with the Professor, and are encouraged in the prosecution of original investigations under his direction, and that of the Demonstrator.

Any gentlemen, whether or not members of the University, wishing to undertake any original research in the laboratory, can do so by application to, and arrangement with, the Professor, who will afford suitable investigators every assistance in his power.

47.—MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' COURSE.

Mr. Thomas Dixson, M.B. and Ch.M.

In this course special attention is devoted to the physiological as well as the therapeutical effects of the various remedial agents, including under the latter the more important substances, whether Pharmacopœial or Extra-Pharmacopœial, obtained from the organic and inorganic kingdoms.

The principles of Dietetics, of Hydrotherapy, of Climatotherapy, and of Massage, as well as those of prescribing, are included within the range of study, and so far as time permits, considered.

Microscopical preparations and other means will be employed where possible in illustrating the lectures.

Text Books.—Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, *Lauder Brunton*. Materia Medica, *Hale White*. Elements of Pharmacology, *Schmiedeberg* (English Edition). Text Book of General Therapeutics, *Hale White*. Food in Health and Disease, *J. Burney Yeo*.

Books of Reference.—Handbook of General Therapeutics, *Von Ziemssen* (7 vols). Guide to the Health Resorts of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, *Bruck*. Immunity and Serum Therapy, *Sternberg*.

MATERIA MEDICA.—COURSE FOR PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS.

This series of lectures consists of two sections, one of which is adapted to the requirements of both medical and pharmaceutical students, the other to the special requirements of the latter.

The whole series will treat primarily of drugs officinal in the British Pharmacopœia, and secondarily of the more important non officinal, as regards nomenclature, source, chemical

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and physical properties, active principles, adulterations, means of recognising the latter, causes and means of prevention of deterioration: and also of the constitution and posology of officinal preparations.

The method of action and uses of the drugs will be shortly referred to, and where in individual cases needful, the method of collection and the geographical distribution of the plants or animals yielding them will be described.

The course will be illustrated by diagrams, macroscopical and microscopical specimens, and such other means as may prove feasible.

Text Book.—Squire's Companion to the Pharmacopœia.
For Reference.—Flückiger and Sanbury, Pharmacographia; *Martindale and Westcott,* Extra Pharmacopœia; *Greenish,* Materia Medica.

48.—PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Dr. J. C. Cox.

1. History of Medicine as a Science.

2. Methods used for the Observation, Diagnosis and Recording of Diseases.

3. The Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment of—

a. Fever. *b.* Idiopathic Fevers. *c.* General Diseases allied to the Fevers. *d.* Constitutional Diseases. *e.* Diseases of the Circulatory System. *f.* Diseases of the Respiratory System. *g.* Diseases of the Alimentary System. *h.* Diseases of the Urinary System. *i.* Diseases of the Nervous System. *j.* Diseases of the Skin.

Books Recommended.—Principles and Practice of Medicine, *Fagge.* Principles and Practice of Medicine, *Osler.* The Practice of Medicine, *Taylor.*

49.—PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Dr. A. MacCormick.

Introduction—Principles and Practice.

1. Healthy Nutrition.

2. Aberrations from Healthy Nutrition.

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a. Hypertrophy. *b*. Atrophy. *c*. Inflammation. *d*. Traumatism. *e*. Surgical Diseases. *f*. Regional Surgery,—injuries and diseases peculiar to parts of the body.

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Walsham's Surgery; Heath's Surgical Dictionary; Treve's Manual of Surgery; MacCormac's Operations; Barker's Manual; Jacobson's Operations of Surgery.

50A.—MIDWIFERY.

Dr. James Graham, M.A.

Anatomy and Physiology of the several organs and structures connected with Ovulation, Gestation, Parturition, &c.
Gestation, its Signs, Symptoms, Duration and Abnormalities.
The Phenomena of Natural and Complicated Labour.
The Induction of Premature Labour and Obstetric Operations.
The Management of the Puerperal State.

Text Books..—Playfair's Manual of Midwifery; The Science and Art of bstetrics, Parvin; Galabin's Manual of Midwifery; Herman's Difficult Labour.

50B.—DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Mr. J. Foreman, M.R.C.S.

Introductory.
Anatomy of the Female Pelvic Organs.
Diseases of the Vagina.
Diseases of the Uterus and Fallopian Tubes.
Diseases of the Ovaries.
Pelvic Tumours.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Galabin's Students' Guide to Diseases of Women; McNaughton-Jones' Manual of Gynæcology (6th edition).

51.—PATHOLOGY.*

Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson.

A.—GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

1. PATHOLOGY OF CIRCULATION:—

(*a*) Heart: morbid states, and the effect of such upon (i.) the Heart itself and (ii.) upon the circulation. The Pulse: its variations in disease, and effects thereof.

(*b*) Vessels: morbid states and their effect on Heart and circulation; local vascular disturbances. Anæmia, Hyperæmia, Thrombosis, Embolism, Hæmorrhage, Dropsy.

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 189.

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(*c*) Blood and Lymphatics: chief morbid states. Anæmia, Chlorosis, Pernicious Anæmia, Leucocythæmia, Lymphadenoma. Changes due to perversion of internal secretion of Thyroid, Pancreas, Suprarenals, &c., Gout, Rheumatism.

2. PATHOLOGY OF NUTRITION:—

(*a*) Atrophy, Degeneration, Necrosis, Organisation and Regeneration, Hypertrophy.

3. INFLAMMATION.—Phenomena, their nature and explanation. Signs. Classification of phenomena (*a*) histological, (*b*) aetiological. Role of micro-organisms. Special study of pathogenic organisms. Infectious diseases. Fever Immunity.

4. TUMOURS.

B.—SPECIAL PATHOLOGY.

An account of disturbances of function, nutrition and structure in the various organs of the body.

C.—PRACTICAL PATHOLOGY.

A microscopical course during one term—every day for two hours—Bacteriology and Morbid Histology.

52.—MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dr. W. H. Goode.

The Science of Medical Jurisprudence, Duties of a Medical Jurist, Evidence, Coroners' Inquests, Signs and Causes of Death, Poisoning, Wounds, Inheritance, Insanity.

Public Health.—History of Epidemics. Soils—Conditions of Soil affecting Health, Drainage of Soil. Water—Quantity and Supply, Quality, Impurities, Purification. Removal of Excreta—Methods of Removal, Sewers, Air—Impurities in Air, Diseases produced by Impure Air, Ventilation, Cubic Space required, Natural Ventilation, Artificial Ventilation. Habitations—General conditions of Health, Hospitals. Warming of Houses. Food—General principles of Diet, Diseases connected with Food, Quality, Choice and Cooking of Food, Beverages. Bacteriology—Methods of examination for, and cultivation of Micro-organisms. Bacteriological examination of Soils, Air, and Water. Disinfection. Vital Statistics.

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53.—PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

Dr. Chisholm Ross.

This course comprises:—

I. An account of the Nature, Causes, Classification, Social and Medico-Legal Relations of Insanity.

II. An account of the various forms of Mental Disease or Disorder; their Clinical History, Diagnosis, Prognosis and Treatment.

III. Practical demonstrations at the Hospital for the Insane of the various types of Mental Disease or Disorder.

54.—OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Mr. F. Antill Pockley, M.B., Ch.M.

Diseases and Injuries of the Conjunctiva, Cornea, Sclerotic, Iris and Ciliary Body, and Crystalline lens.

Glaucoma.

Refraction and Accommodation—Emmetropia, Ametropia, Hypermetropia, Myopia, Astigmatism: Asthenopia.

Examination of the Eye, Ophthalmoscopy.

Affections of the Vitreous Humour, of Optic Nerve, Retina, and Choroid.

Affections of Sight unaccompanied by any definite intra-ocular signs:—Amblyopia and Amaurosis, Colour Blindness, &c.

Perimetry:—Defects in Visual Field, Hemianopsia, &c.

Affections of the Ocular Muscles: Paralysis, Strabismus, &c.

Diseases of the Eyelids and Lachrymal Apparatus.

Operations.

Books Recommended.—*Text Books*—Diseases of the Eye, *Nettleship;* Handbook of Diseases of the Eye, *Swanzy;* Diseases of the Eye, *Berry*. *For Reference*—Traité Complet d' Ophthalmologie, *de Wecker and Landolt*.

55.—APPLIED MECHANICS.

FIRST YEAR.

Lent Term.—The chief constructive processes used by engineers, such as casting, forging, turning, planing, drilling, chipping, filing, and the various tools, machines and appliances used in these processes. The behaviour of materials when sub-

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jected to tensile, compressive, transverse, shearing and torsional stresses in testing machines. The various methods used for ascertaining the stresses in structures. Bending moments and shearing stresses in beams and girders. Moments of resistance, and their determination by graphic and analytical methods. The stresses in simple braced structures, such as roofs and lattice girders. The endurance of materials and the determination of the safe working stresses in structures. The design of simple structures, such as beam bridges of timber, cast-iron and wrought-iron girders, roof trusses and lattice girders.

Books Recommended.—Shelly's Workshop Appliances; Unwin's Machine Design; Engineering Construction in Iron, Steel and Timber, by Prof. Warren, published by Longmans.

Trinity Term.—Elementary Mechanism and Machinery. —The science of mechanism. History of the development of machinery. Definition of a machine. Plane motion. Constrainment of plane motion. Virtual motion in mechanisms. Relative velocities in mechanisms. Spur-wheel trains. Various profiles for wheel teeth. Epicyclic gearing. Cam trains.

Machine Dynamics. Tangential and radial acceleration. Velocity and acceleration diagrams.

In the course is also included the design of such details as—riveted joints, bolts, nuts, keys and cotters, shaft couplings, pedestals and brackets.

Books Recommended for Reference.—Kennedy's Mechanics of Machinery; Perry's Applied Mechanics; Unwin's Machine Design, Part I.

56.—DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND DRAWING.

Plane Geometry.—Scales. Constructions relating to straight lines, polygons, circles and circular arcs, conic sections, cycloidal curves, involutes and spirals.

Solid Geometry.—Principles of orthographic projection. Representation of points, lines and planes by their projections and traces. Elementary problems on lines and planes. The determination of the projections of simple solids, under given conditions of position. The interpenetration of given solids. Curved surfaces. Tangent planes. The projection of shadows. Principles of perspective projection. Principles of isometric projection.

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For particulars of Engineering Drawing see section 61.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—Descriptive Geometry, by A. E. Church; Descriptive Geometry, by J. Woolley; Practical Plane Geometry and Projection, by H. Angel; Elements of Practical Geometry, by T. Bradley.

57.—APPLIED MECHANICS.

SECOND YEAR.

57A. THE MECHANICS OF MACHINERY.—Static equilibrium of links and mechanisms. Various problems in machine dynamics, such as train resistance, the fly-wheel, the connecting rod and the governor.

Miscellaneous mechanisms. The pantograph. Parallel or straight line motions. Altered mechanisms.

Non-plane motion. The screw. Conic crank trains. The universal joint. Disc engines.

Friction in mechanisms and machines. "Laws" of friction. Efficiency. Various appliances for determining the co-efficient of friction. Friction brakes and dynamometers.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—Cotterill's Applied Mechanics; Kennedy's Mechanics of Machinery; Perry's Applied Mechanics; Worthington's Dynamics of Rotation; Church's Mechanics of Engineering.

57B. THE STEAM ENGINE AND OTHER PRIME MOVERS.—History of the steam engine. Thermodynamics of the steam engine. Proportions and details of various types of engine. The design of valve gears. Use of the indicator. Efficiency of the steam engine. Compounding, superheating and steam jacketing.

The generation of steam. Boilers and their fittings.

Refrigerating machines. Description of the principal types in use.

Air, gas and oil engines. Internal and external combustion. Use of the regenerator.

Methods of testing engines, boilers and hydraulic machinery.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—Thurston's History of the Steam Engine; Ewing's Steam Engine; Perry's Steam Engine; Thurston's Manual of the Steam Engine; Boulvin's The Entropy Diagram and its Applications; Carpenter's Experimental Engineering; Unwin's Machine Design, Parts I. and II.; Whitham's Constructive Steam Engineering; D. K. Clarke's Tables and Memoranda; Trail on Boiler Construction.

57C. DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER.—Determination of most efficient types of engines, boilers and hydraulic

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motors in particular cases. Design and construction of power stations. Hydraulic, pneumatic and electrical transmission of power. Wire rope transmission. Design and construction of pneumatic, hydraulic and electrical machinery.

In the course is also included the design of lifting and hoisting machinery—cranes, winches and elevators, and various kinds of hydraulic machines—pumps, presses, accumulators, water wheels and turbines.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Unwin's Development and Transmission of Power; Silvanus Thompson's Dynamo Electric Machinery; Bell's Transmission of Power.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

58.—HYDRAULIC AND RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

(*a*) HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.—The water supply of towns, and the design and construction of the various works required.

SANITARY ENGINEERING.—Various systems of sewerage. House drainage. Sewerage disposal. The destruction of night-soil, street garbage, refuse from slaughter houses, &c. The design and construction of the various works required in connection with Sanitary Engineering.

HARBOUR ENGINEERING.—Description and classification of the principal harbours. The design and construction of breakwaters and harbour works, docks, &c.

RIVERS AND CANALS.—The design and construction of the various works in connection with river improvements. Ship canals, &c.

(*b*) RAILWAY ENGINEERING.—The location of roads and railways. The design and construction of railway works, such as earthworks, tunnels, bridges, permanent way, signals, points and crossings, interlocking systems, passenger and goods stations, locomotive engines, rolling stock, brakes, couplings, and other railway appliances. Road work, paving of carriage ways.

BOOKS AND PAPERS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE IN DESCRIPTIVE ENGINEERING.—Humber's Water Supply; the Manchester Waterworks, by Bateman; Spon's Dictionary; Waring's Sewerage and Land Drainage; Sewage Disposal, by W. Santo Crimp; Stevenson's Harbours and Docks; Stevenson's Rivers and Canals; Vernon Harcourt's Harbours and Docks; Vernon Harcourt's Rivers and Canals; the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and also of the American Society of Civil Engineers: the various reports of Sir John Coode; the various reports on the Sewerage of the principal towns of Australia; Roads and Streets, by D. K. Clark;

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Barry's Railway Appliances; Gribble's Preliminary Surveys and Estimates; Wilcocks' Egyptian Irrigation. Buckley's Irrigation Works in India. Students are expected to read the current numbers of the various Engineering Journals.

59.—Materials and Structures.

The materials used in engineering and building construction: their characteristic properties, strength, and durability, with especial reference to iron, steel, timber, concrete, brickwork, masonry. The theory of long columns. Equations of slope and deflection of beams, discontinuous and continuous. The calculation of the stresses from fixed and moving loads in structures such as plate web and lattice girder bridges for roads and railways. Bowstring and polygonal trusses. Continuous railway bridges. Swing and other movable bridges. Arched, suspension and cantilever bridges, roofs, &c. The design and construction of retaining walls, reservoir dams, piers, abutments and masonry arches. Temporary works in connection with engineering structures.

Books Recommended for Reference.—Engineering construction in Iron, Steel and Timber, by Professor Warren (Longmans); Rankine's Applied Mechanics and Civil Engineering; Weyrauch on the Structure of Iron and Steel; Unwin's Testing of Materials; Johnson's Materials of Construction; Ritter on Iron Bridges; Lanza's Applied Mechanics; The Strains in Framed Structures, by Dubois; R. H. Smith's Graphics; Clarke's Graphic Statics; Burr's Stresses in Bridges and Roof Trusses; Claxton Fidler's Practical Treatise on Bridge Construction; Report of the New South Wales Railway Bridges Inquiry Commission; Johnson's Theory and Practice of Modern Framed Structures; Baker's Masonry Construction; Patton's Foundations, published by Wiley and Son.

60.—Mechanical Engineering.

The lectures of the first two years in Mechanical Engineering are the same as those for Civil Engineering; but, in the classes for engineering drawing, special attention is given to the design of machine details.

In the third year lectures will be delivered on—The theory of the steam engine, including the consideration of wire drawing, cylinder condensation, steam jacketing, multiple expansion, and the determination of the most economical point of cut-off. The design of steam boilers. Gas, oil and air engines. The design and construction of turbines, water wheels and water engines.

The construction of continuous current electrical machinery. Alternating current machinery. The design and preparation

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of working drawings of generators, transformers and other alternating current apparatus. Instruments and appliances used in electrical testing.

Discussion of the design, equipment and management of hydraulic and steam power stations for electric lighting, traction, and power distribution. Long distance transmission of power by electricity. Special applications of electricity to industrial purposes, such as the driving of workshop tools, cranes, pumps, and other machinery by means of electric motors.

61.—Engineering Drawing.

All students in Engineering are required to attend lectures in the following subjects, and to continue their practice till they have satisfied the lecturers as to their proficiency :—The use of drawing instruments. Systems of lettering, writing and colouring on engineering and surveying plans, charts, &c. Conventions for the representation of topographical and orographical features.

The course for the first two years includes—The practical design of machine details, engines, boilers and machinery. Drawing out valve diagrams, and diagrams of stresses in structures. Designs of bridges, roofs and buildings.

In the third year students are required to prepare an original set of working drawings, having reference to the particular branch of engineering which they have taken up in that year.

The Engineering Laboratory.

The Engineering Laboratory is fitted with apparatus for systematic instruction in the experimental methods which are used to determine the physical constants of the chief materials of construction and the numerical data employed in engineering calculations. The laboratory is provided with a Buckton testing machine, capable of exerting a force of 100 tons, especially arranged for accurate tests of large sized specimens such as beams and columns; also with a Greenwood and Battey machine of 100,000 pounds capacity, both being connected to an accumulator, and provided with various descriptions of apparatus for measuring strains, autographic recording apparatus, micrometers, verniers, &c., including a complete outfit of Marten's mirror extensometers. Both machines are adapted for testing in tension, compression, crossbreaking and torsion. An impact testing machine and various pieces of apparatus for testing cements,

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wire, the lubricating values of oils, and the calorimetric value of fuels. An experimental compound condensing engine and locomotive boiler, provided with indicators, brakes, calorimeters, and all necessary apparatus for testing the efficiency under various conditions of working. Apparatus for the determination of the friction with materials of the form and with the velocities common in engineering work, the measurement of the energy spent in driving machines, and the useful work done by them.

LABORATORY PRACTICE.—Students are required to attend a course in laboratory practice, including—The testing of materials, the practical management and testing of gas engines, steam engines and boilers, the measurement of the flow of water, the testing of hydraulic motors, the determination of the power absorbed by different machines, and various tests of the value of lubricants.

EXCURSIONS.

Excursions are made each year to works such as the Railway Workshops at Eveleigh, Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, and to the various works in progress in connection with railways, docks, water supply, and sewerage.

62.—SURVEYING.

THE COURSE CONSISTS OF LECTURES AND FIELD DEMONSTRATIONS.

1. GENERAL.—Definition, aim, scope and theory of survey. Analysis and methods. Conditions of precision. General applications of mathematics. Elementary applications of the theory of probability and theory of errors. Physical and economic limitations in surveying, considered as an art.

2. INSTRUMENTS. — Instruments for lineal and angular measurement, for telemetry and photogrammetry: their structure, examination, adjustment and use. Theory of their defects and of defective manipulation: the influence of these on the precision of survey. The elimination of systematic error.

3. FIELD OPERATIONS. — General principles. Methods of lineal measurement. Plane table surveying and its problems. Traversing in horizontal and vertical planes. Aligning, setting out circular and other curves. The use of curves of adjustment in railway surveying. Levelling, contouring, and grading. Systems of telemetry and their place in schemes of survey. Photogrammetry. The setting out of road and railways, of

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areas, and the measurement of volumes. Retrace of survey and problems connected therewith. Cadastral survey. Methods by which surveys made for different purposes may be included as integral parts of a comprehensive scheme.

4. Marking and Record.—Methods of marking survey. Necessity for permanent marking in cadastral survey. The recording of survey operations generally. Systems of keeping field-records appropriate for various classes of survey.

5. Computation.—General principles. Mathematical tables, and tables for facilitating various calculations. Graphics. Instruments for facilitating calculation: integrating machines. The closure of survey. Distribution of residual error. Determination of missing elements. Localisation of error. Reduction to coordinate systems. Problems, arising in survey, respecting lines, areas, and volumes.

6. Cartography. — General principles of cartography. Instruments required, their examination and use. Protractor and coordinate systems of plotting. The preparation of plans and sections. Conventions in delineating topographical and orographical features. Systems of reducing, enlarging, and reproducing plans. The theory of projection. Projections used in map compilation. Method of map compilation.

7. Hydraulics.—The general applications of hydrodynamics. The flow of water through orifices, over weirs, and overfalls, through pipes, and in sewers, canals, and rivers. Velocity and discharge formulæ. Current meters and their rating. The gauging of discharges. Theory of flow in permeable strata and of artesian flow. Hydraulic computations. The present state of hydraulic theory.

8. Hypsometry.—The theory of thermometric and barometric hypsometry: its application to the hysometer, and to the aneroid and mercurial barometers. Schemes of hypsometric observation. Limitations of these methods of height determination.

9. Nautical and Hydrographic Survey.—Scope, aim, and general principles of nautical surveying. Measurement of land and sea bases. System of angle observations. Survey of estuaries, harbours, and of coast line generally. Tidal phænomena: their observation and systematic reduction, and their application to hydrographic survey. Soundings. Hydrographic cartography.

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10. Astronomy. — The general mathematical theory of astronomy. Its geodetical applications. Systems of coordinates. Ephemerides. The apparent places of stars. Interpolations in tables. Celestial refraction, parallax, semi-diameter. The various methods of determining time, latitude, meridian, and longitude. Conditions of precision.

11. Geodesy.—The figure of the earth. Distance and azimuths on a sphere, spheroid, and ellipsoid. The measurement of base-lines. Geodetic instruments and their use. The theory of errors and its application to geodesy. Computation of triangulation. The geodetic determination of latitudes and longitudes. Geodetical hypsometry. Terrestrial refraction. Attraction, and the connection between astronomical and geodetic coordinates of points on the earth's surface.

MINING SURVEYING.

1 to 8 inclusive.

12. Elementary Geodesy.—Triangulation; determination of meridian; convergency of meridians; computation and empirical adjustment of a triangulation.

13. Underground Surveying.—General features of underground surveying. Methods of transferring the azimuth of the surface to the underground survey. Alignment, and the setting out of tunnels, &c., in curves. Methods of securing precision in underground survey. Special instruments and their use. The relation between surface and mine workings. The survey of the positions of strata veins, &c., their dip, strike, intersection, &c.

14. Deviation of Bores.—Methods of determining the direction and inclination of a bore and the instruments required.

15. Mining Cartography.—Systems of representing the results of mining surveys.

Books Recommended for Reference.—Johnson's Theory and Practice of Surveying; Jackson's Aid to Survey Practice; Bauernfeind's Elemente der Vermessungskunde; Downing's Hydraulics; Neville's Hydraulic Tables, Coefficients and Formulæ; Jackson's Hydraulic Manual; Ganguillet's and Kutter's Flow of Water in Rivers and Channels; Merriman's Hydraulics; Robinson's Marine Surveying; Hawkins' Astronomy (Elementary); Chauvenet's Spherical and Practical Astronomy (Advanced); Doolittle's Astronomy; Clarke's Geodesy; Gore's Elements of Geodesy; Merriman's Least Squares; Wright's Adjustment of Observations; Brough's Mine Surveying.

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63.—ARCHITECTURE.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, illustrated by photographs and drawings; and BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, illustrated by diagrams and drawings, and samples of materials.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.—The historical evolution of design in buildings from the earliest times to the present day, embracing Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian, Roman, Romanesque, Byzantine, Saracenic, Gothic, Renaissance and Modern work.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—History of Architecture, by Fergusson (4 vols.); A History of Architecture, by Banister Fletcher (1 vol.)

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.—Description of the nature and proper utilisation of building materials, and of the modes of construction adopted in the various building trades.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Building Construction, Rivingtons (vols. 1, 2, 3)

64.—MINING.

1. Brief History of Mining. Conditions under which mines are held; the chief provisions of the Mining Acts of New South Wales; the different varieties of mineral deposits, and their mode of occurrence. Heaves or dislocations; the rules for finding the lost or dislocated portions of lodes. Genesis of mineral veins. Influence of adjoining rocks upon veins. Descriptions of some of the most celebrated mines and mineral districts.

2. Prospecting or search for minerals; shoading; trenching; costeaning. Exploration by shafts and adits. Boring and drilling, the various appliances used therefor.

3. Tools employed in mining. Explosives and their use in blasting. Tools employed in blasting. Rock-drills. Machinery employed in getting coal.

4. Principles of employment of labour in mines; daily wages; working by tribute or by contract.

5. Methods of Mining in open works and quarries; ground sluicing; hydraulic sluicing; dredging.

6. Illumination of Mines. The different varieties of lamps used in metalliferous mining and colliery.

7. Sinking shafts and driving levels. The different methods of securing excavations by timbering, masonry and tubbing. Construction of underground dams.

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8. Exploitation of mineral deposits. The different methods of laying out excavations in metalliferous mines and collieries.

9. Haulage or transport of minerals underground.

10. Winding or raising in shafts, and the machinery employed.

11. Pumps and pumping arrangements.

12. Principles of ventilation in mines. Natural ventilation. The noxious gases occurring in mines, and the methods adopted for removing them. Methods of testing the purity and measuring the volume of the air employed for ventilation.

13. The mechanical treatment of ores. The different kinds of machinery used in the reduction and concentration of ores.

Text Books.—A treatise on Ore Deposits (J. A. Phillips and H. Louis), Colliery Manager's Handbook (Pamely). The following books may also be consulted:—Callon's Lectures on Mining (translated by Foster and Galloway). Ore and Stone Mining (Dr. C. Le Neve Foster). Mining and Ore-Dressing Machinery (C. G. Warnford Lock).

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FACULTY OF LAW.

The following Regulations have been passed by the Senate:—

1. A Class Examination shall be held at the end of each term by each member of the Teaching Staff in the subject matter of his lectures for the Term, and a report of the results of each examination shall be forwarded to the Registrar to be laid before the Faculty.

2. Every candidate for the degree of LL.B. shall be required to produce certificates from the Lecturer in Procedure and the Lecturer in Equity that he has during his law course attended in court and taken a satisfactory note of such cases as shall be approved of by the said lecturers.

65.—JURISPRUDENCE AND ROMAN LAW.

A.—Jurisprudence.

The Principles of Analytical Jurisprudence, the Theory of Legislation and the Early History of Legal Institutions.

Students are recommended to read the following books:—Austin Lectures, I., V., VI., and the Essay on the Uses of the Study of Jurisprudence; T. E. Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence; Bentham, Theory of Legislation, by Dumont; Maine's Ancient Law, and chapters xii. and xiii. of the Early History of Institutions.

Reference may also be made to Maine's Early Law and Custom; and to Fitzjames Stephen's History of the Criminal Law, chapters ii., iii., xvii., xviii., xix. and xxxiv.

B.—Roman Law.

The Institutes of Justinian, Books I. and II.; Book III., Title 13 to end of Book; Book IV., Titles 1 to 5 inclusive.

Students are recommended to read Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.

Reference may also be made to Hunter's Roman Law.

66.—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A.—Constitutional Law.

Students will be expected to exhibit a general knowledge of the Law and Conventions of the English Constitution, and a more particular knowledge of the Constitutional system of New South Wales.

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Students are recommended to read or refer to Stephen's Commentaries, Introduction, sections 3 and 4, Book IV., part I., chapters 1 to 8 inclusive; Dicey's Law of the Constitution; Bagehot's English Constitution; Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution; together with the more important Statutes, Instruments, and Decisions relating to the government of New South Wales.

Reference may also be made to Broom's Constitutional Law; Traill's Central Government: Cotton and Payne's Colonies and Dependencies.

B.—International Law.

This subject may be studied in Hall's International Law.

Reference may also be made to the Naturalisation Act of New South Wales, 39 Vic., No. 19; Wheaton's International Law; Cobbett's Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.

67.—THE LAW OF STATUS, CONTRACTS, TORTS, AND CRIMES.*

Students are required to read Anson's Law of Contract; Pollock's Law of Torts; Fitzjames Stephen's Criminal Law; Stephen's Commentaries, Books III., V. and VI.; Dixon on Divorce; Broom's Judicial Maxims; and the following cases, with Notes, from Smith's Leading Cases:—Armory v. Delamirie, Ashby v. White, Addison v. Gandasequi, Calye's Case, Coggs v. Bernard; Manby v. Scott, Marriott v. Hampden, Paterson v. Gandasequi, Semayne's Case, Six Carpenters' Case, Twyne's Case, Thompson v. Davenport, Vicars v. Wilcox; together with the Statutes in force in New South Wales relating to the above-mentioned subjects.

Reference may also be made to other parts of Smith's Leading Cases and to Pollock's Principles of Contract.

68.—PROCEDURE IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES, BOTH BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT IN ITS COMMON LAW JURISDICTION AND BEFORE COURTS OF INFERIOR JURISDICTION; TOGETHER WITH EVIDENCE AND PLEADING.

Students are recommended to read or refer to Fitzjames Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence; Stephen on Pleading; Pilcher's Supreme Court Practice; Foster's District Court Practice; Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate, and Best on Evidence; together with the following cases, with Notes, from Smith's Leading Cases:—Higham v. Ridgway, Price v. Torrington, Doe d. Christmas v. Oliver, Hughes v. Cornelius, the Duchess of Kingston's Case, and Trevivan v. Lawrence; and the Statutes in force in New South Wales relating to the above-mentioned subjects.

* In this and other professional subjects students are of course required to make themselves acquainted with the law in force in New South Wales.

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69.—THE LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Students are recommended to read or refer to Williams' Real Property; Williams' Personal Property; together with the Statutes in Force in New South Wales relating to this subject.

Reference may also be made to Stephen's Commentaries, Book II.; Elphinstone's Introduction to Conveyancing; The Dissertations contained in Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing.

70.—EQUITY, PROBATE, BANKRUPTCY AND COMPANY LAW, TOGETHER WITH PROCEDURE IN THOSE JURISDICTIONS.

Students are recommended to read or refer to Snell's Principles of Equity; The Practice in Equity (Walker and Rich); The Probate Acts (Garrett and Walker); The Bankruptcy Acts (Salusbury); The Company Acts (Rolin and Rich); and the following cases with notes from White and Tudor's Leading Cases:—Fox v. Macreth, Ellison v. Ellison, Cuddee v. Rutter, Bassett v. Nosworthy, Townley v. Sherborne, Penn v. Lord Baltimore; together with the Statutes in Force in New South Wales relating to subjects of Equitable Jurisdiction.

Reference may be made to other parts of White and Tudor's Leading Cases.

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EXAMINATION SUBJECTS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

See By-laws, Chap. XV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

See By-laws, Chap. XV., Sec 24.*

School of Classical Philology and History.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following subjects:—

1. The History of Greece, to the death of Alexander. Special knowledge of Herodotus and Thucydides, or of Thucydides and Demosthenes, will be required.
2. The History of Rome to the death of Marcus Aurelius. Special knowledge of Cicero's Letters and Tacitus' Annals will be required.
3. Greek Literature, to the death of Demosthenes. Special knowledge will be required of Homer, Iliad or Odyssey, and of six plays from among those of Aeschylus and Sophocles, and candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of, and translate passages from, other Greek authors.
4. Roman Literature, to the death of Tacitus. Special knowledge will be required of Virgil and Horace; and candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of, and to translate passages from, other Latin authors.
5. The History of Greek Philosophy, down to and including Aristotle. Special knowledge will be required of Plato's Republic and of Aristotle's Ethics or Politics.
6. Comparative Philology, with special application to the Greek and Latin languages. Books specially recommended: King and Cookson's Sounds and Inflections

* Candidates may be admitted to *Examination* for the Degree of M.A. one year after obtaining the Degree of B.A. The Degree of M.A. cannot be conferred until the time has elapsed which is required by the By-laws.

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in Greek and Latin; Monro's Homeric Grammar; Wordsworth's Specimens of Early Latin; Lindsay's The Latin Language.

Candidates for honours are required to offer not less than two of these subjects, of which one must be Greek and one Roman.

The Greek and Latin books especially prescribed must be read in the original language. Books which have in whole or in part been included in the candidate's course for the B.A. Degree may be offered only subject to the approval of the Professors of Greek and Latin; but other books or subjects of similar nature and extent may, subject to the approval of the Professors of Greek and Latin, be substituted for those here specified.

SCHOOL OF LOGIC, MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following subjects:—

A. LOGIC. The principles of Logic and the History of Logical Doctrines. In addition candidates are required to offer at least two of the following books:—

1. Lotze's Logic.
2. Mill's Logic.
3. Sigwart's Logic.
4. Bosanquet's Logic.
5. Bradley's Principles of Logic.

B. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. Outline of the History of Mental Philosophy. In addition a special knowledge will be required of at least two of the following groups:—

1. Plato—Timaeus, Sophistes, Parmenides. Aristotle—Metaphysics.
2. Descartes—Method and Meditations. Spinoza—Ethics. Leibnitz—Monadologie.
3. Berkeley (Selections by Frazer); Hume—Treatise on Human Nature, Book I.; Kant—Critique of Pure Reason.
4. The Logic of Hegel (Trans. by Wallace); Bradley's Appearance and Reality.

C. MORAL PHILOSOPHY. Outline of the History of Ethics. In addition a special knowledge will be required of at least two of the following groups:—

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1. Plato—Gorgias, Philebus, Republic; Aristotle's Ethics.*
2. Hume—Treatise on Human Nature, Books II. and III. Kant—Metaphysics of Morals and Critique of Practical Reason; Green-Prolegomena to Ethics.
3. Mill—Utilitarianism; Spencer—Principles of Ethics; Alexander's Moral Order and Progress.

D. Political Philosophy:

1. History of Political Theories. In addition a special knowledge will be required of at least two of the following:—

*(*a*) Plato's Republic, and Aristotle's Politics.

(*b*) Hobbes' Leviathan; Locke's Treatise on Civil Government; Rousseau's Social Contract, and the Social Philosophy of Comte; Bentham's Theory of Legislation; and Austin's Jurisprudence.

(*c*) Mackenzie's Introduction to Social Philosophy; Sidgwick's Elements of Politics; Burgess' Political Science and Constitutional Law.

Or, 2. The Principles of Political Economy. A special knowledge will be required of Mill's Political Economy and Marshall's Principles of Economics.

Candidates for Honours are required to offer not less than two of these subjects.

Classical and Foreign Authors may be read in translations. Other books or subjects of similar nature and extent may be offered, subject to the approval of the Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy.

School of Mathematics.

Candidates may offer themselves for Examination in any Mathematical subjects distinctly in advance of those prescribed for the B.A. course; the subjects to be approved by the Professor of Mathematics.

School of Modern Literature.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following subjects:—

1. English Philology, English Literature before Chaucer. Special knowledge of Beowulf, the Chronicle, and Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight will be required.

* Candidates who offer C 1 and D 1 (*a*) together must offer some other book or books equivalent to the Republic.

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2. English Literature from Chaucer to the present day. Special knowledge will be required of three of the following authors—Chaucer, Shakespeare, Burke, Tennyson.
3. German Philology. German Literature before Klopstock. Special knowledge of the Niebelungen Lied, Walter von der Vogelweide, Hans Sachs (Dichtungen, Goedeke, and Tittman).
4. German language and literature from Klopstock to the present day. Special knowledge will be required of Goethe's Novels and Dramas, or Schiller's Plays and Poems, and of Lessing's Chief Prose Works.
5. French Philology. French literature till 1600. Special knowledge will be required of the Chanson de Roland, of the Romances and Pastorals (Romanzen and Pastorellen, ed. *Bartsch*), and of Montaigne.
6. French Language and Literature from 1600 to the present day. Special knowledge will be required of Molière, of Voltaire's Historical Works and La Henriade, of Sainte-Beuve's Port Royal, and Hugo's Dramas.

Subject to the approval of the Professor of Modern Literature, candidates may offer other books and authors of similar nature and extent in place of those specified.

In all these subjects there may be *vivâ voce* examination in addition to the examination in writing.

Candidates who have graduated after March, 1894, will be required to present an essay on some subject connected with the period, and written in the language they have selected. The choice of the subject will be left to themselves, but must be approved by the Professor.

Candidates for honours are required to offer (*a*) not less than two of the preceding subjects, or (*b*) one of the six subjects mentioned, along with one of the subjects prescribed for Classics, Philosophy or History. In the latter case the approval of both Professors concerned must be obtained.

School of Modern History.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in accordance with the following scheme :—

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PASS.

Candidates will be required :—

(A) To write an essay on some subject to be suggested by themselves, and approved by the Professor of History.

The essay must be sent into the Registrar on or before the first day of the examination in March for the M.A. Degree.

(B) To offer themselves for examination in one of the following subjects, provided that they have not been examined in any part of the subject for the Degree of B.A.

(1) The History of England from 449 to the present time (*a*).

(2) The History of Continental Europe from 449 to the present time (*b*).

(3) The History of England from 449 to 1603, together with the History of Continental Europe during the same period.

(4) The History of England from 1603 to the present time, together with the History of Continental Europe during the same period.

Papers on the History of England will be set in December, other papers in March.

Subject to the approval of the Professor of History, candidates may offer other subjects of similar nature and extent in place of those specified above.

HONOURS.

Candidates will be required :—

(A) To write an essay on some subject to be approved by the Professor of History.

The essay must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the first day of the examination in March for the M.A. Degree.

(B) To offer themselves for examination in the following subjects :—

(1) The History of England from 449 to the present time (*a*).

(2) The History of Europe from 449 to the present time (*b*).

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(3) One of the following subjects :—

(i.) Political Philosophy as prescribed in the School of Philosophy, Section D 1 (*d*).

(ii.) Political Economy as prescribed in the School of Philosophy, Section D 2.

(iii.) The writings of Milton, Burke and Carlyle, to be studied in relation to the history of their times.

(iv.) The Application of the Federal Principle in Modern History (*c*).

Papers on the History of England will be set in December, other papers in March.

Subject to the approval of the Professor of History, candidates may offer other subjects of similar nature and extent in place of those specified above.

(*a*) Books Recommended for History of England.—Same as for B.A. Degree ; *see* Calendar for 1899, page 138.

(*b*) Books Recommended for History of Europe.—Same as recommended for B.A. Degree, *see* Calendar for 1898 ; and, in addition, the following :—*Church's* Beginning of the Middle Ages ; Epochs of European History (*Rivington*) ; *Finlay's* History of Greece ; *Lodge's* Modern Europe ; *Dyer's* Modern Europe : *Creighton's* Papacy ; *Ranke's* Popes ; *Villari's* Savonarola ; *Beard's* Hibbert Lectures ; *Beard's* Luther ; *Froude's* Council of Trent ; *Froude's* Erasmus ; *Motley's* Dutch Republic and United Netherlands : *Armstrong's* Religious Wars in France ; Heroes of the Nations Series ; *Gardiner's* Thirty Years' War ; *Longman's* Seven Years' War ; *Carlyle's* Frederick the Great, and the French Revolution ; *De Tocqueville's* Ancien Regime.

(*c*) Books Recommended (so far as they bear on the subject).—*For the U.S.*—*Bryce's* American Commonwealth ; *Fiske's* American Revolution, and Critical Year's of American History ; *Landon's* Constitutional History and Government of the U.S. ; *Burgess's* Political Science. *For Switzerland.*—*Adams's* Swiss Confederation ; *Vincent's* Federal Government in Switzerland. *For Canada.*—*Bourinot's* Constitutional History of Canada, and Federal Government in Canada ; *Munro's* Constitution of Canada. *For Australia.*—*Barton's* Australian Federation ; *Debates* of the Sydney Convention. *Generally.*—*Hart's* Introduction to the study of Federal Government ; *Freeman's* Federal Government, ch. 1 and 2 ; *Dicey's* Law of the Constitution, Book I, ; *Baker's* Manual of Reference to Authorities ; *Garran's* The Coming Commonwealth.

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the origin, development and present structure of the systems of Federal Governments existing in the United States of America, Switzerland, Canada, and the German Empire ; together with a knowledge of the Federal Movement in Australia from 1846 to the present time.

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(*d*) The following books are recommended for the History of Political Theories:—Essays on Plato and Aristotle in "Hellenica;" *Flint's* Philosophy of History; *Maine's* Ancient Law and Popular Government; *Bonar's* Philosophy and Economics; *Lecky's* Democracy and Liberty; *Hegel's* Introduction to Philosophy of History; *Graham's* Socialism; *Montague's* Limits of Individual Liberty; *Green's* Ground of Political Obligation.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

See By-laws, Chap. xvi.

A. The Intermediate LL.B. Examination will, until further notice, include the following subjects:—

1. Jurisprudence.
2. Roman Law.
3. Constitutional Law.
4. International Law.

The examination will be conducted partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce*.

B. The Final LL.B. Examination will, until further notice, include:—

1. The Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.
2. The Law of Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes.
3. Procedure in Civil and Criminal Cases, both before the Supreme Court in its common law jurisdiction, and before Courts of inferior jurisdiction, together with Evidence and Pleading.
4. Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy, and Company Law; and Procedure in those jurisdictions.

The examination will be conducted partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce*.

ADMISSION OF BARRISTERS.

Certain privileges are conceded to Graduates and Third Year Students of the University in respect to the conditions necessary for admission to the Bar. As to these, candidates are advised either to refer to the Rules for the admission of Barristers (see Law Almanac), or to apply for information to the Secretary of the Barristers' Admission Board, Supreme Court.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

The following are extracts from the Rules of the Supreme Court for the admission of Attorneys, which refer to Examinations held at the University:—

The degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Sydney obtained by an Articled Clerk who has attended the law lectures appointed by the

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said University, shall exempt him from passing the Intermediate Law Examination and sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Final Examination: Provided, however, that he shall be required to pass section 4 of the Final Examination, and to give all notices and pay all fees as required by the existing Rules in the case of an Articled Clerk proceeding to Final Examination.

Every person desirous of entering into Articles of Clerkship who shall not have taken a Degree in the University of Sydney, or in some other University recognised by it, shall, before approval of such Articles, produce to the Prothonotary a Certificate of his having passed a Matriculation Examination in the said University, or in some other University recognised by it; or a Certificate from the Registrar of the University of Sydney of his having passed some equivalent examination before Professors or Examiners appointed by the Senate thereof; or a Certificate of his having passed in England, Scotland or Ireland the Preliminary Examination which Articled Clerks may be there required to pass, and shall lodge with the said Prothonotary a copy of such Certificate.

Preliminary Examinations (equivalent to the Matriculation Examination) for Articled Clerks are held at the University in the months of April, July and November, commencing on the first Monday in April and July, and the second Monday in November. Fee, £5 10s. 6d., to be paid to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

The subjects of the Examinations to be held in July and November, 1900, and April, 1901, will be the same as those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of March, 1901, and so on in future years. (See page 101.)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

See By-laws, Chap. XVI.

The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws will, until further notice, include the following subjects:—

I.—Jurisprudence.

All candidates will be examined in Jurisprudence and the Principles of Legislation. They will be expected to show a critical knowledge of the subject, and a familiarity with current literature relating thereto.

II.—Roman Law.

Candidates will be examined in the General Principles of Roman Law, and in the following special subject to be studied in connection with the corresponding department of English Law:—

For March, 1901.—The Roman Law of Damage to Property. On this subject candidates are advised to refer to the following Title of the Digest: Ad legem Aquiliam (ix., 2).

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III.—The Law of New South Wales.

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the principles of the law applicable in New South Wales, and also to show a detailed knowledge both of principles and practice in one of the following departments:—

1. Common Law, including the Law of Evidence and Criminal Law.
2. Equity.

IV.—Public and Private International Law.

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the principles of International Law and a more detailed knowledge of the principles and decisions relating to the international application of Foreign Law.

No books are prescribed by the Faculty, but any person proposing to present himself as a candidate may apply to the Professor of Law for advice on the subject. The examination will be conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. & M.D.

See By-laws, Chap. XVII.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF D.Sc. & B.Sc.

See By-laws, Chap. XVIII.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ENGINEERING.

See By-laws, Chap. XVIII.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Full particulars regarding these examinations can be had on reference to the "Manual of Public Examinations," which contains the By-laws, Subjects of Examination, Books Recommended, Directions for Candidates, Examination Papers, &c., and is obtainable from almost any bookseller.

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LIST OF
*SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, &c.

All students of the University who shall during their course have received Bursaries, Exhibitions, Scholarships or Fellowships, or Exemptions from Fees, are invited by the Senate to make returns to the University when their circumstances in life shall permit, for the purpose of conferring like benefits on future students. The names of all students making such return will be published in the University Calendar.

AWARDED AT THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The SALTING Exhibition—Awarded on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School to a student proceeding thence to the University. £25 for three years. (See page 214.) The last award was made in March, 1900.

The BOWMAN-CAMERON Scholarship—Every third year, for general proficiency. £50 for three years. (See page 206.) The last award was made in March, 1899.

The COOPER Scholarship No. II.—Awarded to a student distinguished in Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 203.)

The BARKER Scholarship No. II.—Awarded to a student distinguished in Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 200.)

The LITHGOW Scholarship—Awarded to a student distinguished in modern languages (French and German). £50 for one year. (See page 204.)

The JAMES AITKEN Scholarship—For general proficiency. £50 for one year. This Scholarship is not given in the year in which the Bowman-Cameron Scholarship is awarded. (See page 207.)

The FREEMASONS Scholarship—For sons of Freemasons. Every third year. £50 for three years. (See page 206.) The last award was made in March, 1899.

THE HORNER Exhibition—For proficiency in Mathematics. £8 for one year. (See page 215.)

BURSARIES of the annual value of £50 each are awarded from time to time. (See page 216.)

* Scholars are required to proceed with their studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded.

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AWARDED AT THE FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The Cooper Scholarship No. III.—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 204.)

The George Allen Scholarship—For Mathematics. £30 for one year. (See page 206.)

The *Levey Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Science for Chemistry (theoretical and practical) and Physics (theoretical and practical). £30 for one year. (See page 200.)

The Garton Scholarship No. I.—For French and German. £30 for one year. (See page 211.)

The *Smith Prize—For Physics. £5. (See page 224.)

The Slade Prizes—For Practical Chemistry and Practical Physics. £4 10s. each. (See page 225.)

The Collie Prize—For Botany. £3 10s. (See page 226.)

The Struth Exhibition—For General Proficiency. Awarded at the First Year Examination in Arts to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £40 for five years. (See page 214.) The last award was made in March, 1897.

AWARDED AT THE SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The Cooper Scholarship No. I.—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 202.)

The Barker Scholarship No. I.—For Mathematics—£50 for one year. (See page 200).

The Garton Scholarship No. II.—For French and German. £30 for one year. (See page 211.)

The Norbert Quirk Prize—For Mathematics. £5. (See page 224.)

The Deas-Thomson Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Physics. £50 for one year. (See page 202.)

The Deas-Thomson Geology Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Geology. £50 for one year. (See page 202.)

The Caird Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Chemistry. £50 for one year. (See page 207.)

AWARDED AT EACH DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Bronze Medals are awarded to the highest proficients in the various Degree Examinations.

* Candidates for Honours and Scholarships in Physics are required to attend the Laboratory during one term, *i.e.*.., two afternoons a week.

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SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE BY GRADUATES.

The Frazer Scholarship—Awarded upon the results of examinations, &c., in History. £70. (See page 209.)

The James King of Irrawang Scholarship—Awarded to a Graduate of not more than four years' standing. £130 for two years. (See page 207.)

The Woolley Scholarship—Awarded to a Graduate in Arts of not more than four years' standing. £150 for two years. (See page 210.)

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 have on five occasions awarded Scholarships to Graduates in Science of this University, upon the nomination of the Senate. £150 for two or three years. (See page 209.)

AWARDED IN THE FACULTY OF LAW.

The Wigram Allen Scholarship—Awarded for proficiency at the Intermediate Law Examination. Candidates are required to present themselves for examination in all the subjects of the Intermediate Examination, notwithstanding they may have passed in some of them in the Arts course. £50 for one year. (See page 205.)

AWARDED IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Struth Exhibition—For proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Arts, to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £40 for five years. (See page 214.) The last award was made in March, 1897.

The Renwick Scholarship—For proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Medicine. £35 for one year. (See page 205.)

The John Harris Scholarship—For proficiency in the subjects of Anatomy and Physiology in the Third Year Examination in Medicine. £40 for one year. (See page 208.)

The Belmore Medal. A Gold Medal of the value of £15, awarded annually for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture. (See page 222.)

1. Candidates must be of two, and under five years' standing in the University of Sydney.
2. They must pass examinations in Chemistry and Geology with special reference to Agriculture.

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*PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

WENTWORTH Medal for Graduates—£10. Awarded annually for an English Essay. The competition for this Medal is confined to Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing. (See page 221.)

Subject for 1900.—The Ethics of Primitive and Cultivated Times.

WENTWORTH Medal for Undergraduates — £10. Awarded annually for an English Essay. (See page 221.)

Subject for 1900.—The Ethics of Primitive and Cultivated Times.

NICHOLSON Medal—£10. Awarded annually for Latin Verse (Hexameters). The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and to Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years' standing. (See page 222.)

Subject for 1900.—The death of Socrates.

UNIVERSITY Prize—£10. Awarded annually for English Verse (to be written in rhyme). The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and to Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing. The Composition must be at least one hundred lines in length.

Subject for 1900.—The Siege of Mafeking.

Professor ANDERSON'S Medal—£10. Awarded annually for an Essay on some Philosophical subject. The competition for this medal is open to all Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years' standing.

Subject for 1900.—What is implied in the consciousness of a limit.

* The exercises for these Prizes, which must not be in the handwriting of the Author, must be sent to the Registrar before the first day of Lent Term, 1901. They must be contained in an envelope with a motto, and be accompanied by a sealed letter containing the name and motto of the Author.

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TABLE OF FEES.

	£	s.	d.
Matriculation Examination	2	0	0
Entrance Examination for Law, Medicine and Science	2	0	0
Lecture Fees, *per term*—			
Anatomy, Dissections (including 15s. for "parts")	2	17	0
Anatomy, General and Descriptive ..	3	3	0
Anatomy, Regional and Surgical ..	2	12	6
Anatomy, Senior	3	3	0
Applied Mechanics	2	2	0
Architecture and Building Construction	2	2	0
Assaying (*see Practical Chemistry*)			
Biology	2	2	0
Biology, Practical	2	2	0
Building Construction (*see Architecture*)			
Chemistry, Introductory Course for Students in the Faculty of Arts	2	2	0
Chemistry, all other Courses	3	3	0
Chemistry, Practical*	5	5	0
Chemistry, Tutorial	1	1	0
Civil Engineering	2	2	0
Descriptive Geometry and Drawing ..	1	11	6
English, First Year	0	10	6
English, Second and Third Years ..	2	2	0
French	2	2	0
Geology	2	2	0
Practical Geology	3	3	0
German	2	2	0
Greek	2	2	0
History	2	2	0

* For Students who have passed through the first course the following is the Table of Fees; two half-days being counted as one day—

For 6 days in the week,	£5	per month,	or	£12	per term.
,, 5 ,, ,,	£4 5s.	,,		£10	,,
,, 4 ,, ,,	£3 6s. 8d.	,,		£8	,,
,, 3 ,, ,,	£2 10s.	,,		£6	,,
,, 2 ,, ,,	£2	,,		£4	,,
,, 1 ,, ,,	£1	,,		£2	,,

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Lecture Fees *per term—continued—*	£	s.	d.
Latin	2	2	0
Law*—Third Year	4	4	0
Fourth and Fifth Years ..	8	8	0
Logic and Mental Philosophy	2	2	0
Logic, Applied (for Medical Students) ..	1	1	0
Materia Medica and Therapeutics ..	3	3	0
Mathematics	2	2	0
Mechanical Drawing	1	1	0
Mechanical Engineering	2	2	0
Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health	3	3	0
Medicine	3	3	0
Medicine, Clinical	2	2	0
Midwifery	3	3	0
Metallurgy	2	2	0
Mineralogy	2	2	0
Mining	2	2	0
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ..	1	1	0
Pathology	3	3	0
Pathology, Practical	4	4	0
Physics, Introductory Course for Students in the Faculty of Arts	2	2	0
Physics, all other Courses	3	3	0
Physics, Practical	3	3	0
Physiography	2	2	0
Physiology	3	3	0
Physiology, Senior	3	3	0
Physiology, Practical	3	3	0
Psychological Medicine	1	1	0
Quantitative Analysis (*see Practical Chemistry*)			
Surgery	3	3	0
Surgery, Clinical	2	2	0
Surgery, Operative	4	4	0
Surveying	2	2	0
Tutorial Medicine—per annum	1	1	0
Tutorial Surgery ,, ,, ...	1	1	0

* In the Faculty of Law, the fee payable by Students not going through the regular course is two guineas per Term for each subject.

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	£	s.	d.
Degree Fees—			
B.A.	3	0	0
M.A.	5	0	0
LL.B.	10	0	0
LL.D.	20	0	0
M.B.	10	0	0
M.D.	10	0	0
Ch.M.	10	0	0
B.Sc.	3	0	0
D.Sc.	10	0	0
B.E.	10	0	0
M.E.	10	0	0
Fee for use of Microscope *(per course)*	1	0	0
,, ,, in Geological Department	1	10	0
Fee for entering name on books, to be paid by those who are admitted *ad eundem statum* or *gradum*	2	0	0
Yearly Examination Fee for students who have been exempted from attendance upon lectures	2	0	0
Fee payable for a deferred examination in March or at any other time	2	0	0
Public Examination Fees—			
Senior Examination..	1	10	0
Junior ,, ...	1	0	0
Fine for applications for Examinations received late	0	10	0
Preliminary Examination for Articled Clerks (payable to the Prothonotary)	5	10	6

MICROSCOPES.

In Practical Classes in the Departments of Biology, Geology, Pathology, and Physiology, students may use their own microscopes provided they be of an approved pattern, or may use the microscopes provided by the University, for the use of which a charge will be made. The following are the approved patterns of microscopes:—

(1) Zeiss's stand V2 with revolving diaphragm, double nose-piece, ocular 3 and objectives A and D.

(2) Reichert's "University" stand with revolving diaphragm double nose-piece, ocular III., and objectives 3 and 7a.

(3) Reichert's Stand III. with revolving diaphragm or Abbe condenser. Objectives Nos. 3 and 7 of best series; ocular 3, double nose-piece.

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TABLE OF FEES SHOWING THE TOTAL COST OF GRADUATION IN MEDICINE.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st Year—	Chemistry	6	6	0			
	Practical Chemistry	5	5	0			
	Physics	6	6	0			
	Practical Physics	3	3	0			
	Biology	4	4	0			
	Practical Biology	4	4	0			
					29	8	0
2nd Year—	Descriptive Anatomy	6	6	0			
	Practical Physiology	6	6	0			
	Physiology	6	6	0			
	Chemistry—Organic	3	3	0			
	Descriptive Anatomy (Senior)	3	3	0			
	Dissections and parts	8	11	0			
					33	15	0
3rd Year—	Regional and Surgical Anatomy	5	5	0			
	Practical Physiology	3	3	0			
	Physiology (Senior)	3	3	0			
	Materia Medica and Therapeutics	6	6	0			
	Dissections and parts	8	11	0			
					26	8	0
4th Year—	Surgery	6	6	0			
	Pathology	6	6	0			
	Operative Surgery	4	4	0			
	Clinical Surgery	4	4	0			
	Practical Pathology	4	4	0			
	Tutorial Surgery	1	1	0			
					26	5	0
5th Year—	Midwifery and Gynæcology	6	6	0			
	Medicine	6	6	0			
	Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health	3	3	0			
	Clinical Medicine	4	4	0			
	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	1	1	0			
	Psychological Medicine	1	1	0			
	Applied Logic	1	1	0			
	Tutorial Medicine	1	1	0			
					24	3	0
	Total Lecture Fees				£139	19	0
	Matriculation Fee				2	0	0
	Fee for M.B. Degree				10	0	0
	Total Fees payable to University				£151	19	0
	Perpetual Attendance at the Prince Alfred Hospital	10	10	0			
	Practical Midwifery	5	5	0			
	Practical Pharmacy	3	3	0			
	Fees payable to Hospitals				18	18	0
	Total Cost of Education and Graduation as M.B.				£170	17	0

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TABLE OF LECTURE FEES PAYABLE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

		Civil Eng.			*Mining Eng.*		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st Year—	Mathematics	6	6	0	6	6	0
	Applied Mechanics	4	4	0	4	4	0
	Chemistry—Inorganic	6	6	0	6	6	0
	Practical Chemistry	8	5	0	7	5	0
	Physics	6	6	0	6	6	0
	Practical Physics	3	3	0	3	3	0
	Descriptive Geometry, &c.	3	3	0	3	3	0
	Physiography	2	2	0	2	2	0
	Mechanical Drawing	3	3	0	3	3	0
		£42	18	0	£41	18	0
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2nd Year—	Mathematics	6	6	0		—	
	Applied Mechanics	4	4	0	4	4	0
	Physics	9	9	0	3	3	0
	Practical Physics	3	3	0	3	3	0
	Practical Chemistry		—		12	0	0
	Geology and Practical Geology	6	6	0	6	6	0
	Surveying	4	4	0	4	4	0
	Civil Engineering	4	4	0		—	
	Mineralogy and Practical Mineralogy		—		4	4	0
	Mechanical Drawing	3	3	0	3	3	0
		£40	19	0	£40	7	0
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3rd Year—	Mathematics	4	4	0		—	
	Civil Engineering	4	4	0		—	
	Materials and Structures	6	6	0	2	2	0
	Surveying	2	2	0		—	
	Architecture and Building Construction	2	2	0		—	
	Drawing School	3	3	0	3	3	0
	Metallurgy		—		4	4	0
	Mining		—		4	4	0
	Assaying		—		24	0	0
		£22	1	0	£37	13	0

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FOUNDATIONS.

I.

CHALLIS FUND.

In 1880, the late John Henry Challis, Esq., formerly of Sydney, bequeathed his residuary real and personal estate to the University, "to be applied for the benefit of that Institution in such manner as the governing body thereof should direct." The bequest was subject to a tenure until death or re-marriage on the part of his widow, and to the payment of various annuities, and also to a period of five years' accumulation after such death or re-marriage. By the death of the widow, in September, 1884, the University became entitled to the accumulated property in September, 1889. The assets are invested partly in England and partly in New South Wales, and all the specific bequests have been paid.

The assets in England, amounting to £30,000, are retained by the Trustees until the expiration of certain annuities. Those in Australia amount to £242,200.

By a resolution of the Senate passed in 1885, it was determined that the Challis Fund should be applied as a permanent provision of income for educational uses.

From the income of the Fund a sum of £7,500 was applied for the payment of half the cost of the erection of a new Chemical Laboratory, and a further sum of £1,200 devoted to the erection of a marble statue of Mr. Challis, which has been placed in the Great Hall opposite to that of Mr. W. C. Wentworth.

The income arising from the Australian assets is now devoted to the maintenance of seven Challis Professorships in the following subjects, viz., Anatomy, Biology, Engineering, History, Law, Logic and Mental Philosophy and Modern Literature; and three Challis Lectureships in Law.

CHALLIS PROFESSORSHIPS.

Anatomy, 1890—James T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

Biology, 1890—William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.)

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Engineering, 1890—William H. Warren, M.I.C.E.

Law, 1890—Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L. (Univ. Coll., Oxon.)

Logic and Mental Philosophy, 1890—Francis Anderson, M.A. (Glasg.)

Modern Literature, 1890—Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A. (Glasg.)

History, 1891—G. Arnold Wood, M.A. (Oxon.)

CHALLIS LECTURESHIPS.

Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy, and Company Law, 1890—G. E. Rich, M.A.

The Law of Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes, 1890—F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.

Law of Procedure in Civil and Criminal Cases, Evidence and Pleading, 1890—C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D.

II.

THE PETER NICOL RUSSELL ENDOWMENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

In 1896, Peter Nicol Russell, Esq., formerly of Sydney, but now living in London, presented to the University a sum of £50,000 for the endowment of the Department of Engineering in the University.

The conditions of the gift are the following :—

1. That the Department of Engineering at present existing in the University, together with such additions as may be made thereto, shall be called the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
2. That the University shall, out of the income to be derived from the sum of £50,000, afford both practical and theoretical teaching in the following subjects, in so far as such subjects relate to the School of Engineering—viz., Mechanical Engineering, Surveying, Mining, Metallurgy, Architecture, and such further instruction as the Senate of the University may deem necessary to give effect to the intention of Mr. P. N. Russell in connection with the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
3. The University shall apply the income of the Fund in the maintenance of the P. N. Russell School of

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Engineering, but shall not charge such income with any proportion of the cost of the existing buildings, nor with the expense or any proportion thereof of service by ordinary attendants, nor with the expense or any proportion thereof of the Professorships of Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, or the Challis Chair of Engineering.

Other conditions of the Deed of Gift relate to the mode of investment of the principal sum, and provide that any unused surplus of income shall be added to the principal sum and invested as if it formed a part of the original donation.

Under the second clause of the Deed of Gift above recited, a portion of the income of the Russell Fund has been devoted to the maintenance of the following offices:—

Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering and Drawing, 1897—S. Henry Barraclough, B.E. (Sydney), M.M.E. (Cornell), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

Lecturer in Surveying, 1890—George H. Knibbs, L.S., F.R.A.S.

Lecturer in Mining, 1892—Edward F. Pittman, A.R.S.M.

Lecturer in Metallurgy, 1899—Basil W. Turner, A.R.S.M.

Lecturer in Architecture, 1897—John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.

Mechanical Instructor—Henry Blay.

PETER NICOL RUSSELL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Under the gift of Peter Nicol Russell, Esq., for the Endowment of the School of Engineering at the University, the Senate has determined, with the donor's approval, to award ont Scholarship annually, until further notice, for the encouragement of higher education in Mechanical Engineering, under the following conditions:—

1. Every candidate must present evidence that he has satisfied one of the two following conditions:—(i.) That he has been engaged in an approved workshop for a period of at least one year, and has, in addition, obtained certificates of the following courses in the Sydney Technical College:—

(*a*) Applied Mechanics, First and Second Year Courses.

(*b*) Mechanical Drawing, First and Second Year Courses.

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(*c*) Mechanical Workshops, a two years' Course.

or, (ii.) that he has been engaged, under approved conditions, in the study of Practical Mechanical Engineering for at least three years, by apprenticeship or service in a mechanical workshop or drawing office, provided that one year at least shall have been spent in a workshop.

2.—The Scholarship will be awarded, after competitive examination held in the month of November, concurrently with the Senior Public Examination, and the holder will be styled the "Peter Nicol Russell Scholar."

3.—The subjects of Examination will be the following:—

(*a*) Applied Mechanics (250 marks).

(*b*) Mechanical Drawing (250 marks).

(*c*) Arithmetic, including the elements of Mensuration (150 marks).

(*d*) Algebra, including the Progressions, the Binomial Theorem for a positive index, and the properties and use of Logarithms (150 marks).

(*e*) Geometry, Euclid I.—IV., VI., XI., propositions 1—21, with easy deductions (100 marks).

(*f*) Trigonometry (150 marks).

Optional subjects (as in the Senior Public Examination), two may be taken—

(*a*) English (150 marks).

(*b*) Chemistry (150 marks).

(*c*) Physics (150 marks).

(*d*) Geometrical Drawing and Perspective (100 marks).

(*e*) French (150 marks).

(*f*) German (150 marks).

(*g*) Latin (150 marks).

(*h*) Greek (150 marks).

Candidates must attain a certain standard in each of the Compulsory subjects. They will be allowed to take two, but not more than two of the optional subjects, and in these they must also attain the prescribed standard.

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Subject to this provision, the Scholarship will be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest aggregate number of marks in this examination, provided that he shall have shown sufficient merit to enable him, in the opinion of the Examiners, to profit by the award of a Scholarship.

4.—The Scholar will be required to commence attendance upon the University Classes in the March following the award of the Scholarship to him, and he can only continue to hold the Scholarship so long as he shall be of good conduct, and shall attend regularly the courses prescribed in the University for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, and shall pass all the prescribed examinations.

5.—The Scholarship will be of the value of £90 per annum, and will be tenable for three years, under the conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The payments will be quarterly, commencing on the first of April after the student commences his University course.

6.—Those scholars who have, before entering upon their University course, qualified themselves for admission to the Department of Engineering by passing the Examination prescribed for that purpose, or who have in the Peter Nicol Russell Scholarship Examination passed in (i.) Latin and (ii.) Greek, or French or German, will be entitled, after the three years' course, to the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical Engineering.

Those who have not so qualified themselves will be entitled at the end of the three years' course to certificates of their attendance and examination in the individual subjects, and a certificate showing that they have held the Peter Nicol Russell Scholarship, under the prescribed conditions, for a period of three years—but not to any Degree.

The candidates' names, together with an examination fee of £1 10s., and all the required certificates, must be in the hands of the Registrar of the University at least three weeks before the first day of examination.

1900—Vine-Hall, Roger.

THE PETER NICOL RUSSELL MEDAL.

The Peter Nicol Russell Medal (value £20) is open to competition amongst Graduates in Engineering of not more than two years' standing. Candidates are required to prepare and

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submit a thesis upon some subject connected with the studies in the Department of Engineering, under the regulations in force for the time being.

Candidates are required to hand in their theses to the Registrar not later than the first day of Lent Term. The subjects for the thesis are confined to the following :—

I. Civil Engineering, including Engineering Construction in Iron, Steel, Timber, Masonry, and Concrete.

II. Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering.

III. Railway Engineering, including Railway Location, Permanent Way, Locomotives and Rolling Stock and Railway Appliances.

IV. Mechanical Engineering.

V. Machinery, Mining and Ore Dressing, Machinery Appliances.

VI. The Smelting of Copper and Lead.

VII. The Wet Processes for the Extraction of Gold and Silver.

VIII. Coke and its by-products.

III.

LECTURESHIPS.

1—WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURESHIP ON GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In 1877, certain tenements and land situated in the city of Goulburn were bequeathed by the widow of the late William Hilton Hovell, Esq., of that district, for the endowment of a Professorship or Lectureship in Geology and Physical Geography, in honour of her late husband. The present estimated value of the property is £6000.

1877.—Archibald Liversidge, Christ's College, Cambridge.
1882.—William John Stephens, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.
1891.—T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., New College, Oxford.

IV.

FELLOWSHIP.

WENTWORTH TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

In 1862, the sum of £445 was given by W. C. Wentworth, Esq., to be invested and allowed to accumulate until it should reach an amount which, in the opinion of the Senate, would be

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sufficient for the foundation of a Travelling Fellowship, to be awarded upon certain specified conditions. The fund in April, 1900, was £2162 13s. 7d..

V.

CURATORSHIP OF MACLEAY MUSEUM.

In 1888, the sum of £6000 was given to the Senate by the Hon. Sir William Macleay, M.L.C., to provide for the services of a Curator for the collections in Natural History which he had presented to the University. The present Curator, nominated by Sir William Macleay, is

1888—George Masters.

VI.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Awarded only when candidates exhibit a degree of proficiency satisfactory to the Examiners. No Undergraduate may hold more than two Scholarships at one time. Scholars are required to proceed with their studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded.

1—UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships for general proficiency of the annual value of £50 were given by the Senate up to the year 1892 out of the Endowment Fund of the University.

1852.*
Curtis, W. C.
Mitchell, D. S.
Oliver, A.
Sealy, R.
Wentworth, Fitz-Wm.
Willis, R. S.
Windeyer, W. C.

1853.
Barton, G. B.
Coulson, T. H.
Donovan, J. J.
Harnett, J.
Johnson, J. W.
Kinloch, J.
Paterson, J. S.
Renwick, A.

1854.
Hawthorn, S.
Salting, G.
Stack, J.

1855.*
Jones, R. R., 1
Innes, G., 2

1857.
Russell, H. C., 2
Cowlishaw, W. P., 1
Garland, James, 1

1858.
Stephen, Cecil B., 1
Lane, George, 1

1859.
Stephen, Cecil B., 2
Bowman, Edward, 1
Perry, John, 1

1860.
Stephen, Cecil B., 3
Griffith, S. W., 1 } aeq.
Mein, C. S., 1 }

1861.
Bowman, E., 3
Griffiths, S. W., 2 } aeq.
Murray, C. E. R., 2 }
Mein, C. S., 2
Wright, K., 1
Allen, A. M., 1

1862.
Griffith, S. W., 3
Murray, C .E. R., 3
Mein, C. S., 3
Allen, A. M., 2
Smith, Robert, 2
Mate, Frederick, 1
Cape, A. J., 1

1863.
Smith, R., 3
Mate, F., 2
Cape, A. J., 2
O'Brien, L., 2
Knox, G., 1
Sly, J. D., 1

* Up to the year 1854 the names are in *alphabetical order*; from that date they are placed in *order of merit*. The numbers show the several years.

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1864.
Mate, F., 2
Long, G. E., 3
Knox, G., 2
Sly, J. D., 2
Iceton, E. A., 1

1865.
Iceton, E. A., 2
Purves, W. A., 1 } aeq.
Woolley, W. }

1866.
Cooper, P. A., 2 } aeq.
Purves, W. A., 2 }
Alston, J., 1
Roseby, T., 1

1867.
Cooper, P. A., 3
Roseby, T., 2
Coutts, James, 2
Richardson, R., 1
Coutts, John, 1

1868.
Alston, J., 3
Sly, R. M., 1
Dargin, S., 1

1869.
Morris, R.N., 3
Rennie, E. H., 2
Coghlan, C. A., 1
Kent, F. D., 1

1870.
Sly, R. M., 3
Plomley, F. J., 2*
Kent, F. D., 2
Hynes, W. A., 1
Kelly, S., 1

1871.
Plomley, F. J., 3
Kelly, S., 2
Hynes, W. A., 2
Hurst, G., 1
Butler, E. J., 1

1872.
Kelly, S., 3
Edmunds, W., 2† } aeq.
Hurst, G., 2 }
Jacobs, J., 1
Chicholm, W., 1

1873
Oliver, J., 2
Butler, T., 1
Forster, C. E., 1

1874.
Chisholm, W., 3
Forster, C. E., 2
Barff, H. E., 2‡
Allen, G. B., 1
Russell, W., 1

1875.
Russell, W., 2
Renwick, G., 2
Wilkinson, W. C., 1
Whitfeld, L., 1

1876.
Debenham, J. W., 3
Maclardy, J. D., 2
Whitfeld, L., 2
Allen, R. C., 1
Moore, W. L., 1

1877.
Fletcher, J. A., 2
Moore, W. L., 2
Owen, H. P., 1
Cullen, W. P., 1 } aeq.
Wright, S., 1 }

1878.
Brennan, F. P., 2 } aeq.
Campbell, G. R., 2 }
Linsley, W. H., 2
King, W. U., 1

1879.
Rennie, G. E.
Flint, C. A.
Butler, F. J.

1880.
Rolin, T. } aeq.
Woolcock, J. }
Piddington, A. B.

1881.
Armstrong, L. F. M.
Leverrier, F.§

1882.
Millard, A. C.‖

1883.
Delohery, C.

1885.
Garran, R. R.

1886.
Thompson, R. A.

1888.
Stephen, E. Milner¶

1889.
Pratt, F. V. } aeq.
Peden, J. B. }
Roberts, J. W., *prox. acc.*

1891.
Edwards, D. S.

1892.
Hall, E. C. } aeq.
Rowland, N. de H. }

A University Scholarship, value £50, for Classics, was given in the year 1854-5 to a student of the Third Year.

1854—Windeyer, W. C. | 1855—Salting, George

* Bracketed equal with Coghlan, who obtained the Lithgow Scholarship.
† Edmunds, Hurst and Butler (Lithgow) were bracketed equal.
‡ Nathan, E. A., *proxime accessit*.
§ Bracketed equal with Thomas E. Jones, who obtained the Second Cooper Scholarship.
‖ Awarded to the second in order of merit, W. Byram, Millard being the holder of two Scholarships; and subsequently awarded to Cecil King, Byram not having complied with the conditions necessary for holding a Scholarship.
¶ Awarded to F. W. Doak, Stephen being the holder of two other Scholarships.

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2—LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded by Solomon Levey, Esq., by a gift of £500 (with accumulations), as an endowment for the education of orphan boys in the Sydney College. In 1853 the fund was transferred to the University of Sydney on its foundation in 1851 as an endowment for a Scholarship. Up to 1878 this Scholarship was awarded for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination. It is now awarded at the First Year Examination for proficiency in Chemistry and Physics, both theoretical and practical, to a student in the Faculty of Arts or in the Faculty of Science. It shall not be awarded more than once to the same student. It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £40.

1857—Tom, W.
1860—Murray, C. E. R.
1862—O'Brien, L.
1863—Belisario, Edward
1865—Cooper, Pope A.
1866—Coutts, James
1867—Farrell, C. P.
1868—Rennie, E. H.
1870—Backhouse, Alfred P.
1871—Robertson, J.
1872—Oliver, J.
1873—Barff, H. E.
1874—Renwick, G.
1875—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1876—Quaife, W. F.
1877—Linsley, W. H.
1878—Jeffries, H.
1879—Cribb, J. G.*
1880—Rennie, G. E. } aeq.
Sutherland, G. W. }
1881—Poolman, A. E.
1882—Leverrier, F.
1883—Ferguson, David
1884—Fletcher, A. W.
1885—Angove, W. H.
1886—Wilson, C. G.
1887—Bradfield, J. J. C.
1888—Wolstenholme, H.†
1889—Vallack, A. S.
1890—Fell, J. W.
1891—Brearley, J. H. D.
1892—Seale, H. P.
1893—Wood, J. P.
1894—Strickland, T. P.
1895—Sandes, F. P.
1896—Woolnough, W. G.
1897—Harker, G.
1898—Madsen, John P. V.
1899—Boyd, W. S. } aeq.
Heden, E. C. }
1900—Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1853 by a gift of £1.000 (with accumulations) from Thomas Barker, Esq., for the encouragement of Mathematical Science.

3—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination for proficiency in Mathematics. £50, tenable for one year.

1853—Mitchell, David Scott
1854—Mitchell, David Scott
1855—Paterson, James S.
1857—Jones, Rees R.
1859—Cowlishaw, W. P.
1860—Stephen, Cecil B.
1861—Bowman, Edward
1862—Griffith, S. W.

* Awarded to the second in order of merit, W. U. King, Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.
† Awarded to W. T. Dick, Wolstenholme being the holder of two other Scholarships.

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3.—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No. I.—*continued.*

1864—Mate, Frederick
1865—Knox, George
1867—Cooper, Pope A.
1868—Alston, J.
1870—Sly, R. M.
1871—Plomley, F. J.
1872—Kelly, S.
1873—Butler, E. J.
1875—Barff, H. E. } aeq.
Forster, C. E. }
1876—Allen, G. B.
Debenham, J., *prox. acc.*
1877—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1878—Allen, R. C.
1879—Cullen, W. P.
1880—Cribb, J. G.*
1881—Flint, C. A.
1882—Rolin, Tom
1883—Halliday, G. C.
1884—Millard, A. C.
1885—Delohery, C.
1886—Russell, H. A.
1887—Garran, R. R.
1888—Newton, H.
1889—Sellors, R. P.
1890—Stephen, E. M.
1891—[Fell, J. W.]†
O'Reilly, H. de B.
1892—Davies, W. J. E.
1893—Davies, A. B.
1894—Burfitt, W. F.
1895—Stewart, D. G.
1896—Chalmers, S. D.
1897—Griffiths, F. G.
1898—Sawkins, Dansie T.
1899—Stephen, H. M.
1900—Mort, H. S.

4—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

Awarded at the Matriculation Examination, for proficiency in Mathematics. £50, tenable for one year.

1881—Rolin, Tom
1882—Mil'ard, A. C.
1883—Delohery, C.
1884—Russell, H. A.‡
1885—Garran, R. R. } aeq.
Hunt, H. W. G.§ }
1886—Thompson, R. A.
1887—Dick, W. T.
1888—Stephen, E. M.
1889—Fell, J. W.
1890—Newton, W. T. J.
1891—Davies, A. B.
1892—Simpson, E. S.
1893—Stewart, D. G. } aeq.
Strickland, T. P.‖ }
1894—Chalmers, S. D.
1895—Griffiths, F. G.
1896—Hawken, R. W.
Waterhouse, G. A., *prox. acc.*
1897—Boyd, W. S.
Horn, W. R. } *prox.*
Mort, H. S. } *acc.*
Stephen, H. M. }
1898—Mort, Harold S.
1899—Tivey, John P. } aeq.
Vonwiller, O. U. }
Smith W., *prox. acc.*
1900—Wellisch, E. M. } aeq.
Roe, R. C.¶ }

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1854 by a gift of £1000 (with accumulations) from the Honourable Edward Deas-Thomson, for the encouragement of the study of Natural Science.

* Awarded to J. F. Elphinstone and J. F. McManamey, aeq., Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.
† Awarded to H. de B. O'Reilly, Fell being the holder of two other Scholarships.
‡ Awarded to G. H. Abbott, Russell being the holder of two other Scholarships.
§ Awarded to H. W. G. Hunt, Garran being the holder of two other Scholarships.
‖ Awarded to D. G. Stewart, T. P. Strickland being the holder of two other Scholarships.
¶ R. C. Roe did not comply with the conditions for holding a Scholarship.

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5—DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR PHYSICS.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Science for proficiency in Physics. The scholar is required to attend the courses of instruction upon Physics during his tenure of the Scholarship. £50, tenable for one year.

1854—Willis, Robert Spier
1855—Salting, William S.
1858—Russell, Henry C.
1859—Quaife, F. H.
1860—Stephen, Cecil B.
1861—Bowman, Andrew
1862—Murray, C. E. R.
1864—Cape, Alfred J.
1866—Gilchrist, A.
1867—Purves, W. A.
1868—Roseby, T.
1869—Morris, R. N.
1870—Rennie, E. H.
1871—Kent, F. D.
1872—Anderson, H. C. L.
1873—Butler, E. J.
1874—Chisholm, W.
1875—Butler, T.
1876—Allen, G. B.
1877—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1878—Böhrsmann, C.
1879—Bowman, A. S.
1880—Ralston, A. G.
1881—Rennie, G. E.
1882—Poolman, A. E.
1883—Leverrier, F.
1884—Ramsay, J.
1885—Fletcher, A. W.
1886—Abbott, G. H.
Russell, H. A., *prox. acc.*
1887—McDonnell, R. C. W.
1891—Fell, J. W.
1892—Brearley, J. H. D.
1893—Brearley, J. H. D.
1895—Strickland, T. P.
1898—Durack, Joseph J. E.
1899—Madsen, J. P. V.
1900—Boyd, A.

6—THE DEAS-THOMSON GEOLOGY SCHOLARSHIP.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Science. Candidates must have attended the courses of instruction on Geology (together with Biology or Chemistry) of the Second year, and the scholar is required to attend the lectures and Laboratory practice of the Third Year in Geology and Mineralogy. £50, tenable for one year.

1892—Hughes, M. O'G., B.A.
1893—Watt, J. A., M.A.
1899—Ball, C. L. } *aeq.*
Mort, S. R. }
1900—Heden, E. C., B.A. } *aeq.*
Newman, J. M.* }

COOPER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1857 by a gift of £1000 (with accumulations) from Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., for the encouragement of Classical Literature.

7—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1857—Hawthorn, S.
1862—Griffith, S. W.
1864—Mate, Frederick
1865—Knox, George

* Newman did not comply with the conditions for holding a Scholarship.

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7—Cooper Scholarship, No. I.—*continued.*

1867—Barton, Edmund
1868—Alston, J.
1871—Coghlan, C. A.
Plomley, F. J., *prox. acc.*
1872—Hynes, W. A.
* Backhouse, Alfred P., *prox. acc.*
1874—Oliver, J.
1875—Butler, T.
1876—Russell, W.
Allen, G. B. } *prox.*
Debenham, J. } *acc.*
1877—Wilkinson, W. C.
1878—Allen, R. C.
1879—Badham, Lewis, B. L.
Owen, H. P., *prox. acc.*
1880—Cribb, J. G.†
1881—Barlee, F. R.
1882—Piddington, A. B.
1883—Armstrong, L. F. M.
1884—Millard, A. C.
1885—Russell, Jane F. } *æq.*
Neill, L. E. F. }
1886—Russell, H. A.‡
1887—Garran, R. R.
1889—Lloyd, F.
1890—Stephen, E. M.
1891—Parker, W. A.
1892—Levy, D.
1893—Garnsey, A. H.
1895—Waddell, G. W.
1896—Whitfeld, H. E.
1897—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1898—Teece, R. C.§
1899—Robson, R. N.
1900—Todd, F. A.

8—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

Awarded at the Matriculation Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1881—Jones, T. E.
1882—Millard, A. C.
1883—Fletcher, A. W. } *æq.*
Neill, L. E. F. }
1884—Russell, H. A.
1885—Garran, R. R.
1886—Thompson, R. A.‖
1887—Wolstenholme, H.¶
1888—Stephen, E. Milner
1889—Parker, W. A.
1890—Levy, Daniel**
1891—Garnsey, A. H.
1892—Hall, E. C.
1893—Mitchell, E. M. } *æq.*
Waddell, G. W. }
1894—Whitfeld, H. E.
1895—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1896—Teece, R. C.††
McEvoy, B. P.
1897—Robson, R. N.
Arnold, A. G. de L. } *prox.*
Bourne, Eleanor E. } *acc.*
1898—Power, Percy H.
Woodd, G. N. } *prox. acc.*
Todd, F. A. }
1899—Browne, C. S. ‡‡ } *æq.*
Teece, R. N. ‡‡ }
1900—Allen, L. H.

* A special University Prize was awarded to Alfred P. Backhouse for proficiency in the Scholarship examinations of the year.
† Awarded to W. U. King, Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.
‡ Awarded to A. G. Saddington, Russell being the holder of two other Scholarships.
§ R. C. Teece being the holder of two Scholarships could not retain the Cooper Scholarship No. 1, which was not awarded.
‖ Awarded to C. L. W. Hunt, Thompson being the holder of two other Scholarships.
¶ Awarded to F. Lloyd, H. Wolstenholme being the holder of two other Scholarships.
** Awarded to A. C. Gill, D. Levy being the holder of two other Scholarships.
†† Awarded to B. P. McEvoy, R. C. Teece being the holder of two Scholarships.
‡‡ C. S. Browne did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship. R. N. Teece was the holder of two other Scholarships.

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9—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. III.

Awarded at the First Year Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1890—Parker, W. A.
1891—Levy, D.
1892—Garnsey, A. H.
1893—[Hall, E. C.]*
Rowland, N. de H.
1894—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.
Waddell, G. W. }
1895—Whitfeld, H. E.
1896—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1897—Teece, R. C.†
Walsh, J. J.
1898—Robson, R. N.
1899—Todd, F. A.
1900—Not awarded.

10—LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1864 by a bequest of £1000 from William Lithgow, Esq. Awarded up to 1878 at the First Year Examination for general proficiency. From 1879 to 1889 it was awarded at the First Year Examination for proficiency in Classics; and from 1890 up to 1892 at the Matriculation Examination for proficiency in an ancient and a modern language. It is now awarded for proficiency in French and German at the Matriculation Examination. £50, tenable for one year.

1866—Barton, E.
1867—Alston, J.
1868—Morris, R. N.
1869—Sly, R. M.
1870—Coghlan, C. A.
1871—Backhouse, Alfred P.
1872—Butler, E. J.
1873—Chisholm, J.
1874—Butler, T.
1875—Allen, G. B.
1876—Wilkinson, W. C.
1877—Allen, R. C.
1878—Cullen, W. P.
1879—Cribb, J. G.‡
1880—Barlee, F. R.
1881—Piddington, A. B.
Rich, G. E., *prox. acc.*
1882—Armstrong, L. F. M.
1883—Millard, A. C.
1884—Neill, L. E. F. } æq.
Fletcher, A. W. }
1885—Russell, H. A.§
1886—Garran, R. R.
1887—Thompson, R. A.
1888—Lloyd, F.
1889—Stephen, E. M.

1890—Levy, Daniel
1891—Mell, C. N.
1892—Rowland, N. de H. } æq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }

1893—Strickland. T. P.
1894—Ludowici, E.‖
Whitehead, Trixie
1895—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1896—Nicholson, G. G.
1898—Armstrong, Ina B. H.
1899—Wilshire, Hector
1900—Sproule, Margaret

* The first place in the Scholarship Examination was gained by E. C. Hall, who did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.
† Awarded to J. J. Walsh. R. C. Teece being the holder of two other Scholarships.
‡ Awarded to W. U. King Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.
§ Awarded to G. P. Barbour and A. G. Saddington, æq., Russell being the holder of two other Scholarships.
‖ Awarded to Trixie Whitehead, E. Ludowici not having complied with the conditions necessary for holding the Scholarship.

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11—WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded by gifts of £381 in 1867 (with accumulations), and £500 in 1883, from Sir George Wigram Allen, for the encouragement of the study of Law. Before 1890, a prize was awarded for proficiency in General Jurisprudence at the Degree Examination in Law. A Scholarship is now awarded for general proficiency in the subjects of the Intermediate Law Examination. Candidates for this Scholarship are required to present themselves for examination in all the subjects of the Intermediate Examination, notwithstanding they may have previously passed in some of them in the Arts Course. £50, tenable for one year.

1881—Edmunds, W., LL.B.
1885—Green, A. V., LL.B.
1887—Green, A. V., LL.D.

1890—Lloyd, F., B.A.
1892—Flannery, G. E., B.A.
1893—Holme, J. B., B.A.
1894—Levy, D., B.A.
1895—Bavin, T. R., B.A.
1896—Hammond, J. H., B.A.
1897—Mitchell, E. M., B.A.
1898—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.
1899—Pilcher, N. G. S., B.A.
1900—Butler, P. J., B.A. } æq.
Rutherford, G. W., B.A. }

12—RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1877 by a gift of £1000 from Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., for the encouragement of the study of Natural Science, including Comparative Anatomy. Until the year 1884 it was awarded at the Second Year Examination for proficiency in Chemistry, Geology and Palæontology. It is now awarded in the Faculty of Medicine for proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Medicine. £35, tenable for one year.

1878—Quaife, W. F. } æq.
Fletcher, J. A. }
1879—Cullen, W. P.
1880—Cribb, J. G.
1881—Sutherland, G. W.
1882—Woolcock, J.
1883—Leverrier, F.

1885—Bancroft, P.
1886—Hester, J. W.
Henry, A., *prox. acc.*
1887—Wilson, C. G.
1888—Abbott, G. H.
1889—Sawkins, F. J.
Dick, R., *prox. acc.*
1890—Vallack, A. S.
Smith, G. E., *prox. acc.*
1891—Hughes, M. O'G.
Veech, M., *prox. acc.*
1892—Deck, G. H. B.
1893—Dixon, G. P.
1894—Hall, E. C. } æq.
Kater, N. W. }
1895—Sandes, F. P.
1896—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.
1897—Macintosh, A. H.
Graham, Mabel J., *prox. acc.*
1898—Muscio, A.
1899—Dansey, St. J. W.
1900—Quaife, C.

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13—GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1877 by a bequest of £1000 from the Hon. George Allen. Awarded at the First Year Examination for proficiency in Mathematics. £30, tenable for one year.

1879—Cribb, J. G.*
1880—Flint, C. A.
1881—Woolcock, J.
1882—Halliday, G. C.
1883—Millard, A. C.
1884—Delohery, C.
1885—Russell, H. A.
1886—Garran, R. R.
Hunt, H. W. G., *prox. acc.*
1887—Thompson, R. A.
1888—Sellors, R. P.
1889—Stephen, E. M.
1890—Fell, J. W.
1891—Levy, D.
1892—Davies, A. B.
1893—Burfitt, W. F.
1894—Stewart, D. G.
1895—Chalmers, S. D.
1896—Griffiths, F. G.
1897—Hawken, R. W.
Morris, J. F.
Sawkins, D. T.
[Page, E. C. G.]† } aeq.
1898—Boyd, W. S.
1899—Mort, H. S.
1900—Vonwiller, O. U.

14—BOWMAN-CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1877, by a bequest of £1100 from Andrew Robertson Cameron, Esq., M.D. Awarded every third year for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination. £50, tenable for three years in the Faculty of Arts.

1878—Cribb, J. G.
1881—Halliday, G. C.
1884—Russell, H. A.
1887—Wolstenholme, H.
1890—Levy, Daniel‡
1893—Mitchell, E. M.
1896—Teece, R. C.
1899—Browne, C. S.§
Teece, R. N. } aeq.
Wilshire, H., *prox. acc.*

15—FREEMASONS' SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1880, by a gift of £1000 from the Freemasons of New South Wales under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, for the endowment of a Scholarship in honour of the District Grand Master of the Order, John Williams, Esq. Awarded for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination. Competitors must be the sons of Freemasons of five years standing of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. If at any time there shall be no candidates for Matriculation eligible to compete for the Scholarship, or if any such candidates fail to show sufficient merit, it will be open to like competition at the First Year Examination. The Scholarship may be held in any Faculty. £50, tenable for three years, provided that the

* Awarded to J. F. McManamey, Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.
† E. C. G. Page did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.
‡ In 1891, the Scholarship was held by A. C. Gill and W. L. Atkins, aeq., Levy being the holder of two other Scholarships.
§ C. S. Browne did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.

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scholar shall so long faithfully pursue his studies in the University, and shall pass the Annual Examinations with credit. Applications for permission to compete for the Scholarship will be received not later than the last day for receiving entries for the Examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships.

1884—Pope, Roland J.
1887—Wolstenholme, H.
1890—Davies, W. J. E.
1893—Strickland, T. P.
1896—Teece, R. C.
1899—Teece, R. N.

16—CAIRD SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1886, by a gift of £1000 from George S. Caird, Esq., for the encouragement of the study of Chemistry. Awarded at the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Science, for proficiency in Chemistry. The Scholar is required to attend the theoretical and practical courses of instruction in Chemistry during the Third Year of the Faculty of Science. If there should be no suitable candidate at the Second Year Examination, the Scholarship may be awarded at the Third Year Examination, the holder being required to devote himself to research work in the Chemical Laboratory during his first post-graduate year. £50, tenable for one year.

1891—Fell, J. W.
1894—Simpson, E. S.
1898—Harker, George
1900—Heden, E. C., B.A.

17—AITKEN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1878 by a bequest of £1000 from James Aitken, Esq., of Grafton, for a Bursary or Scholarship. Up to 1893 it was applied as a Bursary. It is now awarded as a Scholarship for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination in the years in which the Bowman-Cameron Scholarship is not awarded. £50, tenable for one year.

1894—Dettmann, H. S.
1895—Griffiths, F. G.
1897—Horn, W. R.
Bourne, Eleanor E., *prox. acc.*
1898—Todd, Frederick A.
1900—Wellisch, E. M.
Roe, R. C., *prox. acc.*

18—JAMES KING OF IRRAWANG TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1888 by a bequest of £4000 from William Roberts, Esq., of Penrith, for the Foundation of a Scholarship or Scholarships, in memory of the late James King of Irrawang, near Raymond Terrace. By the terms of the will, the choice of competitors and the decision of their respective merits are vested in the Senate, acting upon the advice of the Professors of Classics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and Natural History.

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It has been decided that the sum shall be devoted to the foundation of a Travelling Scholarship, to be called the James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship, and to be awarded on the following conditions:—

1. The Scholarship shall be awarded to a Graduate of not more than four years' standing, reckoned from his qualification by examination for his first degree.

2. The holder will be required to prosecute his studies or researches to the satisfaction of the Senate, in some approved place or places during the tenure of his Scholarship.

3. The amount of the Scholarship is £130 per annum, tenable for not more than two years.

Candidates' applications should be in the hands of the Registrar at least three weeks before the first day of Lent Term of the year in which the Scholarship is awarded.

1889—Newton, H., B.A.
1892—Brennan, C. J., B.A.
1894—Henderson, G. C., B.A.
1896—Smith, G. E., M.D., Ch.M.
1898—Chalmers, S. D., B.A.
1900—Nicholson, G. G., B.A.

19—JOHN HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1887 by a gift of £1000 from John Harris, Esq., then Mayor of Sydney. Awarded for proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology at the Third Year Examination in Medicine. £40, tenable for one year.

1889—Wilson, C. G.
1890—Abbott, G. H., B.A.
1891—Dick, R.
1892—Smith, G. E.
1893—Craig, R. G.
1894—Deck, G. H. B.
1895—Dixon, G. P.
1896—MacPherson, J., M.A., B.Sc.
1897—Willis, C. S.
1898—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.
1899—Barling, E. V. } æq.
Graham, Mabel J. }
1900—Page, E. C. G. } æq.
Wallace, D., B.A. }
Muscio, A., *prox. acc.*

20—COUNCIL OF EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1889 by a gift of £300 from the Trustees of the subscribers to a Memorial of the late Council of Education for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called the Council of Education Scholarship. Competition for the Scholarship is to be confined to the sons of teachers or officers in the Department of Public Instruction. It is provided by the deed of gift that before any award is made the fund shall be allowed to accumulate until it shall reach such a sum as will provide a Scholarship of not less amount than those already established in the Univer-

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sity. It is to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination for general proficiency, but only when the candidates show such proficiency as in the opinion of the Examiners will entitle them to the award of a Scholarship, and is to be tenable for three years. The fund in April, 1900, amounted to £476 18s. 2d.

21—SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Given by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, to be awarded to a student of three years' standing for the prosecution of study and research in any branch of Science with a view of developing the Manufactures and Industries of his country. £150, tenable for two years.

1892—Barraclough, S. H., B.E.
1893—Ledger, W. H., B.E.
1895—Watt, J. A., M.A., B.Sc.
1897—Strickland, Tom P., B.E.
1900—Durack, J. J. E., B.A.

22—FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1890 by a bequest of £2000 from the Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C. £70.

1. The Scholarship is awarded upon the result of the Third Year Examination in History, combined with such further examination, or other test, as the Professor of History may from time to time determine.

2. Those students only are eligible who have just completed their Third Year, and who at the time of the election are qualified for the B.A. Degree.

3. One half of the Scholarship money will be paid to the successful candidate at the time of election. The second half will be paid to him (i.) on his passing an examination qualifying for the Degree of M.A., with Honours in History, within two years of the date of his election, or (ii.) on his having within the same period pursued for at least one year, to the satisfaction of the Senate, some other course of historical study or research.

The Scholarship will be awarded in March to the student who shows most proficiency in the papers and essays set in connection with the Examination for Honours in the third year.

1893—Henderson, G. C., B.A.
Wearne, Amy I., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1894—Finney, J., B.A.
Harriott, Georgina J., B.A., *prox. acc.*

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22—FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP—*continued.*

1895—Dennis, J., B.A.
Griffith, J. S., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1896—Doust, Edith L., B.A. } aeq.
Yarnold, A. H., B.A. }
Murray, Florence J., B.A. *prox. acc.*
1897—Chalmers, S. D., B.A.
1898—Lance, Elisabeth A., B.A. } aeq.
Pilcher, N. G. S., B.A. }
1899—Teece, R. C., B.A.
1900—Rutherford, Florence M., B.A.
Scrutton, C. Maude, B.A. *prox. acc.*

24—WOOLLEY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The late Edwin Dalton, Esq., of Sydney, by his will in 1875, bequeathed his residuary estate, subject to a life interest on the part of his widow, and an annuity of £75, to the University to found "a Scholarship or Scholarships in commemoration of the late Dr. Woolley, its first Principal and Professor," desiring that the Scholarship or Scholarships so to be founded should "have reference to that branch of teaching or philosophy which the late Dr. Woolley chiefly inculcated." By the death of his widow in 1898 the University became entitled to the residuary estate, amounting to about £8000, subject to the annuity of £75.

The following are the regulations which have been adopted by the Senate for the award of the Scholarship:—

1. The Scholarship shall be awarded to a graduate in Arts of less than four years standing at the time of the award, reckoning from his qualification by examination for the B.A. Degree.

2. The Scholarship will be awarded by the Senate after report from the Professors of Greek, Latin, Modern Literature, Philosophy and History, who shall recommend to the Senate that candidate who in their opinion shows the greatest promise of success in further study of any one or more subjects falling under the heads of Language, Literature, History and Philosophy; provided that they consider such candidate to be of sufficient merit.

3. The holder will be required to prosecute his studies or researches to the satisfaction of the Senate at some approved place or places during the tenure of his Scholarship.

4. The amount of the Scholarship is £150 per annum, tenable for not more than two years.

5. An award of this Scholarship shall generally be made in alternate years with an award of the James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship.

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Candidates' applications should be in the hands of the Registrar at least three weeks before the first day of Lent Term of the year in which the Scholarship is awarded.

1899—Dettmann, H.S., B.A.

GARTON SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1898, by a bequest of £2050 from the late Thomas Garton, Esq., of Clapham, London, for the establishment of Scholarships for French and German and for Ancient History, or other subjects at the discretion of the Senate. Under the powers granted in the will, the Senate has determined to apply the fund to the foundation of two Scholarships for French and German.

25—GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

Awarded at the First Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts, for proficiency in French and German. £30, tenable for one year.

1900—Wilshire, H.

26—GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts, for proficiency in French and German. £30, tenable for one year.

1899—Bailey, Margaret A. | 1900—Armstrong, Ina B. H.

VII.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

A Commission in the British Army is offered annually to a student of this University under the regulations issued with Army Orders, dated 1st January, 1892. These will be found in full in the University Calendar for 1896. Amended regulations, issued with Army Orders, dated 1st January, 1898, may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

Under the provisions of No. II. of the Regulations, the Senate has decided that candidates for a nomination must be Matriculated students who have completed one year in the Faculty of Arts, and passed the First Year Examination, and who have also passed a satisfactory examination in Geometrical Drawing.

After nomination by the Senate the candidate is required to pass in the following September the examination in Military

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subjects referred to in regulation 13. The War Office will make arrangements for this examination to be held in Sydney.

1895—Harris, John | 1896—Johnson, Robert B. I.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The ordinary mode of admission to the Army Medical Staff is by competitive examination held twice a year. The Candidates must be 21 years of age, and not over 28 years of age, at the date of commencement of the competitive Examination. Each candidate must present an extract from the register of his birth, a recommendation from a person of standing in society, and a certificate of moral character. He must possess two diplomas or licences, recognised by the General Medical Council—one to practice Medicine and the other Surgery, and must be registered under the Medical Act in force in the United Kingdom at the time of his appointment. He must also produce a certificate of having discharged the duties of a medical clinical clerk during six months, and of a surgical dresser during another six months, of which, in each case, not less than three months must have been spent in the wards of a hospital; and a certificate of having attended a course of instruction during not less than three months at an ophthalmic hospital, or the ophthalmic department of a general hospital, which course shall include instruction in the errors of refraction. Other conditions contained in the regulations must also be satisfied.

The following provision is also contained in Regulation No. 5:—

> "It will be competent for the Secretary of State for War to fill up the remaining number (of vacancies) from such qualified candidates as may be proposed by the governing bodies of Public Schools of Medicine in the United Kingdom or in the Colonies, as he may think proper. Every candidate so proposed must be approved by the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and be certified by the Governing body proposing him to be duly qualified according to a standard laid down by the Secretary of State.

The full regulations may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to revise the regulations governing the entry to the Medical Branch of the Royal Navy so as to provide that the Board of Admiralty may admit annually one candidate, proposed

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by the governing bodies of Public Schools of Medicine in the United Kingdom, or attached to such Colonial Universities as they may think proper; the candidate so proposed to be approved by the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and to be certified by the Governing Body proposing him to be duly qualified according to the Regulations in force for the entry of candidates. It is provided in the regulations that "in the cases of Colonial nominations, registrations of professional qualifications as required by Clause 2 of these regulations, may be deferred until after the arrival in England of a candidate who has been passed on the station; but a Commission as Surgeon will not be granted until the certificate of the Registrar of the Medical Council shall have been produced at the Medical Department of the Navy."

The Colonial candidates are required to pass examinations both as to physical and professional fitness for the Service before a Board of Naval Medical Officers on the Station.

The full regulations may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Appointments in the Civil Service of India are made after open competition.

These examinations are held in England annually in the month of August, and applicants are required to send their applications on the prescribed form before the 31st of May.

Each candidate must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners—

1. That he is a natural born subject of Her Majesty.
2. That he had attained the age of 21 and had not attained the age of 23 on the first day of the year in which the examination is held.
3. That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.
4. That he is of good moral character.

The full regulations, including the subjects of examination, may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

ENGINEERS IN HER MAJESTY'S NAVY.

The regulations for the entry of Engineering students in Her Majesty's Navy, for the entry of students in Naval

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Construction, and the regulations for the guidance of candidates for direct appointments as probationary Assistant Engineers in the Royal Navy, may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

VIII.

EXHIBITIONS.

1—SALTING EXHIBITION.

Founded in 1858 by a gift of £500 (with accumulations) from Severin Kanute Salting, Esq., to be applied for the promotion of sound learning. Awarded on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School to a student proceeding thence to the University. £25, tenable for three years in the Faculty of Arts.

1860—Mein, C. S.
1863—Knox, George
1866—Alston, John W.
1869—Coghlan, Charles A.
1873—Forster, Charles E.
1876—Allen, Reginald C.
1879—Rennie, G. E.
1882—King, Cecil J.
1885—Garran, R. R.
1888—Stephen, E. Milner
1891—Garnsey, A. H.
1894—Whitfeld, H. E.
1897—Stephen, H. M.
1900—Griffiths, J. N.

2—J. B. WATT EXHIBITIONS.

Founded in 1876 by a gift of £1000 from the Honourable John Brown Watt, and two subsequent gifts of £1000 each in 1888 and 1889. The Exhibitions are bestowed on the bursary principle (see p. 163), being not tenable in the Professional Schools, and are awarded to boys or youths who have been for at least three years in private colleges or schools. They are tenable for three years, and entitle the holders to £30 for the first year, £40 for the second, and £50 for the third year. The candidates must have passed with special credit either the Junior or Senior Public Examination. The Exhibition is intended to enable the holder to obtain a course of higher education, either at the University or elsewhere, subject to the direction of the Senate. The complete conditions of award will be found in the Manual of Public Examinations.

3—STRUTH EXHIBITION.

Founded in 1888 by a gift of £1000 from John Struth, Esq., for the foundation of an exhibition to assist students of intellectual promise, but whose means are not otherwise sufficient for the purpose, in obtaining a Degree in the Faculty of Medicine.

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The Exhibition is awarded to a student who has completed the First Year of the Arts course upon the following conditions:—

1. The Deans of the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine shall receive a satisfactory assurance that the means of the applicant are insufficient to enable him to proceed with the Medical course without some such pecuniary assistance.

2. Applications for permission to compete for the Exhibition, accompanied by the necessary certificates, must be sent to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the first day of the Annual Examinations.

3. The Exhibition shall be awarded to that candidate, of those who are allowed to compete, who shall show the greatest proficiency in the First Year Examination of the Arts course.

4. The holder, who shall at once proceed with his studies in the Faculty of Medicine, shall receive the sum of £40 per annum for five years; provided that he shall only continue to hold it on the condition that he is diligent and of good conduct, and that he passes creditably all the examinations of his course. In the event of illness of the holder causing prolongation of his course of medical study, the case will be subject to the special consideration of the Senate. The Exhibition is open to students of either sex. The last award was made in March, 1897.

4.—HORNER EXHIBITION.

Founded in 1889 by a bequest of £200 from Francis Horner, Esq., M.A. Awarded for proficiency in Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination. It cannot be held with two other Scholarships in the University. In case of equality in order of merit in competition for the Exhibition, preference shall be given to a student matriculating direct from the King's School, Parramatta, or in the absence of a student from that School, to a candidate from Newington College, Stanmore. £8, tenable for one year.

1891—Davies, A. B.
1892—Simpson, E. S.
1893—Stewart, D. G. } *aeq.*
Strickland, T. P.*
1894—Chalmers, S. D.
1895—[Griffiths, F. G.]†
Forsyth, W. G.
1896—Hawken, R. W.
Waterhouse, G. A., *prox. acc.*
1897—Boyd, W. S.
Horn, W. R. } *prox. acc.*
Mort, H. S.
Stephen, H. M.
1898—Mort, Harold S.

* Awarded to D. G. Stewart, Strickland being the holder of two Scholarships.
† Awarded to W. G. Forsyth, Griffiths being the holder of two Scholarships.

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4—Horner Exhibition—*continued.*

1899—Tivey, J. P. } Vonwiller, O. U. } *aeq.*	1900—[Wellisch, E. M.]* } Roe, R. C.† } *aeq.*
Smith, W., *prox. acc.*	Deck, H. L. } Griffiths, J. N. } *prox. acc.* Harris, J. S. }

IX.

BURSARIES.

The Bursaries at the disposal of the University have all been created (on the initiation of the late Dr. Badham, when Professor of Classics) by private foundations at a cost of £1000 each, together with a margin in some cases to ensure prescribed annual awards amounting to £50; and they are helped, on the part of the Senate, by an accompanying exemption from all lecture fees.

They were created for the purpose of placing the advantages of education in this University within the reach of students, who, whilst giving sufficient promise of benefit, would otherwise be excluded through the want of financial means. And in order to secure privacy as regards the poverty of the candidates and their friends, the nominations are directed to be made by the Chancellor alone.

Other bursaries in greater number have lately been created by the Government in connection with the Public School system, but the University is not concerned in their award, although the Senate has conceded to them a like exemption from fees, upon like conditions.

Some of the Founders indicate a preference for students from the country, but the majority are silent on this subject. In two, they "trust that the Senate will coincide in their opinion that except in cases where religion offers an insurmountable barrier, the bursar shall be required to reside in one of the Affiliated Colleges;" and in several, it is expressed that the bursaries are "to enable the recipient to reside in one of the Affiliated Colleges, or in some other place approved of by the authorities of the University from which he may attend the prescribed courses of lectures:" but in the great number, there is no corresponding expression. In practice, the Senate has abstained from imposing any restrictions as to residence, not only in the case of bursaries, but of the whole body of students, notwithstanding Section 18 of the Incorporation Act.

* Holder of two other Scholarships.
† R. C. Roe did not comply with the conditions for holding the Exhibition.

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In some cases the founders contemplated full bursaries of £50 a year, as for students from the country, though without prohibiting divisions of the amount; but more generally they either expressly allow of awards of £25 a year, or other less sums than £50, or leave the matter open. And of late years the absence of new foundations has created a necessity for extending the usefulness of the bursaries by frequent divisions into halves; and the Senate has granted the same exemptions from fees as in the case of full bursaries.

No bursary is subject to any distinction of creed or of position, except that in one case a preference is expressed, but not imposed, for a student belonging to the donor's own Church, and in another the nomination is confined to sons of a minister of religion, but without distinction of Church; in both of which cases the founder bestowed a second bursary without any restriction.

All the bursaries, except five, which were given by Mr. Thomas Walker, in July, 1881, were founded before women were admitted to the University, and they were ostensibly for men only. But Mr. Walker's bursaries were for both sexes, and his instructions required that women should participate. The practice has since been to observe no distinction of sex.

All the bursaries were founded before the introduction of Professional Schools into the University, except those of Mr. Walker, which were on the verge of such introduction and which referred to a past intention, and all appear to have contemplated only the established three years' course in "Literature, Science, and Art," according to the Foundation Act of 1850. On which ground, and for appropriate and independent reasons, they are not available for students in Professional Schools.

The total number of full bursaries is eleven, in addition to which two more will eventually be created by means of surpluses which are required to be accumulated for the purpose. This enumeration is exclusive of the Exhibitions of Mr. Watt and Mr. Struth, and of the Levey and Alexander Endowment for graduates, all of which are based on the bursary principle as to inadequacy of means.

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The conditions on which the bursaries are conferred are:—

1. That the Chancellor shall have received satisfactory assurance that the candidate's own means, and those of his parents, guardians, "or other friends" (as expressed in some of the foundations) are insufficient to enable him to bear the cost of attending the University without the assistance of a bursary.
2. That the candidate is qualified by education and capacity to benefit by the University course, with which view some of the earlier foundations required that the candidate should be examined by the Professor of Classics and (in some cases "or") the Professor of Mathematics and certified by them, or one of them, to be intellectually fit. But as the University bursaries are now ordinarly granted after the Matriculation Examination, or an equivalent at the Public Examinations, this stipulation has dropped out of use.
3. That the bursar, if not already matriculated, shall matriculate at the commencement of the next Academic year after his appointment, and shall come into his attendance on lectures as the Senate may direct; and that he shall be diligent, and of good conduct; and that he shall pass creditably at the annual examinations during his tenure of the bursary.
4. Subject to the above conditions, the bursary is held for three years, except when granted to undergraduates who have already gone through part of the three years' course, and have then become unable to finish their course without help, in which case the tenure is confined to the residue of the ordinary three years' course.

1—MAURICE ALEXANDER BURSARY.

In 1874, debentures for £1000, at 5 per cent., were given by Mrs. Maurice Alexander for the endowment of a Bursary in memory of her late husband. The annual value is £35.

2—JOHN EWAN FRAZER BURSARY.

In 1876, debentures for £1250, at 4 per cent., were given by the Honourable John Frazer, M.L.C., for the endowment of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased son, John Ewan Frazer.

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3—ERNEST MANSON FRAZER BURSARY.

In 1876, debentures for £1250, at 4 per cent., were given by the Honourable John Frazer, M.L.C., for the endowment of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased son, Ernest Manson Frazer.

4—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY, No. I.

In 1876, the sum of £1000 was given by Fitz-William Wentworth, Esq., for the foundation of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased father, William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

5—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY, No. II.

In 1876, the further sum of £1000 was given by Fitz-William Wentworth, Esq., for the foundation of a second Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased father, William Charles Wentworth, Esq.; but the founder directed that this sum should accumulate until it should reach £1500, that a second Bursary should then be established, and that the surplus should accumulate until the sum of £1500 should again be reached, when a similar result is to follow. This foundation reached the sum of £1500 in 1886, and a second Bursary was established accordingly.

6—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY, No. III.

This fund was established in 1886 by the setting apart of the sum of £500 from the last-named foundation, to accumulate for the establishment of a third Bursary in accordance with the directions of the founder. It amounted in April, 1900, to £961 7s.

7—BURDEKIN BURSARY.

In 1876, the sum of £1000 was given by Mrs. Burdekin for the foundation of a Bursary, of the annual value of £30, to be called the Burdekin Bursary.

8—HUNTER-BAILLIE BURSARY, No. I.

In 1876, Government debentures for £1000, at 5 per cent., were given by Mrs. Hunter-Baillie for the foundation of a Bursary, to be called the Hunter-Baillie Bursary. The annual value is £40.

9—HUNTER-BAILLIE BURSARY, No. II.

In 1877, Government debentures for £1000, at 5 per cent., were given by Mrs. Hunter-Baillie for the foundation of a

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Bursary for the sons of ministers of religion. In the deed of gift the Senate is declared to be the sole judge of who are to be considered ministers of religion. The annual value is £40.

10—WALKER BURSARIES.

In 1881, the sum of £5000 was given by Thomas Walker, Esq., of Yaralla, Concord, for the foundation of Bursaries. The gift was especially connected with the late resolution of the Senate, to grant to women equal participation with men in all University privileges, and it was desired by the founder that a portion of the Bursaries—up to one half, as circumstances might dictate—should be made applicable to students of the female sex. Three Bursaries, of the value of £50 per annum are now awarded.

THE LEVEY AND ALEXANDER ENDOWMENT.

In 1879, debentures for £1000, at 5 per cent., were given by Mrs. Maurice Alexander for the purpose of establishing an endowment in the University, in memory of her late parents, Isaac and Dinah Levey. It is intended for young men who shall have gone through the regular University course, and shall have passed the Statutory Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Sydney, and graduated with credit to themselves, and who shall then be desirous of entering a liberal profession, but be without sufficient pecuniary means to bear the cost of the necessary preparation and superior instruction.

It is provided that no regard whatever shall be had to the religious creed or denomination of any candidate, provided that his personal character and repute shall be good, and that in determining any such award the only considerations shall be such as have reference to the character and to the abilities and learning of the candidate, as proved by University Examinations, and to his financial position.

The award is to be made to a graduate who shall have recently taken his B.A. Degree; but the choice would be given to one who had graduated in Honours.

The professions which are held specially in view are those of Medicine and Surgery, and of Law in either branch, and those of Architects, Surveyors and Engineers; but full discretion is

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given to the University Senate to include any other secular profession which shall be deemed by them to be of a learned or liberal character.

It is intended that the graduate selected under this endowment shall enjoy the income for three years either by one payment of not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds (when sufficient accumulations are available) for fees or premiums on articles of pupilage; or by half-yearly payments of twenty-five pounds for three years; or partly in each way, as may be deemed by the Senate best for carrying out the objects in view.

X.

PRIZES.

1—WENTWORTH MEDAL.

Founded in 1854, by a gift of £200 from W. C. Wentworth, Esq., the interest to be applied for an Annual Prize for the best English Essay.

In 1889 the fund had accumulated sufficiently to provide for two Prizes of the value of £10 each, and a prize is now given for competition amongst Undergraduates, and a second prize for competition amongst Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing.

1854—Windeyer, W. C.
1855—Windeyer, W. C.
1862—Docker, Ernest B.
1866—Knox, George
1870—O'Connor, Richard E.
1880—Linsley, W. H.
1881—Woolcock, J. L.

GRADUATES' MEDAL.

1890—Garran, R. R., B.A.
1891—Curnow, W. L., B.A.
1893—Smairl, J. H., B.A.
Pratt, F. V., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1894—Smairl, J. H., B.A.
1895—Pratt, F. V., B.A.
1896—Griffith, J. S., B.A.
1897—Cowan, David, B.A.
Taylor, Eliz. I., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1898—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.
1899—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.
1900—Not awarded.

UNDERGRADUATES' MEDAL.

1890—Curnow, W. L.
1894—MacMaster, D. A. D.
1895—Griffith, J. S.
1896—Dettmann, H. S.
1897—Dowling, F. V.
1898—Nicholson, G. G.
1899—Gough, N. J.
1900—Gough, N. J.

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2—NICHOLSON MEDAL.

Founded in 1867 by a gift of £200 from Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., to provide an annual prize for Latin Verse. The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and Graduates of not more than two years' standing. Value, £10.

1880—Barlee, F. R.
1881—Barlee, F. R.
1882—Armstrong, L. F. M.
1883—Armstrong, L. F. M.
1889—Garran, R. R. } æq.
Wolstenholme, H. }

3—BELMORE MEDAL.

Founded in 1870, by a gift of £300 from the Right Honourable the Earl of Belmore. Awarded annually to a member of the University, under the standing of M.A., for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture. The Examination is held in Michaelmas term. Value, £15. (See page 185.)

1873—Anderson, H. C. L. } æq.
King, F. H. }
1874—Butler, E. J.
1875—O'Brien, O.
1876—Renwick, G.
1877—Wilkinson, W. C.
1880—Campbell, Joseph
1881—Ralston, A. G.
1882—Rennie, G. E. } æq.
Sutherland, G. W. }
1883—Woolcock, J. L.
1884—Leverrier, F.
1885—Perkins, A. E.

4—FAIRFAX PRIZES.

Founded in 1872, by a gift of £500 from John Fairfax, Esq. Awarded to the greatest proficients among the female candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations. In the case of Seniors the candidates must not be over twenty-five years of age, and of Juniors seventeen years. Value £20 and £10 respectively.

SENIOR PRIZE.

1871—Bolton, Anne Jane
1875—Everitt, M. M.
1876—Whitfeld, Caroline A.
A'Becket, Caroline A., *prox. acc.*
1877—Garran, Helen Sabine
1878—Burdorff, Bertha M.
Haggard, A., *prox. acc.*
1879—Love, Helen C.
1880—Holt, Eliza Marion
1881—Russell, Jane Foss } æq.
Carson, M. H. }
1883—Bruce, Mary H. } æq.
Fox, Emily Alice }
1884—Manwaring, Jessie R. E.
1885—Hall, Catherine J.
1887—Hall, Edith Emily
Fidler, Isabel M., *prox. acc.*
1888—Barton, Joanna
Bowmaker, Ruth } æq.
Hayles, Ella Florence }
1889—Allanby, Kate
Fidler, Mabel Maude } æq.
Grimes, Eleanor Mary }
Proctor, Lizzie
1890—Howe, Edith J.
1891—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
1892—Bloomfield, Elsie I'A.
1893—Crouch, Olive
1894—Lance, Elisabeth Ada } æq.
England, Hannah }
1895—Lane-Latham, Ethel J.
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.
1897—Copas, Theodora E. J.
1898—Knox, Marjory
1899—Armitage, Lilian M.

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JUNIOR PRIZE.

1871—Rennie, Amelia C.
1872—Garran, Mary Eppes
1873—Badham, Julia
1874—A'Becket, C. A. } aeq.
Carney, Kate }
1875—Hall, A. F.
1876—Shadler, Cornelia
1877—Holt, Eliza M.
1878—Russell, Emily L. } aeq.
Russell, Jane F. }
1879—Carson, Marianne H.
1880—O'Brien, Marion
1881—Holt, Sarah Elizabeth
1882—Sinclair, Agnes Riddell
1883—Smith, Rebecca Mary
Russell, Priscilla, *prox. acc.*
1884—Fidler, Isabel M.
1885—Barton, Joanna
1886—Baker, Margaret C. } aeq.
Fidler, Mabel M. }
1887—Cameron, Septima S. } aeq.
Proctor, Lizzie }
1888—Sabine, Mary Sabine } aeq.
Campbell, Annie Charlotte }
1889—Whitfeld, Eleanor Madeline
Broad, Amy W., *prox. acc.*
1890—Hansard, Edith H.
1891—Ferguson, Margaret Eliz. } aeq.
Parker, Annie H. }
1892—Dey, Charlotte J.
1893—Read, Elizabeth Jane
1894—Lane-Latham, Ethel Jane
1895—Copas, Theodora E. J. } aeq.
Middleton, Florence G. }
1896—Bowmaker, Jessie } aeq.
Bruce, Grace Mitchell }
Mills, Elsie A. H. } *prox.*
Stewart, Jessie I. } *acc.*
1897—Armitage, Lilian M. } aeq.
Harkess, Blanche J. }
Sandford, Blanche V., *prox. acc.*
1898—Kellick, Stella M.
1899—Skillman, Jessie

5—JOHN WEST MEDAL.

Founded in 1874, by a gift of £200 from the subscribers to a memorial of the Reverend John West, Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Awarded to the greatest proficient in the Senior Public Examination. Value £6.

1875—Allen, Reginald C.
1876—Dunn, Thomas
1877—Murray, J. H. P.
1879—Love, W. W. R. } aeq.
Nisbet, W. B. }
1880—Leverrier, Frank
1881—Power, George Washington
1882—Hay, James Alexander
1883—Russell, H. Ambrose
1885—Ashworth, Louis N.
Thompson, Robt. A., *prox. acc.*
1886—Wolstenholme, Harry
1887—Stephen, Edward Milner
1888—Mant, Reginald Arthur
1889—Levy, Daniel
1890—Dennis, George Ernest
1891—Dixon, Graham P.
Hall, Edwin C. } aeq.
Rowland, Norman de H. }
Simpson, Edward S. }
Roberts, Francis J., *prox. acc.*
1892—Mitchell, E. M. } aeq.
Strickland, T. P. }
1893—Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin
1894—Griffiths, Frederick Guy
Kerr, Richard Alex., *prox. acc.*
1895—Teece, Richard C.
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.
Horn, W. R. }
Robson, R. N. } *prox. acc.*
Stephen, H. M. }
1897—Todd, F. A.
1898—Browne, C. S. } aeq.
Teece, R. N. }
Macrossan, H. D. } *prox. acc.*
Morton, H. G. S. }
1899—Wellisch, E. M. } aeq.
Roe, R. C. }

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6—SMITH PRIZE.

Founded in 1854, and maintained by annual gifts until the year 1885, and subsequently by a bequest of £100 from the Honourable Professor Smith, M.D., C.M.G. Awarded to the best Undergraduate of the First Year in Experimental Physics. Value, £5.

1854—Paterson, J. S. } aeq.
Willis, R. S. }
1855—Renwick, A.
1856—Hawthorn. S.
1857—Garland, J. } aeq.
Halley, J. J. }
1858—Garland, J. } aeq.
Stephen, C. B. }
1859—Stephen, C. B.
1860—Bowman, E. } aeq.
Griffith, S. W. }
1861—Griffith, S. W. }
Meillon, J. } aeq.
Mein, C. S. }
1862—Allen, A. M. } aeq.
Smith, R. }
1863—Cape, A. J. }
Long, G. E. } aeq.
Manning, C. J. }
1864—Gilchrist, A. } aeq.
Knox, G. }
1865—Gilchrist, A. } aeq.
Stephen, — }
1866—Thompson, J. } aeq.
Cooper, D. J. }
1867—Alston, J. } aeq.
Morris, R. N. }
1868—Kemp, R. E. } aeq.
McCarthy, F. }
1869—Rennie, E H. } aeq.
Coghlan, C. A. }
1870—Backhouse, Alf. P. }
Sloman, J. } aeq.
Kent, F. D. }
Coghlan, C. A. }
1871—Backhouse, Alf. P. }
Butler, E. J. } aeq.
Kelly, S. }
1872—Hurst, G. } aeq.
Robertson, J. }
1873—Oliver, J.
1874—Debenham, J. } aeq.
Thallon, J. B. }
1876—Maher, C. H.
1877—Böhrsmann, C. } aeq.
Mathison, W. }
1878—Cullen, W. P.
1879—Cribb, J. G.
1880—Fuller, R. M.
1881—Fairfax, G. E. } aeq.
Rolin, Tom }
1882—Armstrong, L. F. M.
1883—Bowman, Archer
1884—Berne, Dagmar
1885—M'Donnell, R. C. W.
1886—Bradfield, J. J. C. } aeq.
Thompson, R. A. }
1887—Wolstenholme, H.
1888—Smith, G. E.
1889—Fell, J. W.
1890—Brearley, J. H. D.
1891—Deck, G. H. B.
Doak, W. J., *prox. acc.*
1892—Doak, W. J.
1893—Strickland, T. P.
Quaife, A. F. } *prox. acc.*
Stewart, D. G. }
1895—Burfitt, W. F.
1896—Beaver, W. R. } aeq.
Harker, G. }
1897—Ward, L. K.
1898—Jordan, G. E. G.
1899—Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.

7—NORBERT QUIRK PRIZE.

Founded in 1886, by a gift of £144 from the subscribers to a memorial of the Rev. John Norbert Quirk, LL.D., late principal of Lyndhurst College. Awarded for proficiency in Mathematics at the Second Year Examination. Value, £5.

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7—Norbert Quirk Prize—*continued.*

1888—Newton, H.
1889—Sellors, R. P.
1890—Stephen, E. M.
1891—O'Reilly, H. de B.
1892—Davies, W. J. E.
1893—Davies, A. B.
1894—Burfitt, W. F.
1895—Stewart, D. G.
1896—Chalmers, S. D.
1897—Griffiths, F. G.
1898—Sawkins, D. T.
1899—Stephen, H. M.
1900—Mort, H. S.

8—SLADE PRIZES.

Founded in 1886, by a gift of £250 from G. P. Slade, Esq., for the encouragement of Science. Awarded for proficiency in Practical Chemistry and Practical Physics respectively. Value, £5 each.

Chemistry.

1888—Fell, J. W.
1889—Barraclough, S. H.
1890—Gill, A. C.
1891—Weigall, A. R.
1892—Dixon, J. T.
Simpson, E. S. (Class Exam.)
1893—Woore, J. M. S.
Strickland, T. P. (Class Exam.)
1894—Sandes, F. P.
Warren, E. W. (Class Exam.)
1895—Reid, N.
1896—Jack, R. L.
1897—Winton, L. J.
1898—Heden, E. C. } aeq.
Newman, J. M. }
1899—Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.

Physics.

1890—Roberts, J. W.
1891—Brearley, J. H. D.
1892—Doak, W. J.
1893—Arnott, R. F. } aeq.
Jackson, C. F. }
1894—Sandes, F. P.
1895—Woolnough, W. G.
1897—Madsen, J. P. V.
1898—Weston, P. L. } aeq.
Wilson, R. C. }
1899—Lethbridge, H. O. } aeq.
Whitfeld, H. E., B A. }

9—GRAHAME PRIZE MEDAL.

Founded in 1891, by a bequest of £100 from William Grahame, Esq., of Waverley. Awarded to such candidate as shall display the greatest general proficiency at the Senior Public Examination. Value, £5.

1891—Dixon, Graham P. } aeq.
Hall, Edwin C.
Rowland, Norman de H.
Simpson, Edward S.
Roberts, Francis J., *prox. acc.*
1892—Mitchell, E. M. } aeq.
Strickland, T. P. }
1893—Whitfeld, Hubert E.
1894—Griffiths, Frederick Guy
Kerr, Richard A., *prox. acc.*
1895—Teece, Richard C.
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.
Horn, W. R. } *prox. acc.*
Robson, R. N. }
Stephen, H. M. }
1897—Todd, F. A.
1898—Browne, C. S. } aeq.
Teece, R. N. }
Macrossan, H. D. } *prox. acc.*
Morton, H. G. S. }
1899—Roe, E. C. } aeq.
Wellisch, E. M. }

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10—COLLIE PRIZE.

Founded in 1892, by a bequest of £100 from the Rev. Robert Collie, F.L.S., of Newtown. Awarded to a student of any Faculty at the First Year Examination in Botany. Value, £8 10s.

1893—Hall, E. C.
1895—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.
1896—Graham, Mabel J.
1897—Bourne, Eleanor E.
1898—Higgins, T. E. C.
1899—Buchanan, G. A.

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UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

I.—M.A. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the several schools, if of sufficient merit.

CLASSICS.

1876—Beatty, J. J. M.

MATHEMATICS.

1865—Murray, C. E. R.
1876—Rennie, E. H.*
1877—Butler. E. J.

PHYSICS.

1863—Rogers, F. E.

LOGIC, MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1892—Cocks, N. J.
1896—Smairl, J. H.
1899—Garran, R. R.

II.—B.A. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the several schools, if of sufficient merit.

CLASSICS.

1856—Windeyer, W. C.
1857—Paterson, J. S.
1863—Griffith, S. W.
Murray, C. E. R., *prox. acc.*
1866—Sly, J. D.
1868—Barton, E.
1870—Sly, R. M.
1871—Coghlan, C. A.
1872—Backhouse, Alfred P.
1873—Morrice, J.
1874—Oliver, J.
1875—Butler, T.
1876—Russell, W.
1877—Wilkinson, W. C.
Maclardy, J. D. S., *prox. acc.*
1879—Allen, R. C.
Edwards, R. J. R., *prox. acc.*
1880—Linsley, W. H.
1881—Cribb, J. G.
1882—Barlee, F. R.
1883—Piddington, A. B.
Rich, G. E, *prox. acc.*
1884—Armstrong, L. F. M.
1885—Millard, A. C.
1886—Neill, L. E. F.
1887—Russell, H. A.
1888—Walker, W. A.
Leibius, G. H., *prox. acc.*
1889—McManamey, John F.
1890—Lloyd, F.
1891—Stephen, E. M.
1892—Parker, W. A.
1893—Levy, Daniel
1896—Mitchell, E. M.
1897—Whitfeld, H. E.
Dettmann, H. S., *prox. acc.*
1898—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1899—Teece, R. C.
1900—Robson, R. N.

* Rennie passed with distinction in the School of Natural Science.

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MATHEMATICS.

1863—Griffith, S. W. } seq.
Murray, C. E. R. }
1866—Knox, G.
1868—Cooper, P. A.
1869—Alston, J. W.
1870—Sly, R. M.
1871—Plomley, F.
1872—Kelly, S.
Backhouse, Alfred P., *prox. acc.*
1873—Butler, E. J.
1874—Chisholm, W.
1875—Barff, H. E.
1876—Allen, G. B.
1877—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1879—Allen, R. C.
1881—Cribb, J. G.
1883—Rolin, Tom
1884—Halliday, G. C.
1885—Millard, A. C.
1886—Delohery, C.
1887—Russell, H. A.
1888—Hunt, H. W. G.
1889—Newton, Henry
1890—Sellors, R. P.
1893—Davies, W. J. E.
1894—Davies, A. B.
1896—Stewart, D. G.
1897—Chalmers, S. D.
1899—Sawkins, D. T.

CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

1863—Griffith, S. W.
1864—Cape, Alfred John
1865—Watson, W.
1866—Emanuel, N.
1867—Purves, W. A.
1868—Alston, J. W.
1869—Morris, R. N.
1870—Rennie, E. H.
1871—Kent, F. D.
1872—Anderson, H. C. L.
1873—Butler, E. J.

NATURAL SCIENCE.*

1874—Chisholm, W.
1875—Butler, T.
1876—Russell, W.
1877—Wilkinson, W. C.
1879—Böhrsmann, C.
1884—Leverrier, F.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1868—Roseby, T.
Cooper, D. J., *prox. acc.*
1890—Stewart, A.
1891—Brennan, C. J.
1892—Pratt, F. V.
1893—Henderson, G. C.
1894—Cowan, D.
1895—Rowland, N. de H. } seq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }
1896—Swanwick, K. ff.
1897—Wallace, D.
1898—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1899—Nicholson, G. G.
1900—Merrington, E. N.

III.—LL.B. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the LL.B. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1894—Flannery, G. E.
1896—Bavin, T. R.
1898—Peden, J. B.
1900—Mitchell, E. M.

IV.—M.D. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the candidate who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the M.D. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1895—Smith, Grafton E. (Anatomy).

*Includes Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography.

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V.—M.B. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the M.B. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1888—Bancroft, Peter
1890—Wilson, Colin G.
1892—Dick, Robert
1894—Craig, R. G.
1896—Dixon, G. P.
1898—MacPherson, J.
1900—Burfitt, W. F., B.A., B.Sc.

VI.—B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the B.Sc. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1885—Leverrier, F.
1887—Angove, W. H.
1889—Pollock, J. A. (Physics)
1894—Watt, J. A. (Geology and Palæontology)
1900—Madsen, J. P. V. (Mathematics)

VII.—M.E. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering, if of sufficient merit.

1892—Vicars, James
1894—Dare, H. H.
1896—Bradfield, J. J. C.

VIII.—B.E. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the B.E. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1886—Thompson, W. M., M.A.
1888—Dare, H. H.
Vicars, J., *prox. acc.*
1889—Bradfield, J. J. C.
1892—Stephens, C. T.
1893—Ledger, W. H.
1894—Seale, H. P.
1895—Doak, W. J. } *aeq.*
Jackson, C. F. V. }
1897—Strickland, T. P.

IX.—ENGLISH VERSE.

A Medal of the value of £10 is given by the University for the best composition in English Verse. The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years' standing.

1857—Salting, W. S.
1860—Yarrington, W. H. H.
1861—Docker, Ernest B.
1881—Wooloock, John L.
1882—Bladen, Frank Murcott
1883—Byram, William John
1887—Garran, Robert R.
1889—Garran, Robert R.
1890—Garran, Robert R., B.A.
1892—Brereton, John le Gay
1893—Brereton, John le Gay

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X.—UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOGRAPHY.

A University Prize of the value of £5 is awarded to the student of the First Year who passes the best class examination in Physiography, if of sufficient merit.

1889—Roberts, J. W.
1891—Blatchford, T.
1892—Whitfeld, Eleanor M. } æq.
Thompson, Alexr. }
1893—Murray, Florence J.
1894—Darbyshire, Taylor
Hansard, Edith H., *prox. acc.*
1895—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1896—Harker, G.
1897—Rutherford, Florence M.
Mutton, I., *prox. acc.*
1898—Jarrett, Marjorie K. } æq.
Poole, W. }
Buchanan, G. A., *prox. acc.*
1899—Taylor, T. G. } æq.
Mackness, Constance }

XI.—UNIVERSITY PRIZES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Prizes of £20 and £10 were appropriated annually by the Senate until the year 1894 for the greatest proficients amongst the male candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations. A Prize of £5 is now offered for competition amongst the greatest proficients in the Junior Examination, the Prize for Seniors being withdrawn. The limit of age for Juniors is seventeen years.

SENIOR PRIZE.

1873—Allen, G. B.
1874—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1875—Allen, Reginald C.
Moore, W. L., *prox. acc.*
1876—Dunn, Thomas
1877—Murray, J. H. P.
Cribb, J. G., *prox. acc.*
1879—Love, W. W. R. } æq.
Nisbet, W. B. }
1880—Leverrier, F.
1881—Power, George Washington
1882—Hay, James Alexander
1883—Russell, Harry Ambrose
1885—Ashworth, Louis Naish
Thompson, Robert A., *prox. acc.*
1886—Wolstenholme, Harry
1887—Stephen, E. Milner
1888—Mant, Reginald Arthur
1889—Levy, Daniel
1890—Dennis, George E.
1891—Dixon, Graham P. }
Hall, Edwin C. } æq.
Rowland, Norman de H. } bis
Simpson, Edward S. }
Roberts, Francis J., *prox. acc.*
1892—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.
Strickland, T. P. }
1893—Whitfeld, H. E.
1894—Griffiths, Frederick G.
Kerr, Richard A., *prox. acc.*

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1872—Fletcher, A. J. } æq.
Maclardy, J. D. S. }
1873—M'Keon, P. } æq.
Moore, A. L. }
1874—Murray, J. H. P.
1875—Lloyd, C. J.
Rennie, G. E., *prox. acc.*
1876—Byrnes, Thomas
Millard, A. C., *prox. acc.*
1877—Butler, Francis J.
1878—Jones, Thomas Edward
1879—Power, G. W.
1880—Hay, James A.
1881—Russell, Harry A.
1882—Leibius, Gustav Hugo
1883—Ashworth, Louis Naish
1884—White, Cecil A.
Graham, Austin D., *prox. acc.*

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JUNIOR PRIZE—*continued.*

1885—McNeil, A. J.
Morrow, W. A. } æq.
Stephen, A. J. M.
1886—Stephen, Ed. Milner
1887—Fowles, Edwin W. H.
1888—Garnsey, Arthur H.
Dennis, Geo. Ernest, *prox. acc.*
1889—Roberts, F. J. } æq.
Rowland, N. de H.
Browne, H. A.
Dixon, G. P. } *prox. acc.*
Henchman, H. H.
Maxwell, H. F.
1890—Waddell, George W.
Strickland, Tom P., *prox. acc.*
1891—Whitfeld, Hubert E.
Stewart, D. G., *prox. acc.*
1892—Kelly, E. H.
Grant, R. W., *prox. acc.*
1893—Teece, R. C.
1894—Robeon, Reginald N.
1895—Browne, Claude S.
Woodd, George N., *prox. acc.*
1896—Teece, R. N.
1897—Griffiths, J. N.
1898—Armstrong, R. S. } æq.
Neal, H. E.
Molesworth, E. H., *prox. acc.*
1899—Rogers, P. H.
Stephen, J. F. } æq.
Paterson, John

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PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

PATHOLOGY.—Prizes, given by Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson, for proficiency in Pathology.

1886—Armstrong, W. G., B.A.
1887—McDonnell, Æ. J. } æq.
Hester, J. W. }
1888—Wilson, C. G.
1889—Abbott, G. H., B.A.
1890—Dick, R.
1891—Smith, G. E.
1892—Craig, R. G.
1894—Halliday, J. C.
1895—Dixon, G. P.
1896—MacPherson, J., M.A., B.Sc.
1898—Burfitt, W. F., B.A., B.Sc.
1899—Graham, Mabel J.
Macintosh, A. H., *prox. acc.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.—Prizes given by Dr. Thomas Dixson.

1889—Abbott, G. H., B.A.
1890—Sawkins, F. J. T.
1894—McClelland, W. C., B.Sc. } æq.
Harris, L. H. L. }
1895—MacPherson, J., M.A.
1896—Brennand, H. J. W., B.A.
1897—McLean, G.
Burfitt, W. F., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1898—Graham, Mabel J.
1899—Page, E. C. G.

ENGLISH.—Prizes of £2 10s. each, given by Professor MacCallum for English Essays in the First and Second Years, and of £10 for proficiency in English in the Third Year.

FIRST YEAR.

1888—Sutherland, Elmina L.
1889—Pickburn, J. P.
1890—Proctor, Lizzie
1891—Mell, C. N.
1892—Kidd, Russell } æq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }
1893—Murray, Florence J.
Waddell, G. W.*
1894—Dettmann, H. S.
1895—Forsyth, W. G.
1896—Nicholson, G. G. } æq.
White, Margaret I. }
1897—Gough, N. J.
1898—Adams, Frances L. } æq.
Wilson, D. }
1899—Teece, R. N.

SECOND YEAR.

1888—Sellors, R. P.
1889—Sutherland, Elmina L.
1890—Pratt, F. V. } æq.
Pickburn, J. P. }
1891—Proctor, Lizzie
1892—Brereton, J. Le G.
1893—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Roseby, Gertrude*
1894—Yarnold, A.
1895—Dettmann, H. S.
1896—Dowling, F. V.
1897—Read, Elizabeth J. } æq.
Withycombe, E. J. }
1898—Gough, N. J.
1899—Wilson, D.

* Second prizes given by Mr. A. W. Jose.

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THIRD YEAR.

1888—Meares, Matilda
1889—Curnow, W. L.
1890—Sutherland, Elmina L. } æq.
Holme, E. R. }
1891—Pickburn, J. P. } æq.
Pratt, F. V. }
1892—Kennedy, Annie A.
1893—Brereton, J. Le G.
Uther, Jennie B.*
1894—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
1895—Beardmore, Ada
1896—Dettmann, H. S.
1897—Fidler, Isabel M.
1898—Nicholson, G. G.
1899—Scrutton, C. Maude

BIOLOGY.—Prizes of £2 2s., given by Professor Haswell, for proficiency in Zoology.

1887—Abbott, G. H., B.A.
1888—Dick, R. } æq.
Sawkins, F. J. T. }
1889—Smith, G. E.
1890—Brearley, J. H. D.
1891—MacPherson, J.
1892—Dixon, G. P.
1893—Kater, N. W.
1894—Brennand, H. J. W.
1895—Woolnough, W. G.
Burfitt, W. F., *prox. acc.*
1896—Graham, Mabel J.
1897—Bourne, Eleanor E. } æq.
Muscio, A. }
1898—Suckling, F. M.
Woolnough, R. E., *prox. acc.*
1899—Buchanan, G. A.

BIOLOGY.—A Prize of £1 1s., given by Professor Haswell, for excellence in Laboratory notes.

1895—Holmes, H. G. }
Durack, W. J. } æq.
Harris, W. E. }
1896—Humphery, E. M.
1897—Muscio, A.
1898—Mansfield, W. C. } æq.
Smith, S. A. }
1899—Connolly, T. P.

GEOLOGY.—Prizes of £4 and £5 each, given by Professor David, for proficiency in Geology respectively in the Second and Third Years.

FIRST YEAR.

1895—Graham, Mabel
1895—Griffiths, F. G.

SECOND YEAR.

1893—Simpson, E. S.
1894—Brearley, J. H. D.
1895—Shortland, W. A.
1896—Woolnough, W. G.
1897—Waterhouse, G. A.
1898—Ball, L. C.
Winton, L. J.
1899—Newman, J. M.
Heden, E. C., B.A., *prox. acc.*

THIRD YEAR.

1891—Ledger, W. H.
1892—Andrews, E. C.
1893—Watt, J. A.
1894—Burfitt, W. F.
1897—Woolnough, W. G.
1898—Waterhouse, G. A.
1899—Wilton, E. N.

* Second prize given by Mr. A. W. Jose.

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PRACTICAL PETROLOGY.—Prize of £1, given by Professor David for proficiency in Practical Petrology.

1899—Gregson, W. H., B.A.

SURGERY.—Prize of £10, given by Dr. MacCormick, for proficiency in Surgery.

1890—Robinson, Grace F. } æq.
Smith, G. E. }
1891—Luker, D.
1892—Studdy, W. B.
1893—Halliday, J. C.

PHILOSOPHY.—A Gold Medal, of the value of £10, given by Professor Anderson, M.A., for the best essay on a philosophical subject; competition to be open to all Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years standing.

1891—Davis, Henry, B.A.
1892—Davis, Henry, B.A.
1894—Pratt, F. V., B.A.
Henderson, G. C., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1895—Barron, J., B.A.
1896—Cowan, D., B.A.
1898—Wallace, D., B.A.
1899—G. G., B.A.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Prizes of £5 each given by Professor Anderson.

SECOND YEAR.

1891—Peden, J. B.
1892—Abigail, Eliza L. } æq.
Kendall, F. C. }
1893—Cowan, D.
1894—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
1895—Taylor, Eliz. I. } æq.
Swanwick, K. ff. }
1896—Wallace, D.
1897—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1898—Nicholson, G. G.
1899—Merrington, E. N.
Rutherford, Florence M., *prox. acc.*

THIRD YEAR.

1892—Pratt, F. V. } æq.
Peden, J. B. }
1893—Henderson, G. C.
1894—Cowan, D.
1895—Rowland, N. de H. } æq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }
1896—Swanwick, K. ff.
Taylor, Elizabeth I., *prox. acc.*
1897—Wallace, D.
1898—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1899—Nicholson, G. G.
1900—Merrington, E. N.

HISTORY.—Prize of £5, given by Professor Wood for proficiency in History.

1894—Dennis, J.
1895—Doust, Edith L.
1896—Bloomfield, Elsie I'A.
1897—Lance, Elizabeth A.
1898—Teece, R. C.
1899—Robson, R. N. } æq.
Rutherford, Florence M. }
1900—Mills, Elsie A. H.

FRENCH.—Prize given by the Comité de l'Alliance Française for proficiency in French.

1900—Gough, N. J.

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PAST PRIZES AND BENEFACTIONS.

THOMAS S. MORT TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP, value £315.

1865—Griffith, S. W., B.A.

ENGLISH ESSAY.—Prize of £10, given by Professor Woolley.

1853—Windeyer, W. C.

ENGLISH VERSE.—Prize of £25, given by E. T. Hamilton, Esq., Provost.

1854—Willis, R. S. } æq.
Salting, W. S. }

LATIN VERSE.—Prize of £10, given by Sir Charles Nicholson.

1855—Salting, G.
1857—Salting, G.
1862—Griffith, S. W.

GREEK IAMBICS.—Prize of £20, given by Sir Charles Nicholson.

1853—Forshall, W. F.

GREEK IAMBICS.—Prize of £10, given by Professor Woolley,

1861—Houison, James
1862—Griffith, S. W.

GREEK IAMBICS.—Prize of £10, given by the Hon. George Allen.

1863—Griffith, S. W.
1866—Sly, J. D.
1869—Sly, R. M.
1870—Sly, R. M.

LATIN ELEGIACS.—Prize of £10, given by the Hon. F. L. S. Merewether.

1856—Salting, G.
1857—Salting, G.
1858—Salting, G.
1861—Griffith, S. W.
1863—Mate, F.

LATIN ESSAY.—Prize of £10, given by Professor Woolley.

1854—Salting, G.
1856—Salting, G.

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MATHEMATICS.—Prize of £10, for proficiency in Mathematics among incepting Bachelors, given by Professor Pell.

1860—Stephen, C. B.
1861—Bowman, E.
1863—Griffith, S. W. } æq.
Murray, C. E. R. }
1866—Knox, G.
1868—Cooper, P. A.
1870—Alston, J. W.
1871—Sly, R. M.
1872—Plomley, F.
1873—Butler, E. J.
1874—Chisholm, W.
1875—Forster, C. E.
1876—Allen, G. B.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.—In 1876-82, a Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum, tenable for three years, was given by the Gilchrist Educational Trust, to be awarded, in alternate years, to a candidate who should have graduated in Arts in the University of Sydney.

1868—Cooper, Pope A., B.A.
1870—Alston, J. W., B.A.
1872—Sly, R. M., B.A.
1874—Hurst, G., B.A.
1876—Chisholm, W., B.A.
1878—Maclardy, J. D. S., B.A.
1880—Böhrsmann, Christian, B.A.
1882—Rennie, G. E., B.A.

HERCULES ROBINSON PRIZE.—In 1876-7, two Prizes of the value of twenty-five guineas each were given by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., the Governor of the Colony, to Bachelors of Arts of not more than six years' standing, for proficiency in the study of Shakespeare.

1876—Oliver, James, B.A.
1877—Anderson, H. C. L., B.A.

R. C. WANT SCHOLARSHIP.—In 1881-8, Scholarships for Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, of the annual value of £25, to be competed for by students who had completed their sixth term, were given by Randolph Charles Want, Esq.

1881—Rennie, G. E.
1882—Poolman, A. E.
1883—Leverrier, F.*

FAUCETT PRIZE FOR JURISPRUDENCE.—In 1879-81, three Prizes, of the value of £50 each, were given by Mr. Justice Faucett, for proficiency in Jurisprudence, to be competed for by candidates for their first Degree in Law.

1881—Edmunds, W., M.A.
1882—Coghlan, C. A., M.A.
1884—Morris, R. N., B.A.

* Awarded to A. B. Carvosso, Leverrier being the holder of two other Scholarships.

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RENWICK MEDAL.—In 1883-6, Medals, of the value of £10, were given by Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D., for proficiency in Practical and Theoretical Anatomy.

1883—Greville, E. E. B.
1884—Bancroft, Peter
1885—Hester, J. W.
1886—Perkins, Alfred E., M.A.

PROFESSOR SCOTT'S PRIZES.—In 1886-7, Prizes, to the value of £5, were given by Professor Scott, to be awarded to evening students for proficiency in Classics.

1886—Stephenson, J. H.
1887—Sawkins, F. J.

PROFESSOR STUART'S PRIZE.—In 1887, a Prize, of the value of £7 10s., was given by Professor Stuart, for proficiency in Physiology.

1887—Hester, J. W.

DR. MACLAURIN'S PRIZE.—In 1887, a Prize, of the value of £2, was given by Dr. H. N. MacLaurin, then Vice-Chancellor, for proficiency in Physiology.

1887—Trindall, R. B., B.A.

ROSEBERY PRIZES.—In 1883, the sum of fifty guineas was given by the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, to provide two Prizes, of twenty-five guineas each, for the best English Essay, to be competed for by Undergraduates and Graduates respectively. The subject for the Undergraduates' Prize was, "The Growth of the Australasian Colonies, and their Present Relation to the Mother Country." The subject for the Graduates' Prize, the competition for which was confined to Graduates of not more than six years' standing, was, "The Future of the Australasian Colonies."

UNDERGRADUATES' PRIZE, 1895—Bladen, Frank M.
GRADUATES' PRIZE, 1889—Ferguson, David, B.A.

PROFESSOR STEPHENS' PRIZE.—In 1888, a Prize, of the value of £2 2s., was given by Professor Stephens, for proficiency in Natural History.

1888—Smith, G. E.

SURGERY.—Prize of £10, given by Dr. Milford, for proficiency in Surgery.

1884—Rutledge, D. D., M.A.
1885—Bancroft, P.
1886—Hinder, H. V. C.
1887—Wilson, C. G.
1888—Abbott, G. H., B.A.
1889—Tidswell, F. } aeq.
Coghlan, Iza F. }

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BOTANY.—Prizes of £2 2s., given by Professor Haswell, for proficiency in Botany.

1889—Smith, G. E. | 1892—MacPherson, J.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.—Prize of £3 3s., given by Dr. R. Scot-Skirving, for proficiency in Clinical Medicine.

1889—Wilson, C. G.

ANATOMY.—Two Prizes of £5 each, given by Professor Wilson, for proficiency in the Class Examinations in (*a*) General and Descriptive Anatomy and (*b*) Regional and Surgical Anatomy respectively.

1890—(*a*) Craig, R. G. | 1891—(*b*) Smith, G. E.
(*b*) Sawkins, F. J. T. | 1892—(*a*) Dixon, G. P.
1891—(*a*) Robison, E. H. | (*b*) Craig, R. G.

CHEMISTRY.—Prizes of £5 and £3 3s. respectively, given by Professor Liversidge, for proficiency in Chemistry amongst Evening students.

1893—Barry, H. de B. } seq. | 1897—Quaife, C.
Dennis, J. }

HONOURS AT THE DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

GREEK AND LATIN LITERATURE.

1876—Beatty, J. J. M.

1897—Class II.—Pratt, F. V.

MATHEMATICS.

1865—Murray, C. E. R.
1876—Rennie, E. H.

1877—Butler, E. J.
1900—Class II.—Sawkins, D. T.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, Etc.

1887—Legge, J. G.
1890—Woodthorpe, R. A.
1892—Cocks, N. J.
Brennan, C. J.
1894—Shaw, H. G.

1896—Class I.—Smairl, J. H.
Class II.—Millard, G. W.
1899—Class I.—Garran, R. R.
Class II.—Taylor, Eliz. I.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1894—Russell, F. A. A.

LATIN AND MODERN FRENCH LITERATURE.

1895—Class II.—Bowmaker, Ruth.

PHILOSOPHY AND FRENCH LITERATURE.

1896—Class II.—Stonham, J.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND MODERN HISTORY.

1897—Class II.—Doust, Edith L.

MODERN HISTORY.

1898—Class II.—Chalmers, S. D.
Edwards, E. S.

1900—Class I.—Teece, R. C.
Class II.—Lance, Elisabeth A.

PHYSICS.

1863—Rogers, F. E.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

CLASSICS (LATIN AND GREEK).

1856.
Windeyer, W. C.

1857.
Class I.—Paterson, James S.
Salting, George
Class II.—Salting, William S.

1863.
Class I.—Griffith, S. W.
Murray, C. E. R., *prox. acc.*
Class II.—Mein, C. S.

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CLASSICS (LATIN AND GREEK)—*continued.*

1866.
Class II.—Sly, J. D.

1868.
Class I.—Barton, E.

1869.
Class II.—Roseby, T.

1870.
Class I.—Sly, R. M.
Class II.—Dargin, S.
Rutledge, W. F.

1871.
Class I.—Coghlan, C. A.
Plomley, F. J.
Class II.—Sloman, J.

1872.
Class I.—Backhouse, Alfred P.
Kelly, S.
Hynes, W. A. } seq.
Pring, R. }

1873.
Class I.—Morrice, J.
Class II.—Hurst, G.
Hill, T.

1874.
Class I.—Oliver, J.
Class II.—Lee, W.

1875.
Class I.—Butler, T.
Forster, C. E.
Class II.—Roger, R.

1876.
Class I.—Russell, W.
Allen, G. B., *prox. acc.*
Debenham, J. W.
Russell, E.
Class II.—Mullins, J.
Maher, C. H.
Thom, A.
Elder, F. } seq.
Steel, R. }

1877.
Class I.—Wilkinson, W. C.
Maclardy, J. D. S., *prox. acc.*
Prior, H. } seq.
Whitfeld, L. }
Lloyd, T. J.
Class II.—Bundock, C.
Kelly, H. K.

1879.
Class I.—Allen, R. C.
Edwards, R., *prox. acc.*
Fletcher, J. A.
Class II.—Quaife, W. F.
Taylor, H. W.

1880.
Class I.—Linsley, W. H.
Moore, W. L.
Cullen, W. P.
Berry, W.
Campbell, G. R.
Badham, L. B. L.
Dalton, G. T.
Lander, W. H.

1881.
Class I.—Cribb, J. G.
King, W. U.
Class II.—McManamey, J. F.
McCulloch, P. V.
McLelland, H.

1882.
Class I.—Barlee, F. R.
Rennie, G. E.
Class II.—Butler, F. J.
Wilkinson, F. B.

1883.
Class I.—Piddington, A. B.
Rich, G. E., *prox. acc.*
Class II.—Rolin, Tom
Class III.—Crocker, H.

1884.
Class I.—Armstrong, L. F. M.
Class II.—Jones, T. E.
Halliday, G. C.
Class III.—Tarplee, W. F.
Carvosso, A. B.

1885.
Class I.—Millard, A. C.
Fullerton, A. Y. } seq.
Garnsey, E. R. }
Class II.—King, C. J.
Brown, Mary
King, Copland
Pope, R. J.

1886.
Class I.—Neill, L. E. F.
Fletcher, A. W.
Russell, Jane F.
Class II.—Loxton, E. J.
Class III.—Townley, P. L.

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CLASSICS (LATIN AND GREEK)—*continued.*

1887.
Class I.—Russell, H. A.
Class II.—Barbour, G. P.
Saddington, A. G. } aeq.

1888.
Class I.—Walker, W. A.
Leibius, G. H., *prox. acc.*
Class II.—McIntyre, D. A.
Class III.—Abbott, T. K.

1889.
Class I.—McManamey, John F.

1890.
Class I.—Lloyd, F.
Stephen, A. J. M.
Curlewis, H. R.
Class II.—Stewart, A.
Mack, S.

1891.
Class I.—Stephen, E. M.
Class II.—Brennan, C. J.

LATIN.

1892.
Class I.—Parker, W. A.
Peden, J. B.
Pratt, F. V.
Class II.—Bowmaker, Ruth
Craig, C.

1893.
Class I.—Levy, D.
Atkins, W. L.
Kennedy, Annie A.
Class II.—Anstey, G. W.
Kendall, F. L.

1894.
Class I.—Edwards, D. S.
Class II.—Garnsey, A. H.
Mell, C. N. } aeq.
Class III.—Kilgour, A. J.
Stonham, J.
MacMaster, D.A.D.
Barron, J. } aeq.
Dixon, H. H.

1895.
Class II.—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Rowland, N. de H.
Nelson, D. J.
Griffith, J. S.
Class III.—Macdonald, Fannie
Scoular, D.

1896.
Class I.—Mitchell, E. M.
Class II.—Murray, Florence J.
Class III.—Anderson, Maud E.

1897.
Class I.—Whitfeld, H. E.
Dettmann, H. S.
Class II.—Armstrong, Margaret J.
Hobbs, E.

1898.
Class I.—Fidler, Isabel M.
Evans-Jones, D. P.
Class III.—Dunnicliff, Mary C.

1899.
Class I.—Teece, R. C.
Parsons, J.
Class II.—Galt, J.
Walsh, J. J.
Read, Elizabeth J.
Liggins, Jessie H.
Class III.—Marr, Fannie A.
Perkins, F. T.

1900.
Class I.—Robson, R. N.
Hill, J. H. F., *prox. acc.*
Class II.—Bailey, Margaret A.
Mutton, I.
Class III.—Uther, Mary H.
Gough, N. J.
Small, E. Ella

GREEK.

1892.
Class I.—Parker, W. A.
Peden, J. B.
Class II.—Pratt, F. V.

1893.
Class I.—Levy, D.
Gill, A. C.

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GREEK—*continued.*

1894.
Class I.—Garnsey, A. H.
Class II.—Edwards, D. S.

1895.
Class I.—Griffith, J. S.
Rowland, N. de H.

1896.
Class I.—Mitchell, E. M.

1897.
Class I.—Dettmann, H. S. } aeq.
Whitfeld, H. E. }
Class II.—Hobbs, E.

1898.
Class I.—Evans-Jones, D. P.

1899.
Class I.—Teece, R. C.
Walsh, J. J.
Class II.—Galt, J.
Class III.—Perkins, F. T.

1900.
Class I.—Robson, R. N.
Class II.—Hill, J. H. F.
Class III.—Mutton, I.

LATIN AND FRENCH.

1891.
Class II.—Forde, J.

FRENCH.

1892.
Class I.—Bowmaker, Ruth
Perkins, J. A. R.
Craig, C.
Class II.—Wilson, Ella

1893.
Class I.—Atkins, W. L.
Kennedy, Annie A.
James, A. H.

1894.
Class I.—Stonham, J.
Class II.—Maynard, Ethel M.
Class III.—Uther, Jennie B.

1895.
Class I.—Stonham, Kathleen
Hunter, Mary A. M.
Class II.—Macdonald, Fannie
Mallarky, Ethel M.

1896.
Class I.—Montefiore, Hortense H.
Class III.—Johnston, Mary E.

1897.
Class II.—Armstrong, Margaret J.
Musmann, C. E. G.

1898.
Class I.—Fidler, Isabel M.
Class II.—De Lissa, Ethel N. } bæ.
Harwood, Marian F. }
Dey, Charlotte J.
Jarvie, B.

1899.
Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.
Parsons, J.
Class II.—Curtis, W. J.
Class III.—Page, A. E.
Lee, T. N.

1900.
Class I.—Bailey, Margaret A.
Gough, N. J.
Uther, Mary H.
Class III.—Small, E. Ella

LATIN AND ENGLISH.

1891.
Class I.—Holme, E. R.

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GERMAN.

1893.

Class I.—Barton, Joanna
James, A. H.
Proctor, Lizzie

1894.

Class II.—Mell, C. N.

1895.

Class II.—Stonham, Kathleen
Hunter, Mary A. M.

1897.

Class I.—Dettmann, H. S.
Class II.—Musmann, C. E. G.

1898.

Class II.—Harwood, Marian F.
De Lissa, Ethel N.

1899.

Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.

1900.

Class I.—Bailey, Margaret A.

ENGLISH.

1892.

Class I.—Pickburn, J. P.

1893.

Class I.—Kennedy, Annie A.
Martin, L. O.
Lenthall, Ellen M.
James, A. H.

1894.

Class I.—Brereton, J. Le G.
Byrne, J. K.

1895.

Class I.—Harker, Constance E.
Roseby, Minnie
Class III.—Wearne, R. A.

1896.

Class I.—Beardmore, Ada
Bunting, Edith A.
Doust, Edith L.
Class II.—Byrne, Lily C.

1897.

Class I.—Dettmann, H. S.
Class II.—Barnes, Pearl E.
Class III.—Saunders, Eva F.

1898.

Class I.—Fidler, Isabel M.
Class II.—Jarvie, B.

1899.

Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.
Class III.—Slack, Ida M.

1900.

Class I.—Scrutton, C. Maude
Class III.—Gough, N. J.

HISTORY.

1892.

Class II.—Wootton, E.

1893.

Class I.—Boyce, F. S. } aeq.
Henderson, G. C. }
Wearne, Amy I. }
Abbott, H. P.
Kendall, F. L.
Chapman, A. E.
Class II.—Kellett, F. } aeq.
Lewis, H. C. }
Telfer, J. B.
Symonds, Daisy
Class III.—Layton, J. E.
Dove, W. N.

1894.

Class I.—Finney, J.
Harriott, Georgina J.
Class II.—Walker, J. E.
Walker, S. H.
Class III.—Edwards, E. S.

1895.

Class I.—Dennis, J.
Griffith, J. S.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Harker, Constance E.
Elkin, J. B.
Class III.—Hunter, Mary A. M.
Roseby, Minnie

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HISTORY—*continued.*

1896.

Class I.—Doust, Edith L. } seq.
Yarnold, A. H. }
Murray, Florence J.
Class III.—Foreman, H. J. C.

Class I.—Bloomfield, W. J. (evening student)

1897.

Class I.—Chalmers, S. D.
Monahan, W. W.
Class II.—Jones, C. H. F.

1898.

Class I.—Lance, Elisabeth A. } seq.
Pilcher, N. G. S. }
Class II.—Gordon, Emily I.
Class III.—Rossiter, Florence A.

1899.

Class I.—Teece, R. C.
Class II.—Read, Elizabeth J.

1900.

Class I.—Rutherford, Florence M.
Scrutton, C. Maude
Fell, Catherine I.
Class II.—Nolan, J. H. M.

MATHEMATICS.

1857.

Class II.—Paterson, James S.

1863.

Class I.—Griffith, S. W. } seq.
Murray, C. E. R. }
Quirk, John

1866.

Class I.—Knox, George
Class II.—Sly, J. D.

1868.

Class I.—Cooper, P. A.
Purves, W. A.

1869.

Class I.—Alston, J. W.

1870.

Class I.—Sly, R. M.
Rennie, E. H.
Class II.—Sly, George J.

1871.

Class I.—Plomley, F. J.
Coghlan, C. A.
Class II.—Sloman, J.

1872.

Class I.—Kelly, S.
Backhouse, Alfred P., *prox. acc.*
Class II.—Pring, R. D.

1873.

Class I.—Butler, E. J.
Edmunds, W.

1874.

Class I.—Chisholm, W.
Class II.—Barton, H. F.
Lee, W. } seq.
Oliver, J. }

1875.

Class I.—Barff, H. E.
Forster, C. E.
Class II.—Thallon, J. B.

1876.

Class I.—Allen, G. B.
Debenham, J. W.

1877.

Class I.—Maclardy, J. D. S.
Class II.—Whitfeld, L.
Kelly, H. K.

1879.

Class I.—Allen, R. C.
Cohen, J. J.

1880.

Class II.—Cullen, W. P.
Class III.—Moore, W. } seq.
Brennan, F. P. }
Mann, W. J. G. }

1881.

Class I.—Cribb, J. G.
Class II.—McManamey, J. F.

1882.

Class II.—Flint, C. A.

1883.

Class I.—Rolin, Tom
Class II.—Woolcock, J. L.

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MATHEMATICS—*continued.*

1884.
Class I.—Halliday, G. C.
Class II.—Armstrong, L. F. M.
Class III.—Jones, T. E. } aeq.
Leverrier, F. }

1885.
Class I.—Millard, A. C.

1886.
Class I.—Delohery, C.
Class II.—Townley, P. L.
Russell, Jane F.

1887.
Class I.—Russell, H. A.
Abbott, G. H. } aeq.
Saddington, A. G. }
Class III.—Thompson, S. A.

1888.
Class I.—Hunt, H. W. G.

1889.
Class I.—Newton, H.
Class II.—Board, P.

1890.
Class I.—Sellors, R. P.
Class III.—Dick, W. T.

1891.
Class III.—Stephen, E. M.
Doak, F. W.

1892.
Class II.—Marks, H. } aeq.
O'Reilly, H. de B. }
Class III.—Bowmaker, Ruth

1893.
Class I.—Davies, W. J. E.
Class III.—Craig, A. D.

1894.
Class I.—Davies, A. B.
Class II.—Andrews, E. C.

1895.
Class II.—Burfitt, W. F.

1896.
Class I.—Stewart, D. G.
Strickland, T. P. (Eng.)
Class II.—Swanwick, K. ff.
Class III.—Mitchell, E. M.

1897.
Class I.—Chalmers, S. D.

1898.
Class II.—Griffiths, F. G.
Class III.—Jarvie, B.

1899.
Class I.—Sawkins, D. T.
Durack, J. J. E.
Mathews, H. B.

1900.
Class II.—Stephen, H. M.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1890.
Class I.—Stewart, A.
Class II.—Lloyd, F. } aeq.
Cocks, N. J. }
Reynolds, A. J. P. G.
Class III.—Davis, H.
Stephen, A. J. M.

1891.
Class I.—Brennan, C. J.
Smairl, J. H. } aeq.
Stephen, E. M. }
Class II.—Russell, Lillian

1892.
Class I.—Pratt, F. V.
Peden, J. B.
Edmunds, J. M.
Mannell, F. W.
Class II.—Rooney, W. J.
Lasker, S.
MacManamey, W. F.
Kidston, R. M.
Wootton, E.
Shaw, H. G.
Perkins, J. A. R.
Class III.—Wilson, Ella

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LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—*continued*.

1893.
Class I.—Henderson, G. C.
Kennedy, Annie A. } æq.
Atkins, W. L. }
Class II.—Kendall, F. L.
Proctor, Lizzie
Class III.—Chapman, A. E.
Martin, L. O.
Dowe, P. W.

1894.
Class I.—Cowan, D.
Bavin, T. R.
Class II.—Russell, J. F. S.
Class III.—Barron, J.

1895.
Class I.—Rowland, N. de H. } æq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M }
Class II.—White, C. A.
Roseby, Gertrude } æq.
Roseby, Minnie }

1896.
Class I.—Swanwick, K. ff.
Taylor, Elizabeth I.
Class II.—Bloomfield, W. J.
Beardmore, Ada } æq.
Davis, Agnes M. H. }

1897.
Class I.—Wallace, D.
Whitfeld, H. E.
Stephen, J. W. F.
Class II.—Broinowski, L. T.

1898.
Class I.—Pilcher, N. G. S.
De Lissa, Ethel N.
Class II.—Bavin, Gertrude L.
Dumolo, Nona
Class III.—Edwards, E. E.

1899.
Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.
Davies, Edith W.
Slack, Ida L.
Class II.—Withycombe, E. J.
Curtis, W. J.
Lafferty, T. M.
Class III.—Clipsham, Gertrude M.
Turner, Annie E.

1900.
Class I.—Merrington, E. N.
Class II.—Bailey, Margaret A.
Binns, W. J.
Class III.—Gillam, Dora A.
Sheridan, Muriel E. B.

*NATURAL SCIENCE.

1874.
Class I.—Chisholm, W.
Oliver, J.

1875.
Class I.—Butler, T.
Carruthers, J. H.

1876.
Class II.—Russell, W.
Maher, C. H.
Renwick, G.

1877.
Class I.—Wilkinson, W. C.
Bowman, A. S.

1879.
Class I.—Böhrsmann, C.
Fletcher, J. A.
Fuller, G. W.
Class II.—McDonagh, J. M.
Quaife, W. F.
McLeod, James

1880.
Class II.—Bowman, A. } æq.
Munro, W. J. }

1881.
Class II.—Ralston, A. G.
Cribb, J. G.
Class III.—Fletcher, C. E.

1882.
Class I.—Rennie, G. E.
Class II.—Sutherland, G. W.
Class III.—Wilkinson, F. B.
Beehag, A. J.

1883.
Class II.—Woolcock, J. L.
Class III.—Hall, W. H.

1884.
Class I.—Leverrier, F.
Class II.—Carvosso, A. B.
Perkins, A. E.
Class III.—Rigg, T.

* Before 1874 a Prize of £10 was given to the most distinguished candidate in Chemistry and Experimental Physics at the B.A. Examination.

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GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

1889.
Class I.—Irvine, M. M. D'Arcy
Class II.—Meares, Matilda
1890.
Class I.—Wolstenholme, H.
1891.
Class I.—Coeh, Jas.
Class II.—Blacket, C.
Harris, G.
Serisier, L. E.
1892.
Class II.—Prentice, A. J.
1893.
Class I.—MacPherson, J.
Class II.—Enright, W. J.
Symonds, Daisy
1895.
Class I.—Burfitt, W. F.
Class II.—Elliott, Millicent V.
1896.
Class II.—Monteflore, Hortense H.
Brook, H. J. S.
*Officer, C. G. W.
1897.
Class II.—Langley, Isabella E.
1898.
Class II.—Heden, E. C.
Potts, Cuthbert
1899.
Class II.—Lee, T. N.
1900.
Class I.—Wilton, E. N.

BOTANY.

1893.
Class I.—MacPherson, J.
1894.
Class II.—Holmes, W. F.

CHEMISTRY.

1894.
Class II.—Blatchford, T.
1897.
Class II.—Sharp, W. A. R.

PHYSICS.

1890.
Class II.—Robinson, Mabel F.
1899.
Class I.—Durack, J. J. E.

* Not passing through the regular course.

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FACULTY OF LAW.

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

1892.

Class II.—Meillon, J.
Kelynack, A. J.
Class III.—Curlewis, H. R.
Mack, S.

1893.

Class II.—Taylor, J. M.
Harris, G. } æq.
Uther, A. H. }
Class III.—Waddy, P. R.
Veech, L. S.

1894.

Class I.—Flannery, G. E.
Class II.—Pickburn, J. P.
Gerber, E. W. T.
Watt, A. R. J.

1895.

Class II.—Levy, D.
Martin, L. O.
Holme, J. B.

1896.

Class II.—Walker, J. E.
Boyce, F S.
Kershaw, J. C.

1897.

Class I.—Bavin, T. R.

1898.

Class I.—Peden, J. B.
Class II.—Clines, P. J.
Hammond, J. H.
Parker, W. A.

1899.

Class II.—Waddell, G. W.
Edwards, D. S.
Bloomfield, W. J.

1900.

Class I.—Mitchell, E. M.
Class II.—Forsyth, W. G.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

M.D. EXAMINATION.

1895.—Smith, G. E. (Anatomy).

M.B. EXAMINATION.

1888.

Class I.—Bancroft, P.
Perkins, A. E.
Class II.—Armstrong, W. G.
Henry, A. G.

1889.

Class II.—Hester, J. W.
McDonnell, Æ. J.
Henry, A.
Kelly, P. J.
Mills, A. E.
Hinder, H. V. C.

1890.

Class I.—Wilson, C. G.
Class II.—Neill, L. E. F.
Morton, J.

1891.

Class II.—Abbott, G. H.
Stokes, E. S.

1892.

Class I.—Dick, R.
Sawkins, F. J. T.
Class II.—Tidswell, F.

1893.

Class II.—Smith, G. E. } seq.
Vallack, A. S. }

1894.

Class I.—Craig, R. G.

1895.

Class II.—Hall, G. R. P.
Hughes, M. O'G.
Jackson, J. W.

1896.

Class II.—Deck, G. H. B. } seq.
Halliday, J. C. }
McClelland, W. C.
Wade, R. B.
Conlon, W. A.

1897.

Class I.—Dixon, G. P.
Class II.—Pain, E. M.

1898.

Class I.—MacPherson, J.
Class II.—Hall, E. C.
Kater, N. W.
Throsby, H. Z.
Ellis, L. E.

1899.

Class II.—MacMaster, D. Æ. D. } seq.
Blackburn, C. B. } seq.
Cargill, W. D. }
Magarey, F. W. A. }

1900.

Class I.—Burfitt, W. F.
Class II.—McLean, G.

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

1885.
Class I.—Leverrier, F.

1887.
Class I.—Angove, W. H.

CHEMISTRY.

1893.
Class II.—Forde, J.

1899.
Class I.—Harker, G.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

1894.
Class I.—Watt, J. A.
Class II.—Bennett, Agnes E. L.

1898.
Class I.—Woolnough, W. G.
*Poole, W.

1897.
Class I.—Horton, Marion C.

1899.
Class I.—Waterhouse, G. A.

MINERALOGY.

1893.
Class II.—Forde, J.

1894.
Class I.—Watt, J. A.

PHYSICS.

1889.
Class I.—Pollock, J. A.

1896.
Class II.—*Strickland, T. P.

1894.
Class I.—Brearley, J. H. D.

1900.
Class I.—Madsen, J. P. V.

BIOLOGY.

1894.
Class II.—Bennett, Agnes E. L.

1897.
Class I.—Horton, Marion C.

1898.
Class II.—Davis, Agnes M. H.

MATHEMATICS.

1889.
Class III.—Pollock, J. A.

1900.
Class I.—Madsen, J. P. V.

M.E. EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1892.
Class I.—Vicars, James

1894.
Class I.—Dare, H. H.

1896.
Class I.—Bradfield, J. J. C.

* Not passing through the regular course.

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B.E. EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1886.
Class I.—Thompson, W. M.

1888.
Class I.—Dare, H. H.
Vicars, James, *prox. acc.*

1889.
Class I.—Bradfield, J. J. C.

1892.
Class I.—Stephens, C. T.
Barraclough, S. H. } aeq.
Roberts, J. W. } aeq.
McTaggart, N. J. C. } aeq.

1893.
Class I.—Ledger, W. H.

1894.
Class I.—Seale, H. P.
Class II.—White, N. F.

1895.
Class I.—Jackson, C. F. V. } aeq.
Doak, W. J. } aeq.
Wood, J. P.
Class II.—Arnott, R. F.

1896.
Class II.—Hole, W. F.
Woore, J. M. S.
*Hedgeland, E. W.

1897.
Class I.—Strickland, T. P.
Class II.—Shortland, W. A.
Small, H. S. I.

1898.
Class II.—Boyd, R. J.

1899.
Class II.—Beaver, W. R.
Mathison, W. C.

1900.
Class II.—Hawken, R. W.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

1895.
Class II.—Simpson, E. S.
Dixon, J. T.

1899.
Class II.—Jack, R. L.
Morris, J. F.

1900.
Class II.—Poole, W.
Jackson, C. F. V.

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* Not passing through the regular course.

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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

HONOURS.

NOVEMBER, 1899.

AITKEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—E. M. Wellisch; R. C. Roe, *prox. acc.*

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. II., FOR CLASSICS—L. H. Allen.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No. II., AND HORNER EXHIBITION FOR MATHEMATICS—E. M. Wellisch, *R. C. Roe } aeq.; H. L. Deck, J. N. Griffiths, J. S. Harris } *prox. acc.*

LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—Margaret Sproule.

LATIN.

Class I.

Allen, L. H
Roe, R. C.
Barton, W. A.
Wellisch, E. M.

Class II.

Harris, J. S.
Walker, A. G. } aeq.
Maxwell, W. }
Kemp, R. C. K. }
Willis, C. St. L. } aeq.
Dalton, P. }
Sharpe, G. F.
Armitage, Lilian M.
Griffiths, J. N.

Class III.

Mowbray, R. W.
Diethelm, O. A. A.
Coen, J.
Harrison, L.
McKillop, A.
Griffin, P.
Macdonald, J. J.
Baret, H. V. D. } aeq.
Dunn, J. McI. }
Walker, H. G. F.
Jensen, Klio
Meyer, F. E.
Hutcheon, J. S.
Avery, J. G.

GREEK.

Class I.

Allen, L. H.
Barton, W. A.
Wellisch, E. M.
Griffiths, J. N.
Griffin, P.
Roe, R. C.

Class II.

Dalton, P.
Harris, J. S. } aeq.
Walker, A. G. }
Harrison, L.
Armitage, Lilian N.
McKillop, A.
Willis, C. St. L.
Mowbray, R. W. } aeq.
Kemp, R. C. K. }
Baret, H. V. D.

Class III.

Dunn, J. McI. } aeq.
Maxwell, W. }
Macdonald, J. J.
Jensen, Klio
Sharpe, G. F. } aeq.
Geraghty, W. B. }

FRENCH.

Class I.

Sproule, Margaret
Wellisch, E. M.
Sharpe, G. F.
Waterhouse, E. G.
Maxwell, W.
Griffiths, J. N.
Murray-Prior, Dor. K.
Baret, H. V. D. } aeq.
Brentnall, Nina T. }

Class II.

Ambler, Elizabeth
Willis, C. St. L.
Norman, J. L. M. } aeq.
Adams, Edith M. }
Dalton, P.
Barton, W. A. } aeq.
Parkinson, Mary }

Class III.

Culpin, E.
Dunn, J. McI.
Docker, Gladys M. B.
Jensen, Klio
Sheldon, Annie
Taylor, Amy W. } aeq.
Richardson, R. J. D. }
Harris, J. S.

* R. C. Roe did not comply with the conditions for holding a Scholarship.

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GERMAN.

Class I.

Sproule, Margaret
Waterhouse, E. G. *prox. acc.*
Adams, Edith M.

Class II.

Diethelm, O. A. A.
McBurney, R. C.
Farrar, R. H.
Docker, Gladys M. B.
Dudgeon, J.
Roe, R. C.

Class III.

Taylor, Amy W.
Cohen, S. L.
Walker, H. G. F.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Roe, R. C. } aeq.
Wellisch, E. M. }
Deck, H. L.
Griffiths, J. N. } aeq.
Harris, J. S. }
Diethelm, O. A. A.
Geraghty, W. B.
Willis, C. St. L.
Sharpe, G. F. } aeq.
Norman, J. L. M. }
Maxwell, W.
Close, J. C.
Mowbray, R. W.

Class II.

McKillop, A. } aeq.
Jensen, Klio }
Walker, A. G.
Grant, F.
Waters, E. J. H. } aeq.
Hutcheon, J. S. }
Shellshear, W. } aeq.
Blanksby, L. H. }
Kemp, R. C. K.

Class III.

Bilbrough, J. H. P. } aeq.
Saunders, G. J. A. }
Lightoller, G. H. S. } aeq.
Smail, J. A. M. }
Dunn, J. McI.
Dalton, P.
Armitage, Lilian M.
Shellshear, C.
Culpin, E.
Coen, J. } aeq.
McCarney, C. C. J. }
Harrison, E. S.
Macdonald, J. J.
Barton, W. A. } aeq.
Garde, H. T. }
Walker, H. G. F.
Young, E. H.
Bennett, V. C.
Foy, L. H.
Griffin, P.

MARCH, 1900.

PASS.

Adams, Edith M.
Ambler, Elizabeth
Aspinall, A. J.
Austin, A. H.
Austin, R. Y.
Beckenham, J. G.
Benbow, C. B.
Best, W. P.
Biden, N. F.
Binney, Constance C.
Blanksby, L. H.
Boland, Blanche E.
Booth, A. D.
Candlish, R. S.
Carroll, W. J. S.
Coutts, Margaret
Cowlishaw, Winifred
Cullen, F. V. J.
Denham, H. K.
Dick, T. H.
Dive, Beatrix N.
Docker, Gladys M. B.
Docker, W. B.
Ebsworth, S. W.
Elliott, H. R.
Fitzsimons, Annie J.
Fletcher, T. J.
Fox, Ethel M.
Fox, Millicent
Francis, Eileen
Freeman, V.
Gibson, D. D.
Grant, W. B.
Grant, W. J.
Greenwell, C. G.
Harley, Helen L.
Hoets, J. W. van R.
Horrocks, Mary I.
Jones, S. T.
Kemp, R. C. K.
King, W. G.
Lloyd, A. S.
Logan, G.
McArdle, F. O.
MacCulloch, H. T. C.
McDonald, T. G.
MacInnes, Isabel
Mackenzie, A.
McKillop, R. A.
McWilliam, N. G.
Manning, G. F. B.
Manning, J.
Margrie, Bertha L.
May, S. L.
Meek, H. A.
Meeks, V. A. F.
Morley, Irene M.
Mugliston, Madeleine
Murray-Prior, Doro. K.
Nicholls, T. W.
Noake, A. R.
Oakes, Florence I. M.
O'Halloran, C. M.
Oswald, A. W.
Palmer, C. R.
Parry, E. O.

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MARCH PASS—*continued.*

Parry, L. D.	Shearman, Augusta	Wardrop, Maggie R.
Proudfoot, Eunice M. M.	Sherwin, Constance E.	Wark, Florence H.
Rae, T. R.	Sproule, Margaret	Waters, E. J. H.
Raffan, J. A.	Stacy, V. O.	Whitney, G. C.
Rivett, Elsie	Stanley, W. H.	Wilkinson, Ida B.
Robertson, J. D.	Stevenson, W. H. W.	Willis, C. St. L.
Robinson, Edith S.	Stokes, C. W.	Willis, H. E.
Saunders, Florence L.	Summers, C. S.	Witten, A. E.
Schloeffel, F. L. A.	Tye, Ruby C.	Wyatt, W. W. I.
Sharpe, G. F.	Walker, Lois	

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

FOR THE FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE AND SCIENCE, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

MARCH, 1900.

PASS.

Those whose names are marked with the letter (E) are qualified for admission to the Department of Engineering.

(*E*) Cahill, A. C.	(*E*) Kellick, A. C. T.	(*E*) Patterson, B. G.
(*E*) Cohen, A. M.	(*E*) McDowall, V.	(*E*) Power, J. J. W.
Day, E. J.	McSharry, P. J.	(*E*) Smith, P. E.
(*E*) Garde, H. T.	(*E*) Martyn, A. M.	Vernon, G. H.
(*E*) Gray, G. J.	(*E*) O'Connor, R. H.	Whiteman, R. J. N.

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FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899, AND MARCH, 1900.

GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. I., FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—Hector Wilshire.

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS—R. N. Teece.

SMITH PRIZE FOR PHYSICS—Charlotte E. Fraser-Hill.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOGRAPHY—Constance Mackness, T. G. Taylor } aeq.

HONOUR LISTS.

LATIN.

Class I.

None.

Class II.

Sandford, Blanche V.
Ferguson, J. A. } aeq.
Larcombe, E. R. } aeq.
Green, H. M.
Campbell, J. S.

Class III.

Crisford, Hilda N. M.
King-Kemp, Laura M.

JUNIOR GERMAN.

Class I.

Wilshire, H.
Armstrong, Helen D. H

GREEK.

Class I.

None.

Class II.

Larcombe, E. R.

Class III.

Campbell, J. S.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Vonwiller, O. U. (Eng.)
McKelvey, J. L.
Tivey, J. P.
Smith, W.
Teece, R. N.

JUNIOR FRENCH.

Class I.

Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Wilshire, H.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.
Mackness, Constance

Class II.

Teece, R. N.
Murray-Prior, Mabel
Sandford, Blanche V.

Class III.

Crisford, Hilda N. M.
King-Kemp, Laura M.
Reid, Violet M.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE COMPLETED THE FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

(Alphabetical.)

Alexander, Maud M.
Amos, Nellie M.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.
*Artlett, W. L.
Bolton, Barbara M.
Boydell, W. G. B.
Brownlie, Eveline A.
Caddy, J. P.
Campbell, J. S.
Castleman, A.
Crisford, Hilda N. M.
Ferguson, J. A.
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Fullerton, Lottie
Giblin, N. E.
Green, H. M.
Hall, E. K.
Hammand, K.
Harris, H. T. R.
Harris, H. R.
Heaslop, J. W.
Henry, Ida E.
Hinton, W. S.
Hodge, S. T.
Isaacs, R. M.
Jackson, F. H.
King-Kemp, Laura M.
Larcombe, E. R.
Larkins, F. J. M.
Leslie, J. R.
*Little, V. A. S.
Lord, F. C. T.
McCrae, A. G.
McKelvey, J. L.
Mackness, Constance
Macrossan, H. D.

* Evening Student.

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FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION—*continued.*

Makin, W.	Raffan, G.	Smith, W. M.
Makinson, A. M.	Reid, Violet M.	Taylor, T. G.
Mote, A. R.	Reynolds, E. H.	Teece, R. N.
Murray-Prior, Mabel	Roberts, S. A. C.	Tivey, J. P.
Paton, Mary P.	Roger, J. M.	Verge, A.
Pitt, A. G. M.	Rutherford, Constance M.	Wilshire, H.
Phillips, F. G.	Sandford, Blanche V.	Wheeler, H. C. F.
Phillips, R. B.	Simpson, F. G. McN.	Woodburn, J. W.
Powell, S. W. C.	Smith, W.	

ORDER OF MERIT IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

ENGLISH.

PASS.

Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.	Raffan, G.	Lord, F. C. T.
Teece, R. N.	Alexander, Maud M.	Boydell, W. G. B.
Crisford, H. N. M. } bæ.	Caddy, J. P.	Harris, H. T. R.
Mackness, Constance } bæ.	Smith, W. M.	Mote, A. R.
Sandford, Blanche V.	Hodge, S. T. } æq.	Paton, Mary P.
Rutherford, Con. M.	McKelvey, J. L. } æq.	Hall, E. K.
Simpson, T. G. McN. } bæ.	Larkins, F. J. M.	Love, J. } æq.
*O'Reilly, W. C. } bæ.	*Lindsay, W. C.	*Little, V. A. S. } æq.
Reid, Violet M.	Amos, Nellie M. } æq.	Woodburn, J. W.
Fullerton, Lottie } æq.	Phillips, R. B. } æq.	Budden, Winifred M.
*†Giles, J. H. } æq.	Harris, R. A.	Hinton, W. S.
Phillips, F. G.	Jackson, F. H.	Larcombe, E. R. } æq.
Ferguson, J. A.	McCrae, A. G. } æq.	Makin, W. } æq.
Wheeler, H.	Roberts, S. A. C.	Reynolds, E. H. } æq.
Green, H. M.	Tivey, J. P.	Makinson, A. M.
King-Kemp, L. M. } bæ.	Macrossan, H. D.	Roger, J. M.
Giblin, N. E. } bæ.	Pitt, A. G. M. } æq.	Farran, R. A.
Armstrong, H. D. H. } bæ.	Verge, A. } æq.	MacKellar, K. K.
Henry, Ida E. } bæ.	Bolton, Barbara M. } bæ.	Moseley, A. H.
Taylor, T. G.	Murray-Prior, M. } bæ.	Smith, W.
Castleman, A.	Powell, S. W. C.	
Hammand, K. } æq.	Campbell, J. S. } æq.	
Wilshire, H. } æq.	Leslie, J. R. } æq.	

MARCH, 1900 (Alphabetical).

Brownlie, Eveline A.	Heaslop, J. W.	Isaacs, R. McI.
*Campbell, W. C.	Henning, C. T. B.	Loudon, Bertha W.

LATIN.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Teece, R. N.	Wilshire, H.	Macrossan, H. D. } æq.
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.	Smith, W.	Wheeler, H. } æq.
McKelvey, J. L. } bæ.	Phillips, F. G.	Roberts, S. A. C.
Mackness, Constance } bæ.	Tivey, J. P.	

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LATIN—*continued.*

Lord, F. C. T. } aeq.
Taylor, T. G. }
Henry, Ida E. } aeq.
Castleman, A. }
Verge, A. } aeq.
Pitt, A. G. M. }
Phillips, R. B.
Powell, S. W. C. } aeq.
Paton, Mary P. }
Makinson, A. M.
Bolton, Barbara M.
McCrae, A. G.
Heaslop, J. W.

Larkins, F. J. M.
Fullerton, Lottie
Hinton, W. S.
Simpson, F. G. McN.
Hall, E. K.
Brownlie, Eveline A.
Harris, H. T. R.
Hodge, S. T.
Leslie, J. R.
Roger, J. M.
Smith, W. M.
*O'Reilly, W. C.

Mote, A. R.
Hammand, K.
Rutherford, Constance M.
Amos, Nellie M.
Caddy, J. P.
Isaacs, R. M.
Murray-Prior, Mabel
Alexander, Maud M.
Farran, R. A.
Reid, Violet M.
Boydell, W. G. B.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.

MARCH, 1900 (Alphabetical).

*Campbell, W. C.
Giblin, N. E.
Harris, R. A.
Henning, C. T. B.

Jackson, F. H.
Loudon, Bertha W.
Makin, W.
Raffan, G.

Reynolds, E. H.
*Schrader, C. P. P.
Woodburn, J. W.

GREEK (PRELIMINARY CLASS).

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Macrossan, H. D.
Ferguson, J. A.

Castleman, A.
Smith, W. M.

GREEK (JUNIOR).

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Smith, W.

MARCH, 1900.

Makinson, A. M.

GERMAN (JUNIOR).

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Mote, A. R.

Roger, J. M.

MARCH, 1900.

Heaslop, J W.

JUNIOR FRENCH.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

McKelvey, J. L.
Rutherford, Constance M.
Henry, Ida E.
Phillips, R. B.
Wheeler, H. C. F.
Raffan, G.
Powell, S. W. C.
Green, H. M.

Taylor, T. G.
Phillips, F. G.
Tivey, J. P.
Lord, F. C. T.
Simpson, F. G. McN.
Alexander, Maud M. } aeq.
Hodge, S. T. }
Bolton, Barbara M. }

Caddy, J. P.
Hammand, K.
Boydell, W. G. B.
McCrae, A. G.
Hall, E. K.
Jackson, F. H. } aeq.
Leslie, J. R. }

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JUNIOR FRENCH—*continued.*

Fullerton, Lottie, Pitt, A. G. M., Woodburn, J. W. æq.
Giblin, N. E.
Larkins, F. J. M.
Paton, Mary P.
Harris, H. T. R.
Brownlie, Eveline A.

MARCH, 1900 (ALPHABETICAL).

Amos, Nellie M.
*Artlett, W. L.
Harris, R. A.
Hinton, W. S.
Isaacs, R. McI.
Makin, W.
Reynolds, E. H.
Roberts, S. A. C.
Verge, A.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Macrossan, H. D.
*†Giles, J. H.
Makin, W.
Isaacs, R. M.
Phillips, R. B.
King-Kemp, L. M., Leslie, J. R. æq.
Wilshire, H.
Fraser-Hill, C. E., Pitt, A. G. M., Wheeler, H. C. F. æq.
Powell, S. W. C.
Alexander, Maud M.
Sandford, Blanche V.
Love, J.
Campbell, J. S.
Jackson, F. H.
Simpson, F. G. McN.
*Artlett, W. L., Caddy, J. P. æq.
Herning, C. T. B., Henry, Ida E., Taylor, T. G. æq.
Mote, A. R.
Roberts, S. A. C.
Mackness, Constance
Crisford, Hilda N. M.
Lord, F. C. T.
Phillips, F. G.
Castleman, A.
Fullerton, Lottie, Green, H. M. æq.
Makinson, A. M.
Ballhausen, F. L.
Giblin, N. E., Reynolds, E. H. æq.
Brownlie, Eveline A.
*Little, V. A. S.
Harris, R. A.
Bolton, Barbara M.
*Lindsay, W. C., Rutherford, C. M., Verge, A. æq.
Farran, R. A.
Ferguson, J. A., Harris, H. T. R., Roger, J. M. æq.
McCrae, A. G.
†Clayton, C. H. J.
Paton, Mary P.
Hodge, S. T.
Boydell, W. G. B.
Amos, Nellie M.
Hammand, K., Reid, Violet M. æq.
Hinton, W. S., Larkins, F. J. M. æq.
Heaslop, J. W.
Armstrong, H. D. H.
*Campbell, W. C., Hall, E. K. æq.
Smith, W. M.
Moseley, A. H.
Larcombe, E. R.

MARCH, 1900 (ALPHABETICAL).

*Compton, A. Z.
Loudon, Bertha W.
Milford, G. D.
Murray-Prior, Mabel
Raffan, G.
Woodburn, J. W.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS EXAMINATION, MAY, 1899.

PASS.

Class I.
Taylor, T. G.
Class II.
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Hall, E. K.
Mackness, Constance
Crisford, Hilda N. M.
Green, H. M.
Mote, A. R.
Raffan, G.
Love, J.
Hammand, K.

* Evening Student. † Unmatriculated.

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SATISFIED THE CONDITIONS OF BY-LAWS, CHAP. XV., SEC. 12.

Alexander, Maud M.	Henry, Ida E.	Reid, Violet M.
Amos, Nellie M.	Isaacs, R. M.	Rentoul, J. B.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.	Jackson, F. H.	Reynolds, E. H.
Ballhausen, F. L.	King-Kemp, Laura M.	Roberts, S. A. C.
Bolton, Barbara M.	Larcombe, E. R.	Roger, J. M.
Boydell, W. G. B.	Larkins, F. J. M.	Rutherford, C. M.
Brownlie, Eveline A.	Leslie, J. K.	Sandford, Blanche V.
Budden, Winnifred M.	Loudon, Bertha W.	Slattery, J. N.
Castleman, A.	Mackellar, K. K.	Smith, W.
Caddy, J. P.	Macrossan, H. D.	Smith, W. M.
Campbell, J. S.	Makin, W.	Simpson, F. G. M.
Farran, R. A. L.	Massey-Makinson, A.	Teece, R. N.
Ferguson, J. A.	McCrae, A. G.	Tivey, J. P.
Fullerton, Lottie	McKelvey, J. L.	Verge, A.
Giblin, N. E.	Milford, G. D.	Wheeler, H.
Gibson, R. M.	Murray-Prior, Mabel	Welch, L. St. V.
Harris, H. T. R.	Mulholland, J. J.	Wilshire, H.
Harris, R. A.	Paton, Mary P.	Woodburn, J. W.
Heaslop, J. W.	Phillips, F. G.	Woodcock, L. R.
Hinton, W. S.	Powell, S. W. C.	

NOVEMBER, 1899.

Hodge, S. T.	Phillips, R. B.	Shiels, J. S.
Lord, F. C. T.		

EVENING STUDENTS.

CLASS EXAMINATION, DECEMBER, 1899.

PASS.

Class II.

†Simpson, W. W.

SATISFIED THE CONDITIONS OF BY-LAWS, CHAP. XV., SEC. 12.

Artlett, W. L.	Lindsay, W. C.	O'Reilly, W. C.
†Giles, J. H.	Little, V. A. S.	Schrader, C. P. P.
†Gurney, H. B.	†McAlpine, C. F.	

PHYSICS.

CLASS EXAMINATION, AUGUST, 1899.

PASS.

Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.	Tivey, J. P.	} bas.	Wilshire, H.	
Taylor, T. G.	Budden, W. M.		Amos, Nellie M.	} seq.
Mackness, Constance	Crisford, H. M. N.		Reid, Violet M.	
McCrae, A. G.	McKelvey, J. L.		Fullerton, Lottie	
Ballhausen, F. L.	Sandford, Blanche V.		Giblin, N. E.	
Raffan, G.	Reynolds, E. H.	} bas.	Castleman, A.	} seq.
Simpson, F. G. McN.	Welch, L. St. V.		Harris, R. A.	
Woodcock, L. R.	Bolton, Barbara M.		Hall, E. K.	} seq.
Leslie, J. R.	Larkins, F. J. M.		Macrossan, H. D.	
Rutherford, C. M.	Boydell, W.			

†Unmatriculated.

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PHYSICS—*continued.*

Smith, W. M.
Harris, H. T. R.
King-Kemp, L. M. } æq.
Isaacs, R. M.
Farran, R. A. L.
Milford, G. D.
Mote, A. R. } æq.
Heaslop, J. W.
Smith, W.
Teece, R. N.
Phillips, R. B. } æq.

Wheeler, H. C. F.
Caddy, J. P.
Roberts, A. S. C. } æq.
Armstrong, H. D. H.
Woodburn, J. W.
Brownlie, Eveline A.
Green, H. M.
Jackson, F. H.
Campbell, J. S.
Makin, W. } æq.
Verge, A.
Ferguson, J. A. } æq.
Phillips, F. G.

Roger, J. M.
Murray-Prior, M.
Massey-Makinson, A.
Lord, F. C. T. } æq.
Shiels, J. S.
Henry, Ida E.
Rentoul, J. B.
Hammand, K.
Paton, Mary P.
Powell, S. W. C. } æq.
Loudon, Bertha W.
Alexander, Maud M.
Mackellar, K. K.

CLASS EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1899.

PASS.

Gibson, R. M.
Hinton, W. S.

Hodge, S. T.
Larcombe, E. R.

Love, J.
Slattery, J. N.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

DECEMBER, 1899.

PASS.

Mackness, C.
Taylor, T. G. } æq.
Fraser-Hill, C. E.
Hall, E. K.
Fullerton, Lottie
Jensen, H. I. (Science)
Crisford, Hilda N. M.
Corlette, J. M. C. (Eg.)
Love, J.
Mawson, D. (Eg.)
Castleman, A.
Ballhausen, F.
Hammand, K.
Budden, W. M.
Ferguson, J. A.
Teece, R. N. } æq.
Alexander, Maud M.
Vonwiller, O. U. (Eg.)
Bolton, Barbara M.
Dart, R. N. (Eg.)
Caddy, J. P.
†Dunstan, P. E. (Eg.)
Mote, A. R.
Reid, Violet, M. } æq.

Giblin, N. E.
King-Kemp, L. M. } æq.
Jackson, F. H.
Raffan, G.
Simpson, F. G. McN. } æq.
Clayton, C. H. J. (Eg.)
Phillips, F. G.
Thomas, D. (Eg.) } æq.
Wheeler, H. C. F.
Verge, A.
Brownlie, E. A.
Harris, R. A. } æq.
Murray-Prior, Mabel
Tivey, J. P.
Makin, W.
Smith, W. } æq.
Woodburn, J. W.
Phillips, R. B.
Hodge, S. T.
Harris, H. T. R.
Powell, S. W. C. } æq.
Sandford, Blanche V.
Henry, Ida E.
Paton, Mary P. } æq.

Try, J. C. (Eg.)
Armstrong, H. D. H.
Rutherford, C. M. } æq.
Boydell, W. G. B.
Stewart, A. H. (Eg.)
Walker, H. (Eg.) } æq.
Welch, L. St. V.
Corfe, D. B. (Eg.)
Farran, R. A. L.
Amos, Nellie M.
Brooks, H. (Eg.)
Reynolds, E. H.
Wood, H. (Eg.) } æq.
Roberts, S. A. C.
Lord, F. C. T.
Loudon, Bertha W.
McKelvey, J. L.
Rentoul, J. B. } æq.
Leslie, J. R.
Wilshire, H.
Roger, J. M.
Weigall, H. S. (Eg.) } æq.
†Barton, B. V. (Eg.)
Heaslop, J. W.
Macrossan, H. D.
Stanley, F. V. (Eg.) } æq.

† Unmatriculated

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PHYSIOGRAPHY—*continued.*

McCrae, A. G. Campbell, J. S. Makinson, A. M. } aeq.	Larkins, F. J. M. Davies, H. W. (Eg.)	Green, H. M. Larcombe, E. R.

MARCH, 1900.

Hinton, W. S.	Isaacs, R. McI.	Smith, W. M.

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FACULTY OF ARTS.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899, AND MARCH, 1900.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I., FOR CLASSICS—F. A. Todd.

GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. II., FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—Ina B. H. Armstrong.

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS—D. Wilson.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S PRIZE FOR HISTORY—Elsie A. H. Mills.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE COMPLETED THE SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

(Alphabetical.)

Armstrong, Ina B. H.
Bowmaker, Jessie
*Browne, J. A.
Bruce, Annie
Bruce, Grace Mitchell
*Chambers, G. A.
Crowley, Archibald
*De Lepervanche, E. M.
Fahey, B. F.
Fry, F. Mildred
*Graham, A. N.
†*Grieve, J. T.
Hill, J. G. W.
Holt, Edith J. K.
Jarrett, Marjorie K.
MacInnes, A.
Maclean, C. H. R.
Mills, Elsie A. H.
O'Sullivan, Eugene F.
Palmer, Selina E.
Paxton, Betha
Petrie, Edith Maud
Power, P. H.
Reynolds, R. B.
Ryan, J. W.
Stephenson, A. Leila
*Stoyles, H. G.
Taylor, T. M.
Todd, F. A.
Vickery, E. F.
*Walsh, James J.
White, A. B. S.
Wilson, D.
Wilson, G. H.

HONOUR LISTS.

LATIN.

Class I.

Todd, F. A.

Class II.

Paxton, Betha
Mills, Elsie A. H.
Hill, J. G. W.

GREEK.

Class I.

Todd, F. A.

Class III.

Hill, J. G. W.

SENIOR FRENCH.

Class I.

Paxton, Betha
Armstrong, Ina B. H.

Class II.

Palmer, Selina E.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Mort, H. S. (Sci.)

Class III.

Heery, T. J.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

*Browne, J. A.

Class III.

Armstrong, Ina B. H.
Holt, Edith J. K.

SENIOR GERMAN.

Class I.

Armstrong, Ina B. H.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Bowmaker, Jessie

Class II.

Bruce, Grace M.
Fry, F. Mildred

Class III.

Jarrett, Marjorie K.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Mills, Elsie A. H.

Class II.

Jarrett, Marjorie K.

Class III.

Vickery, E. F.

* Evening Student. † Unmatriculated.

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ORDER OF MERIT IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

ENGLISH.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Mills, Elsie A. H.	Bruce, Grace M. } aeq.	O'Sullivan, E. F. } aeq.
Paxton, Betha	Ryan, J. W. }	*Stoyles, H. G. }
Fry, Florence M.	*Chambers, G. A.	MacInnes, A.
Wilson, D.	Palmer, Selina E.	Bruce, Annie
Jarrett, Marjorie K.	Bowmaker, Jessie	Maclean, C. H. R.
Wilson, G. H.		Reynolds, R. B.

MARCH, 1900 (Alphabetical).

*Armitage, C. H.	*Graham, A. N.	Taylor, T. M.
Crowley, A.	Stephenson, A. Leila	*Walsh, J. J.

LATIN.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Ryan, J. W.	Reynolds, R. B.	O'Sullivan, E. F.
Palmer, Selina E.	Fahey, B. F.	White, A. B. S.
Vickery, E. F. } aeq.	Bowmaker, Jessie	*Chambers, G. A.
*Browne, J. A. }	Stephenson, A. Leila	MacInnes, A.
Bruce, Grace M.	*Stoyles, H. G.	Petrie, Edith M.
Power, P. H.	Bruce, Annie	*Graham, A. N.
Fry, F. Mildred	*Fetherstone, L.	

MARCH, 1900 (Alphabetical).

Anderson, Virginia	Heery, D. J.	*Neale, C. N.
*Armitage, C. H.	Heery, T. J.	Taylor, T. M.
Crowley, A.		

FRENCH.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Wilson, D.	Wilson, G. H.	Petrie, Edith M.
Fahey, B. F.	Bruce, Grace M.	*Graham, A. N.
Bruce, Annie	*Browne, J. A.	Reynolds, R. B.
Holt, Edith J. K.	Bowmaker, Jessie	

MARCH, 1900 (Alphabetical).

Jarrett, Marjorie K.	Stephenson, A. Leila	White, A. B. S.
Maclean, C. H. R.	*Stoyles, H. G.	

GERMAN (SENIOR).

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Vickery, E. F.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899 (Alphabetical).

Bowmaker, Jessie	Holt, Edith J. K.	MacInnes, A.
*Fetherstone, L.		

MARCH, 1900 (Alphabetical).

Fry, F. Mildred	MacLean, C. H. R.	O'Sullivan, E. F.
Heery, D. J.		

*Evening Student.

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LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Mills, Elsie A. H.
Palmer, Selina E.
Wilson, G. H. } æq.
Paxton, Betha }
Vickery, E. F. } æq.
Fahey, B. F. }
Armstrong, I. B. H. } æq.
Holt, Edith J. K. }
Ryan, J. W.

Stephenson, A. Leila
Wilson, D.
*De Lepervanche, E. M.
White, A. B. S.
Bruce, Annie
Taylor, T. M.
O'Sullivan, E. F.
*Chambers, G. A.

Hill, J. G. W.
Reynolds, R. B.
*Stoyles, H. G.
Crowley, A. } æq.
Power, P. H. }
*Armitage, C. H.
Noake, R. R.
MacInnes, A.

MARCH, 1900.

*Graham, A. N. | *Neale, C. N.

HISTORY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

*De Lepervanche, E. M.
Fahey, B. F. } æq.
Wilson, G. H. }
Wilson, D. }
Hill, J. G. W. }

*†Hall, W. M. C.
Petrie, Edith M.
*Chambers, G. A.

*†Grieve, J. T.
Crowley, A.

MARCH, 1900 (Alphabetical.)

*Neale, C. N.
Power, P. H.

Taylor, T. M.

White A. B. S.

GEOLOGY.

(See under Second Year in Engineering.)

SENIOR GREEK.

See Third Year.

MARCH, 1900.

*Walsh, J. J.

---

* Evening Student. † Unmatriculated.

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FACULTY OF ARTS.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899, AND MARCH, 1900.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR CLASSICS—R. N. Robson.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—E. N. Merrington.

FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP FOR HISTORY—Florence M. Rutherford.
Caroline M. Scrutton, *prox. acc.*

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S CLASS PRIZE FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—E. N. Merrington.

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH—Caroline M. Scrutton.

PRIZE GIVEN BY THE COMITÉ DE L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE FOR PROFICIENCY IN FRENCH—N. J. Gough.

PROFESSOR DAVID'S PRIZE FOR GEOLOGY—E. N. Wilton.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE COMPLETED THE THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION:—

(Alphabetical.)

Bailey, Margaret A.
*Binns, W. J.
Buchanan, C. P.
Butler, P. J.
Butler, S. W. B.
Carlile-Thomas, Ella
Clark, F. G.
Eldridge, Ada M.
Fell, Catherine I.
Gillam, Dora A.
*Gough, N. J.
*Grieve, R. H.
Henry, Ada
Hill, J. H. F.
Hutchison, G. T.
*De Lepervanche, E. M.
McCook, W. H.
McLintock, W. C. S.
Manning, H. E.
Merrington, E. N.
Mutton, I.
Newsham, Alice I.
*Nolan, J. H. M.
Poidevin, L. O. S.
Robson, R. N.
Roseby, S. Mabel
Rutherford, Florence M.
Rutherford, G. W.
Sadler, A.
Saywell, T. S.
Scrutton, Caroline M.
Sheridan, Muriel E. B.
Small, E. Ella
Stephen, H. M.
*Studds, H. A.
Turner, Emily M.
Uther, Mary H.
Ward, L. K.
West, Edith A.
Wilson, Gwendolene L.
Wilton, E. N.
Young, J.

HONOUR LISTS.

LATIN.

Class I.
Robson, R. N.
Hill, J. H. F., *prox. acc.*

Class II.
Bailey, Margaret A.
Mutton, I.

Class III.
Uther, Mary H.
*Gough, N. J.
Small, E. Ella

GREEK.

Class I.
Robson, R. N.

Class II.
Hill, J. H. F.

Class III.
Mutton, I.

* Evening Student.

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HONOUR LISTS—*continued.*

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Stephen, H. M.

SENIOR GERMAN.

Class I.

Bailey, Margaret A.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Scrutton, Caroline M.

Class III.

*Gough, N. J.

SENIOR FRENCH.

Class I.

Bailey, Margaret A.
*Gough, N. J.
Uther, Mary H.

Class III.

Small, E. Ella

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Merrington, E. N.

Class II.

Bailey, Margaret A.
*Browne, J. A. (2nd yr.)
*Binns, W. J.

Class III.

Gillam, Dora A.
Sheridan, Muriel E. B.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Rutherford, Florence M.
Scrutton, Caroline M.
Fell, Catherine I.

Class II.

*Nolan, J. H. M.

GEOLOGY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Wilton, E. N.

ORDER OF MERIT IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

ENGLISH.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Fell, Catherine I.	Newsham, Alice I.	Sadler, A.
Wilson, Gwendolene L.	*Binns, W. J.	Carlile-Thomas, Ella
Wilton, E. N.	Roseby, Sarah M.	*Studds, H. A.
Merrington, E. N. } eqs.	Buchanan, C. P.	†Riley, P. R.
Henry, Ada } eqs.	Poidevin, L. O. S.	Butler, S. W. B.

MARCH, 1900 (Alphabetical).

Brownlie, Eliz. A. D.	*Grieve, R. H.	*De Lepervanche, E. M.

LATIN.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Rutherford, Florence M.	Roseby, Sarah M.	Stephen, H. M. } eqq.
Sheridan, M. E. B. } eqs.	Fell, Catherine I. } eqq.	Gillam, Dora A. } eqq.
*Nolan, J. H. M. } eqs.	Ward, L. K. } eqq.	McCook, W. H.
Saywell, T. S.	Newsham, Alice I.	*Binns, W. J.
Scrutton, Carol. M. } eqs.	Turner, Emily M.	West, Edith A.
Clark, F. G. } eqs.		Wilson, Gwendolene L.
McLintock, W. C. S.		Eldridge, Ada M.

MARCH, 1900 (Alphabetical).

Brownlie, Eliz. A. D.	Hutchison, G. T.	Manning, H. E.
*Grieve, R. H.	*De Lepervanche, E. M.	McMahon, W. D.

GREEK (SENIOR).

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899

Ryan, J. W. (2nd yr.)	Merrington, E. N. (3rd yr.)	Power, P. H. (2nd yr.)
Ward, L. K. (3rd yr.)		

* Evening Student. † Unmatriculated.

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FRENCH.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Saywell, T. S. | Turner, Emily M. | West, Edith A.

MARCH, 1900 (Alphabetical).

Eldridge, Ada M. | *De Lepervanche, E. M. | *Studds, H. A.
*Grieve, R. H.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Rutherford, Florence M.
Scrutton, Caroline M.
Wilson, G. L. } seq.
Rutherford, G. W. } seq.
Ward, L. K.
Buchanan, C. P.
Wilton, E. N.
Young, J.

McLintock, W. C. S. } seq.
Small, Ethel E. } seq.
Fell, Catherine I. } seq.
Poidevin, L. O. S. } seq.
*Nolan, J. H. M.
Carlile-Thomas, E. } seq.
Saywell, T. S. } seq.
Henry, Ada

Mutton, I.
†Riley, P. R.
*Studds, H. A.
Turner, Emily M.
Eldridge, Ada M.
Butler, S. W. B.
Hill, J. H. F.

MARCH, 1900 (Alphabetical).

Hutchison, G. T. | McCook, W. H.

HISTORY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Robson, R. N.
McLintock, W. C. S.
Butler, P. J.
Uther, Mary H.

Gillam, Dora A. } seq.
Poidevin, L. O. S. } seq.
Henry, Ada
Sheridan, Muriel E. B.

MARCH, 1900.

McCook, W. H.

GEOLOGY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899 (Alphabetical).

Newsham, Alice I. | Roseby, Sarah M. | Sadler, A.

CHEMISTRY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Sadler, A.

BOTANY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1899.

Carlile-Thomas, Ella

MATHEMATICS.

PASS, MARCH, 1900.

Hutchison, G. T. | West, Edith A.

LAW SUBJECTS.

(*See under Faculty of Law.*)

* Evening Student. † Unmatriculated.

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FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1899.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

Class II.

Sawkins, D. T., B.A.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Waddell, G. W., B.A.
Yeates, A. A., B.A.
Browne, G. E., B.A.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Teece, R. C., B.A., (University Medal).

CLASS II.

Lance, Elisabeth A., B.A.

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FACULTY OF LAW.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1900.

WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECT OF THE EXAMINATION—P. J. Butler and G. W. Rutherford, aeq.

PASS.

(Order of Merit.)

Butler, P. J.	McLaren, A. D., B.A.	Manning, H. E.
Rutherford, G. W.	Young, J.	Swanwick, K. ff., B.A.
Clark, F. G.	Rogers, W. A. Halse	Arnold, A. G. de L.

ROMAN LAW, JURISPRUDENCE AND THE THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

(Order of Merit.)

Butler, P. J.	McLaren, A. D., B.A. } aeq.	Manning, H. E.
Clark, F. G.	Rutherford, G W. } aeq.	Rogers, W. A. Halse
	Young, J.	Swanwick, K. ff., B.A.
		Arnold, A. G. de L.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(Order of Merit.)

Nicholson, G. G., B.A.	Clark. F. G. } aeq.	Arnold, A. G. de L.
Rutherford, G. W.	Young, J. } aeq.	Manning, H. E.
Butler, P. J.	Rogers, W. A. Halse	Swanwick, K. ff., B.A.
McLaren, A. D., B.A.	Buchanan, C. P.	Butler, S. W. B.

FINAL LL.B. EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1900.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL—E. M. Mitchell, B.A.

HONOURS.	PASS.
Class I.	Monahan, W. W., B.A.
Mitchell, E. M., B.A.	Richardson, C. N. D., B.A.
	Craig, C., B.A.
Class II.	Sullivan, R., B.A.
Forsyth, W. G., B.A.	Warren, E. W., B.A., B.E.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899.

RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE EXAMINATION—Cyril Quaife.

COLLIE PRIZE FOR BOTANY—G. A. Buchanan.

PROFESSOR HASWELL'S PRIZES FOR ZOOLOGY (Class Examination)—G. A. Buchanan. (Laboratory Notes)—T. P. Connolly.

SLADE PRIZE FOR PRACTICAL PHYSICS—H. E. Whitfeld, B.A. } H. O. Lethbridge } seq.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Adams, Frances L.	D'Arcy, Constance E.	Mansfield, W. C.
Benjafield, V.	Godsall, R. S.	Mawson, W.
Buchanan, G. A.	Goergs, K. R. W.	O'Reilly, Susannah H.
Browne, C. S.	Johnston, L. P.	Perkins, R.
Clifford, J. P.	Jones, L.	Quaife, C.
Connolly, T. P.	Kay, S.	Riley, S. B., B.A.
Cook, J. P.	Lethbridge, H. O.	Sheehy, W.
Cook, S. L., B.A.	McEncroe, J. M.	Thomson, Jean G.

CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS.

BIOLOGY.

Class I.

Buchanan, G. A.
Quaife, C.

Class II.

Connolly, T. P.
Maswon, W.
O'Reilly, Susannah H.
Jensen, H. I. (Sci.)
Browne, C. S.

CHEMISTRY.

Class I.

Browne, C. S.
Quaife, C.

Class II.

Buchanan, G. A.

PHYSICS.

Class I.

Mawson, W.

Class II.

Quaife, C.
O'Reilly, Susannah H.
Lethbridge, H. O.
Buchanan, G. A.
D'Arcy, Constance E.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1900.

PASS.

Buchanan, J. D.	Gillespie, A. P.	Ure, Sarah L.
Fox, L. J.	Phillips, A. B.	

PHARMACY STUDENTS.

*Lawrance, S. N. (passed in Botany).
*Gray, F. (passed in Practical Chemistry).

Unmatriculated.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Adams, F. C.	Higgins, T. E. C.	Plomley, M. J.
Aiken, P. N.	Hipsley, P. L.	Sharp, G. G.
Bond, L. W.	Kendall, H. W.	Smith, S. A.
Clouston, T. B.	Latham, O.	Suckling, F. M.
Dansey, St. J. W.	Marsh, H. S.	Thomson, J. M.
Davis, J. S.	Mason, T. W.	Walton, J. F.
Finckh, A. E.	Newman, E. L.	Waugh, R.
Fox, H. E.	Osborne, J. K.	Woolnough, R. E.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Hipsley, P. L.	Woolnough, R. E.
Dansey, St. J. W.	Davis, J. S.
Mason, T. W.	

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Marsh, H. S.	Aiken, P. N.	aeq.	Newman, E. L.	
Smith, S. A.	Waugh, R.		Fox, H. E.	
Suckling, F. M.	Higgins, T. E. C.		Sharp, G. G.	
Latham, O.	Plomley, M. J.	aeq.	Thomson, J. M.	aeq.
	Walton, J. F.		Bond, L. W.	

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Dansey, St. J. W.	Hipsley, P. L.

Class II.

Woolnough, R. E.	Davis, J. S.
Mason, T. W.	Suckling, F. M.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1900.

Cowlishaw, L.	Doyle, W. O.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899.

JOHN HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP FOR ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—
E. C. G. Page, D. Wallace, B.A. aeq.
A. Muscio, *prox. acc.*

DR. DIXSON'S PRIZE FOR MATERIA MEDICA—E. C. G. Page.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Page, E. C. G.	Muscio, A.	aeq.
	Wallace, D., B.A.	

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PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Cahill, J. H.	Conroy, L. B. H.	Sadler, H. F.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Blayney, H. P.	Humphery, E. M.	Seldon, W.
Carlile-Thomas, Ida M.	Llewellyn, R. F.	Tudor-Jones, E.
Dight, W. B.	McDowall, St. A. W. L.	Ure, Edith L.
Horton, W. H.	Rees, W. L.	White, Margaret I.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1900.

PASS.

Curtis, A.	Miller, A. C.	Vivers, G. A.
Langton, W. D.		

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899.

DR. WILKINSON'S PRIZE FOR PATHOLOGY—Mabel J. Graham
A. H. Macintosh, *prox. acc.*

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Macintosh, A. H.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Cox, H.	Barling, J. E. V.
Graham, Mabel J.	Verco, C. A.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Anderson, A.	Heggaton, R. D.	Oliver, W. R.
Barton, J. A'B. D., B. A.	Holt, A. C., B.A.	Savage, E. J.
Cameron, D. A.	Hunter, W. A.	Schwabe, J. H.
Griffiths, F. G., B.A.	McCredie, R. W.	Thomas, G. B.
Gullett, Lucy E.	Maffey, R. W. H., B.A.	Verco, S. M.
Hart, B. L.		

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1900.

Combes, E. W. A.	Jones, P. S.	Stephen, E. H. M.
Garde, H. L.	Lee, H. H.	Tange, F. S.
Greenham, Eleanor C.	Savage, V. W.	Webb, F. W.

FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899.

M.B. AND CH.M.

HONOURS AT GRADUATION.

Class I.

Burfitt, W. F., B.A., B.Sc. (University Medal).

Class II.

McLean, G.

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FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Burfitt, W. F., B.A., B.Sc.	Harris, W. E. } aeq.	Roe, J. M.
Cleland, J. B.	Taylor, C. J. } aeq.	Busby, H.
	McLean, G.	

PASS (Alphabetical).

Burge, S. B.	King, A. A.	Old, G. G.
Corbin, A. G., B.Sc.	Lees, G. J.	Pockley, E. O.
Eichler, W. O. H.	McEvoy, J. J. S.	Roseby, E. R.
Hardman, R.	Newton, W. T. J.	West, F. W.
Holmes, H. G.		

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899.

CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

Class II.

Jensen, H. I.

BIOLOGY.

HONOURS.

Class II.

Jensen, H. I.

PASS.

Madsen, J. P. V.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY

PASS.

*Morson, W. J.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1900.

PASS.

Jensen, H. I.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No. I. AND NORBERT QUIRK PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICS—H. S. Mort.

CAIRD SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY—E. C. Heden, B.A.

DEAS-THOMSON GEOLOGY SCHOLARSHIP—E. C. Heden, B.A. } seq.
†J. M. Newman. }

PASS (Alphabetical).

Harris, Marian, B.A.
Heden, E. C., B.A.
Jordan, G. E. G.
Mort, H. S.
Peterson, A. J.
Wilson, R. C.
Weston, P. L.

CLASS LISTS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Heden, E. C., B.A.
Petrie, J. M.

Class II.

Peterson, A. J.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Mort, H. S.
Sharp, G. G. (Med.)
Wilson, R. C.

BIOLOGY.

PASS.

Harris, Marian, B.A.

PHYSICS—GEOLOGY.

(*See under Department of Engineering.*)

MATHEMATICS.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Heden, E. C., *B.A.
Jordan, G. E. G.
Mort, H. S.
Weston, P. L.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PASS.

Harris, Marian, B.A.

* Evening Student.

† J. M. Newman did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.

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DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1900.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

Petrie, J. M.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR MATHEMATICS—J. P. V. Madsen.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Madsen, J. P. V.

GEOLOGY.

PASS.

d'Apice, J. E. F.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Madsen, J. P. V.

PASS.

d'Apice, J. E. F.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

PETER NICOL RUSSELL SCHOLARSHIP FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—
Roger Vine Hall.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR MATHEMATICS—O. U. Vonwiller.

LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—H. E. Whitfeld, B.A.

SLADE PRIZE FOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—H. E. Whitfeld, B.A.

SLADE PRIZE FOR PRACTICAL PHYSICS—H. E. Whitfeld, B.A. } seq.
H. O. Lethbridge }

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

†Clayton, C. H. J.
Corlette, J. M. C.
Corfe, D. B.
Davies, H. W.
Freeman, C. C.
Gould, H. J.
Mawson, D.
Skuthorpe, G.
Stanley, F. V.
Stewart, A. H.
Thomas, D.
Verge, J.
Vonwiller, O. U.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
Williams, L. B., B.A.
Wood, H.

MARCH, 1900.

Garry, J. J. P.
Mack, A. C.
Try, J. C.

CLASS LISTS.

CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
Davies, H. W.
Corlette, J. M. C.

Class II.

Freeman, C. C.
Walker, H.
Stanley, F. V.
Thomas, D.

PASS (Alphabetical).

†Barton, B. V.
†Clayton, C. H. J.
Corfe, D. B.
†Dunstan, P. E.
Gould, H. J.
Garry, J. J. P.
Mawson, D.
†Meston, L. A.
Skuthorpe, G.
Stewart, A. H.
Try, J. C.
Verge, J.
Vonwiller, O. U.
Williams, L. B., B.A.
Wood, H.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION. MARCH, 1900.

†Lyne, J.
Mack, A. C.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
Davies, H. W.
Vonwiller, O. U.

Class II.

Freeman, C. C.
Thomas, D.
Mawson, D.

PASS.

Stanley, F. V. } seq.
Jensen, H. I. (Sci.) }
Corlette, J. M. C.
Verge, J.
Williams, L. B., B.A. } seq.
Try, J. C.
Skuthorpe, G.
Gould, H. J. } seq.
Stewart, A. H. }
†Clayton, C. H. J. } seq.
Wood, H. }
Dart, R. N.
†Barton, B. V.

† Unmatriculated.

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CLASS LISTS—*continued.*

PHYSICS.—PASS—*continued.*

†Dunstan, P. E.	Corfe, D. B. } seq.	Brooks, H.
Walker, H.	Mack, A. C. } seq.	Caro, P. } seq.
Docker, A. B.	Weigall, H. S.	Dight, A. H. } seq.
Armstrong, J. N. F.	Garry, J. J. P.	

MATHEMATICS.
GEOMETRICAL AND ANALYTICAL CONICS.

PASS.

Vonwiller, O. U.	Davies, H. W.	APPLIED MECHANICS AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.
Wood, H.	Thomas, D.	
Freeman, C. C.	†Clayton, C. H. J.	HONOURS.
Teece, R. N. (Arts)	Docker, A. B.	
Mawson, D.	Gould, H. J.	Class I.
Skuthorpe, G.	Corfe, D. B.	Freeman, C. C.
Verge, J.	Walker, H.	Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
Stanley, F. B.	Dart, R. N.	
Stewart, A. H.	Jackson, F. H. (Arts)	Class II.
	Caro, P. } seq.	Vonwiller, O. U.
	Corlette, J. M. C. } seq.	Verge, J.
	Weigall, H. S. } seq.	Stanley, F. B.
	Mack, A. C.	Williams, L. B., B.A.
	Brooks, H. A.	

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899, and MARCH, 1900.

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR PHYSICS—A. Boyd.

PROFESSOR DAVID'S PRIZE FOR GEOLOGY—J. M. Newman.
E. C. Heden, B.A., *prox. acc.*

PROFESSOR DAVID'S PRIZE FOR GEOLOGICAL MICROSCOPE SLIDES—
W. H. Gregson, .A.

PASS (Alphabetical).

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Boyd, A.	Myers, H. W.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

Boyd, W. S.	Grut, C. F. de J.	More, G. A.
Gorringe, L. S.	†Horsburgh, J.	Newman, J. M.
Gregson, W. H., B.A.		

CLASS LISTS.

GEOLOGY.	Boyd, W. S.	†Morson, W. J. } seq.
HONOURS.	Peterson, A. J. (Sci.)	Petrie, J. M. (Sci.) } seq.
Class I.		Gorringe, L. S. } seq.
Newman, J. M.	Class II.	Weston, P. L. (Sci.) } seq.
Heden, E. C., B.A. (Sci.), *prox. acc.*	Gregson, W. H., B.A.	Grut, C. F. de J.
	Petrie, Edith M. (Arts)	†Horsburgh, J.

† Unmatriculated.

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CLASS LISTS—*continued.*

GEOLOGY.

PASS.

Wilson, R. C. (Sci.)
Jordan, G. E. G. (Sci.)
Harris, M., B.A. (Sci.)
Boyd, A.
Maclean, C. H. R. (Arts)
Cameron, C. B.
Delohery, E. C.
More, G. A.
Heery, T. J. (Arts)

MARCH, 1900.

Heesy, D. J. (Arts)
Myers, H. W.

MINERALOGY.

PASS.

Newman, J. M.
Boyd, W. S. } æq.
Gorringe, L. S. }
†Morson, W. J.
Grut, C. F. de J.
†Horsburgh, J.
Cameron, C. B.
Gregson, W. H., B.A.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Boyd, A.
Myers, H. W.

CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Jackson, C. F. V., B.E.

Class II.

Gorringe, L. S.
†Horsburgh, J.
Boyd, W. S.
Grut, C. F. de J.
Newman, J. M.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Gregson, W. H., B.A.
More, G. A.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Boyd, A.

Class II.

Weston, P. L. (Sci.)
Myers, W. H.

PASS.

Wilson, R. C. (Sci.)
Horn, W. R.
Mort, H. S. (Sci.)
Peterson, A. J. (Sci.)
Jordan, G. E. G. (Sci.)
Henning, E. T. B.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899, AND MARCH, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES, ARCHITECTURE AND SURVEYING.

HONOURS.

Class II.

Hawken, R. W.

ARCHITECTURE.

PASS.

†Sulman, A.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

None.

Class II.

Poole, W.
Jackson, C. F. V., B.E. (Civil)

PASS.

Waterhouse, G. A.
Gibson, C. G.
Ball, L. C. } æq.
Barker, R. F. }
Mort, S. R.

†Unmatriculated.

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UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, ETC.

VISITOR.

The Governor of the Colony for the time being is *ex officio* Visitor to the University.

*1850.—His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, K.C.B., K.H.

1855.—His Excellency Sir Thomas William Denison, K.C.B.

1861.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

1868.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, M.A.

1872.—His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.

1879.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Augustus W. Loftus, M.A., G.C.B.

1886.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1891.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

1893.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Robert William Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1895.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Henry Robert, Viscount Hampden.

1899.—His Excellency the Right Hon. William Lygon, Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.

At the Commemoration in 1872, after Lord Belmore's departure, and at the Commemoration in 1879, after Sir Hercules Robinson's departure, Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G. and C.B., administering the Government, presided as Visitor. At the Commemorations in 1893, 1895 and 1899, Sir Frederick Darley, C.J., Kt., administering the Government, presided as Visitor.

CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor is elected by the Fellows of the Senate out of their own body, for such period as the Senate may from time to time appoint. The period is at present limited by By-law to three years, but the retiring Chancellor is declared to be eligible for re-election.

* The dates prefixed to the names of Office Holders refer to their first appointment or entrance upon office.

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1851.—Edward Hamilton, M.A.
1854.—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
1862.—The Hon. Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, B.A.
1865.—The Hon. Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G.
1878.—The Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, LL.D., Kt., K.C.M.G.
1895.—The Hon. Sir Wm. Chas. Windeyer, M.A., LL.D., Kt.
1896.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Vice-Chancellor is annually elected by the Fellows of the Senate out of their own body.

1851.—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
1854.—The Hon. F. L. S. Merewether, B.A.
1862.—The Hon. Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B.
1865.—The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, B.A.
1869.—The Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A.
1883.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.
1887.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
1889.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
1891.—Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.
*The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
1892.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
†His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1893.—His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1895.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
1896.—His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1900.—The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., Kt.

THE SENATE.

The original Senate was appointed by Proclamation on the 24th of December, 1850, under the Act of Incorporation, and consisted of the following :—

The Rev. William Binnington Boyce	Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Esq.
Edward Broadhurst, Esq.	Charles Nicholson, Esq.
John Bayley Darvall, Esq.	Bartholomew O'Brien, Esq.
Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq.	The Hon. John Hubert Plunkett, Esq.
The Right Rev. Charles Henry Davis	The Rev. William Purves
Alfred Denison, Esq.	His Honor Roger Therry, Esq.
Edward Hamilton, Esq.	The Hon. Edward Deas-Thomson, Esq.
James Macarthur, Esq.	William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

* Mr. Russell having retired during his year of office, the Hon. Dr. Renwick was elected in his place for the remainder of the year.
† The Hon. Dr. Renwick having retired during his year of office, Judge Backhouse was elected in his place for the remainder of the year.

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Under the original Incorporation Act, the election to vacant Fellowships was vested in the Senate until there should be one hundred Graduates holding the Degree of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. By an Act passed in 1861, the election to vacancies was vested in Fellows of the Senate, Professors and other Public Teachers of the University, Examiners, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers declared to be such by By-law, and Graduates who should have taken any or either of the Degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. By an Act passed in 1881, the privilege of voting at such elections was extended to Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing, and by the University Extension Act of 1884 the privilege was further extended to all Bachelors of three years' standing. In addition to the sixteen Fellows, it was provided by the Act of 1861 that there should not be fewer than three, nor more than six, *ex officio* Members of the Senate being Professors of the University in such branches of learning as the Senate might by any By-law select.

EX-MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

1850-1854—Hamilton, Edward, M.A.
1850-1855—Davis, the Right Rev. C. H., D.D.
1850-1856—Broadhurst, the Hon. Edward, B.A.
1850-1859—Boyce, the Rev. W. B.
1850-1859—Therry, His Honour Sir Roger
1850-1860—Macarthur, the Hon. James
1850-1860—Denison, Alfred, B.A.
1850-1861—Donaldson, the Hon. Sir Stuart A.
1857-1861—Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart., G.C.M.G.
1853-1865—Douglas, Henry Grattan, M.D.
1861-1866—Woolley, the Rev. J., D.C.L. (Principal) (*ex officio*)
1850-1868—Darvall, Sir John Bayley, M.A.
1850-1869—O'Brien, Bartholomew, M.D.
1850-1869—Plunkett, the Hon. John Hubert, B.A.
1850-1870—Purves, Rev. W., M.A.
1850-1872—Wentworth, the Hon. William Charles
1868-1872—Nathan, Charles, M.D.
1869-1873—Stenhouse, N. D., M.A.
1868-1874—Arnold, the Hon. William M.
1850-1875—Merewether, the Hon. F. L. S., B.A.
1856-1877—Polding, the Most Rev. Archbishop, D.D.
1859-1878—Allen, the Hon. George
1873-1878—Dalley, the Right Hon. William Bede, P.C.
1858-1878—Martin, the Hon. Sir James, Chief Justice
1861-1879—Pell, Professor Morris Birkbeck, B.A. (*ex officio*)
1860-1879—Deas-Thomson, the Hon. Sir E., C.B., K.C.M.G.
1860-1880—Macarthur, the Hon. Sir William
1872-1882—Forster, the Hon. William

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1850-1883—Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart, D.C.L., M.D., LL.D.
1867-1884—Badham, Professor Charles, D.D. (*ex officio*)
1861-1885—Smith, the Hon. Professor, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G. (*ex officio*)
1877-1885—Allen, the Hon. Sir George Wigram, K.C.M.G.
1885-1886—Martin, the Hon. Sir James, Chief Justice
1855-1886—Allwood, Rev. Canon, B.A.
1879-1887—Darley, the Hon. Sir F. M., B.A., Chief Justice
1878-1887—Stephen, the Hon Sir Alfred, C.B., G.C.M.G., Ex.C.J., P.C.
1887-1888—Knox, George, M.A.
1872-1888—Rolleston, Christopher, C.M.G.
1880-1889—Barton, the Hon. Edmund, M.A.
1886-1889—Barry, the Most Rev. Alfred, D.D., LL.D.
1884-1890—Stephens, Professor W. J., M.A. (*ex officio*)
1883-1891—Jennings, the Hon. Sir Patrick A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.
1875-1891—Macleay, the Hon. Sir William, Kt.
1870-1892—Hay, the Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G.
1877-1892—Gurney, Professor Theodore T., M.A. (*ex officio*)
1891-1892—O'Connor, the Hon. Richard Edward, M.A.
1859-1894—Faucett, the Hon. Peter, B.A.
1885-1894—Scott, Professor Walter, M.A. (*ex officio*)
1861-1895—Manning, the Hon. Sir Wm. Montagu, Kt., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
1892-1896—Manning, the Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A.
1894-1896—Gurney, Professor Theodore T., M.A. (*ex officio*)
1866-1897—Windeyer, the Hon. Sir William Charles, M.A., LL.D., Kt.
1896-1898—Scott, Professor Walter, M.A. (*ex officio*)

PRESENT SENATE.

1895—Anderson, Henry Charles Lennox, M.A.
1887—Backhouse, His Honour Judge, M.A.
1892—Barton, the Hon. Edmund, M.A.
1888—Butler, Professor Thomas, B.A.
1890—Cobbett, Professor Pitt, M.A., D.C.L., Dean of the Faculty of Law (*ex officio*).
1896—Cullen, the Hon. William Portus, M.A., LL.D.
1887—Jones, Philip Sydney, M.D.
1894—Knox, Edward William
1879—Liversidge, Professor Archibald, M.A., LL.D,, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Science (*ex officio*).
1898—MacCallum, Professor Mungo W., M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts (*ex officio*).
1883—MacLaurin, the Hon. Henry Normand, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Chancellor.
1893—O'Connor, the Hon. Richard Edward, M.A.
1879—Oliver, Alexander, M.A.
1877—Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D., Kt., Vice-Chancellor.
1889—Rogers, Francis E., M.A., LL.B., Q.C.

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1875—Russell, Henry C., B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.
1897—Simpson, His Honour Mr. Justice Archibald Henry, M.A.
1888—Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A.
1883—Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (*ex officio*)
1889—Teece, Richard, F.I.A., F.F.A.

EX-PROFESSORS.

Classics and Logic.—1852-1866—Woolley, the Rev. John, D.C.L.; 1867-1883—Badham, Rev. Charles, D.D.

Geology and Mineralogy—1870-1872—Thomson, Alexander M., D.Sc.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—1852-1877—Pell, Morris B., B.A.

Chemistry and Experimental Physics.—1852-1885—Smith, the Hon. John, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G.

Natural History.—1882-1890—Stephens, Wm. John, M.A.

Physics.—1886-1898—Threlfall, Richard, M.A.

TEACHING STAFF.

Anatomy—Challis Professor—1890—*James T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
Demonstrator—1900—E. Ludowici, M.B., Ch.M.

Architecture—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1887—John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.

Biology—Challis Professor—1890—William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.
Demonstrator—1892—James P. Hill, B.Sc., F.L.S.

Chemistry—Professor—1874—†Archibald Liversidge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. (Christ's College, Cambridge), Dean of the Faculty of Science.
Demonstrator—1892—James A. Schofield, A.R.S.M., F.C.S.
Demonstrator in Assaying and Chemistry—1900—Arthur Jarman, A.R.S.M.
Junior Demonstrator—1899—C. Walker.

Clinical Medicine—Lecturer—1889—R. Scot-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.); Acting Lecturer—E. J. Jenkins, B.A., M.D. (Oxon.)

Clinical Surgery—Lecturers—1895—Charles P. B. Clubbe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; 1899—H. V. Critchley Hinder, M.B., Ch.M.

* M.B., Ch.M., Honours 1883. Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.
† Associate of the Royal School of Mines, London; late University Demonstrator of Chemistry, Cambridge.

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ENGINEERING—Challis Professor—1884 *William H. Warren, Wh.Sc., M. Inst. C.E.

P. N. Russell Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering and Drawing—†S. Henry Barraclough, B.E. (Sydney), M.M.E. (Cornell), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. (Acting Professor of Engineering for Lent and Trinity Terms, 1900), Assistant Instructor in Drawing, 1900, J. P. V. Madsen, B.Sc.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—Professor—1891—‡T. W. W. Edgeworth David, B.A, (New College, Oxford).

Demonstrator—1898—W. G. Woolnough, B.Sc.

WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURER IN GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—‡T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A. (New College, Oxford).

GREEK—Professor—1885—§ Walter Scott, M.A. (Merton College, Oxford). Acting Professor for 1900 — Basil de Sélincourt, B.A. (New College, Oxford).

HISTORY—Challis Professor—1891—G. Arnold Wood, M.A. (Balliol College, Oxford).

LATIN — Professor — 1891 — Thomas Butler, B.A. (Sydney). Assistant Lecturer — 1891 — Frederick Lloyd, B.A., LL.B.

LAW—Challis Professor—1890—Pitt Corbett, M.A., D.C.L. (University College, Oxford), Dean of the Faculty of Law.

EQUITY, PROBATE, BANKRUPTCY AND COMPANY LAW—Challis Lecturer—1890—G. E. Rich, M.A.

LAW OF PROCEDURE, EVIDENCE AND PLEADING—Challis Lecturer—1890—C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D.

LAW OF STATUS, CIVIL OBLIGATIONS AND CRIMES—Challis Lecturer—1890—F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY — Challis Professor — 1890 — ‖Francis Anderson, M.A. (Glasgow). Acting Professor for Lent and Trinity Terms—1900—George C. Henderson, B.A. (Sydney and Balliol College, Oxford).

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS—Lecturer—1883—Thomas Dixson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

* Member Inst. Civil Engineers, London; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Whitworth Scholar; Society of Arts Technological Scholar.

† Late Science Research Scholar of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851.

‡ Late Scholar of New College Oxford, and the late Member of the Geological Surve of New South Wales.

§ Late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

‖ Late Clarke Philosophical Fellow, University of Glasgow.

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MATHEMATICS—Professor—1877—*Theodore T. Gurney, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge). Acting Professor for 1900—Alexander McAulay, M.A. (Caius College, Cantab.)

Assistant Lecturers—1886—A. Newham, B.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge), Evening Lecturer. 1887—E. M. Moors, M.A., F.I.A.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH—Lecturer—1883—W. H. Goode, M.A., M.D., Ch.M. (T.C.D.)

MEDICAL TUTOR—1887—E. J. Jenkins, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.) Acting Tutor—G. E. Rennie, B.A., M.D. (Lond.)

METALLURGY—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1899—Basil W. Turner, A.R.S.M.

MIDWIFERY—Lecturer—1897—James Graham, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.)

DISEASES OF WOMEN—1897—Joseph Foreman, M.R.C.S.

MINING—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1892—Edward F. Pittman, A.R.S.M.

MODERN LITERATURE—Challis Professor—1887—†Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A. (Glasgow), Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Assistant Lecturers—French and German—1889—‡Emil J. Trechmann, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Heidelberg). English—1894—Ernest R. Holme, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Lecturer—1889—§F. Antill Pockley, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

PATHOLOGY—Lecturer—1883—‖W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A. (Syd.), M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)

PHYSICS—Professor—1899—J. Arthur Pollock, B.Sc. (Sydney).

Demonstrator—1900—R. C. Simpson.

PHYSIOLOGY—Professor—1883—¶T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Demonstrator—1898—**Herbert Hawker.

---

*Late Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Bell University Scholar.

†Late Professor of English Literature in University College, Aberystwyth, Wales; late Luke Fellow, University of Glasgow.

‡Late Lecturer in Modern Languages at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

§M.B., Ch.M., First Class Honours, University Medal; Scholar and Prizeman, Edin., 1884.

‖M.B. First Class Honours Medicine, University Scholarship and Gold Medal.

¶M.B., Ch.M., First Class Honours, Ettles Scholar, 1880; M.D., Thesis Gold Medal, 1882, Edin.; late Assistant to Professor of Physiology, Edinburgh.

**Late Demonstrator in Physiology, University College, London.

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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Lecturer—1883—James C. Cox, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Lecturer—1890—Alexander MacCormick, M.D. (Edin.) Acting Lecturer Charles P. B. Clubbe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE—Lecturer—1889—Chisholm Ross, M.D. (Syd.)

SURGICAL TUTOR—1900—L. E. F. Neill, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

SURVEYING—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1890—George H. Knibbs, L.S., F.R.A.S.

TUTOR TO THE WOMEN STUDENTS—1900—Isabel Margaret Fidler, B.A.

CURATORS OF MUSEUMS.

MUSEUM OF NORMAL AND MORBID ANATOMY—Sydney Jamieson, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

MACLEAY MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—George Masters.

EXAMINERS FOR 1899-1900.

EXAMINERS IN ARTS.

The Professors.	The Lecturers.

EXAMINERS IN LAW.

The Professors.	T. R. Bavin, B.A., LL.B.
The Lecturers.	F. J. Bethune.

EXAMINERS IN MEDICINE.

The Professors.
The Lecturers.
W. G. Armstrong, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Fourness Barrington, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
R. S. Bowker, M.R.C.S.
William Chisholm, B.A., M.D. (Lond.)
Thomas Fiaschi, M.D. (Pisa.)
P. Sydney Jones, M.D. (Lond.)
Stanhope H. McCulloch, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
The Hon. Charles K. Mackellar, M.B., Ch.M. (Glas.)
The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D. (Edin.), LL.D.
W. Odillo Maher, M.D., Ch.M. (Q.U.I.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)
F. Norton Manning, M.D. (St. And.)

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EXAMINERS IN MEDICINE—*continued.*

F. Milford, M.D. (Heidelberg.)
Arthur E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M.
A. Watson Munro, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.)
The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D. (Edin.), Kt.
Eric Sinclair, M.D., Ch.M.
E. C. Stirling, M.D.
Alfred Shewen, M.D.

EXAMINERS IN SCIENCE.

The Professors.
The Lecturers.
Professor Kernot, M.A., M.C.E.

REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN, 1882—H. E. Barff, M.A.

ESQUIRE BEDELL, 1897—John Mitchell Purves, M.A.

UNIVERSITY SOLICITOR, 1886—Hon. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C.

CHIEF CLERK AND ACCOUNTANT, 1887—Robert A. Dallen.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, 1888—Caleb Hardy, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD—G. C. Henderson, B.A.

CLERK, 1887—William S. Mayer.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS IN THE LIBRARY—W. J. Binns, V. Binns.

AUDITOR, 1899—David Fell.

YEOMAN BEDELL—S. Craddock.

OVERSEER OF THE UNIVERSITY PARK AND GROUNDS—Henry Goodhew.

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MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

Abbott, George H., B.A., 1887, M.B., Ch.M.
Abbott, Henry Palmer, B.A., 1893
Abbott, Thos. K., B.A., 1888
Abigail, Ernest Robert, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Affleck, Ada C., M.B., Ch.M.
Allan, Edith Jeannie, B.A., 1895
Allen, Arthur Wigram, B.A., 1883§
Allen, George Boyce, B.A., 1877
Allen, Reginald C., B.A., 1879
Amess, William, B.A., 1883
Amphlett, Edward Albin, B.E., 1889
Amphlett, Henry Martin, B.E., 1897
Anderson (*née* Amos), Jeanie Cairns, B.A., 1890
Anderson, Francis, M.A.§¶
Anderson, Henry C. L., M.A.†
Anderson, Hugh Miller, B.A., 1890
Anderson, William A. S., B.A., 1892
Andrews, Ernest Clayton, B.A., 1894
Andrews, William, M.B., 1887§
Anstey, George Webb, B.A., 1893
Armstrong, Isabella, B.A., 1895
Armstrong, Laurens F. M., B.A., 1884, LL.B.
Armstrong, Margaret Jane, B.A., 1897
Armstrong, Tancred de Carteret, B.A., 1891
Armstrong, William G., B.A., M.B., Ch.M.‡
Arnold, Edwin Charles, B.A., 1896
Arnott, Robert Fleming, B.E., 1895
Ashton (*née* Anderson), Maud Edith, B.A., 1896
Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, B.A., 1889
Atkins (*née* Kennedy), Annie Augusta, B.A., 1893
Atkins, William L., B.A., 1893
Auld, John Hay Goodlet, B.A., 1897
Ayres, Charles, B.A., 1882
Backhouse, Alfred P., M.A.†
Bancroft, Peter, M.B., Ch.M.
Barber, Richard, M.A.
Barbour, George Pitty, M.A.
Barff, Henry E., M.A.*
Barff (*née* Russell), Jane Foss, M.A.
Barker, Thomas Chas., B.A., 1886
Barker, Henry Auriol, B.A., 1881§
Barlee, Frederick R., M.A.
Barnes, Edmund H., M.B., Ch.M.
Barnes, Pearl Ella, B.A., 1897
Barnet, Donald McKay, B.A., 1890
Barraclough, Francis Egerton, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Barraclough, Samuel H., B.E., 1892¶
Barret, James, M.D.
Barrington, Fourness, F.R.C.S., M.B., Ch.M.‡
Barton, Edmund, M.A.†
Barton, H. Francis, M.A.
Barton, John a'Beckett Darvall, B.A., 1896
Barry, Alfred, LL.D.§
Barton, Joanna, B.A., 1893
Bates, (*née* Abigail), Eliza L., B.A., 1893
Bavin, Thos. Rainsford, B.A., 1894, LL.B.‡
Baylis, Harold M., B.A., 1883
Beardmore, Ada, B.A., 1896
Beardsmore, Emily Maud, B.A., 1894
Beardsmore, Robert Henry, B.A., 1895
Beegling, Daniel, B.A., 1885
Beehag, Samuel Alfred, B.A., 1886
Belgrave, T. B., M.D.§
Bennet, Francis Alexander, M.D.§
Bennett, Agnes Elizabeth L., B.Sc., 1894
Bennetts, Harold Graves, M.B., Ch.M.

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Berne, Percy Witton, B.A., 1883
Bertie, Charlotte Maud, B.A., 1896
Bethune, F. J.‡
Binney, Ed. Harold, M.B., Ch.M.
Biffin, Harriett E., M.B., Ch.M.
Birch, William John, B.E., 1891
Black, Reginald A. W., B.A., 1896
Blackburn, Charles B., M.B., Ch.M.
Blacket, Arthur R., B.A., 1872
Blacket, Cuthbert, B.A., 1891
Blair, John, M.D.
Blatchford, Torrington, B.A., 1894
Blaxland, Henry Charles, B.A., 1897
Bloomfield, William John, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Blumer, Charles, B.A., 1894
Blumer, George Alfred, M.A.
Board, Peter, M.A.
Bode, Arnold, G. H., B.A., 1888
Bode, Frederick Francis Ormond, M.B., 1896
Boelke (*née* Robinson), Grace Fairley, M.B., Ch.M.
Boelke, Paul, M.B., Ch.M.
Böhrsmann, Rudolph H., M.B., Ch.M.
Booth, Mary, B.A., 1890
Bowden, John Ebenezer, M.A.
Bowker, Richard Rather S., M.D.§
Bowker, R. S., M.R.C.S.‡
Bowmaker, Ruth, M.A.
Bowmaker, Theophilus Robert, B.A., 1896
Bowman, Alexander, B.A., 1859
Bowman, Alister S., B.A., 1878
Bowman, Andrew, M.A.
Bowman, Archer, B.E., 1889
Bowman, Arthur, B.A., 1880
Bowman, Edward, M.A.
Bowman, Ernest M., B.A., 1880
Boxall, Nelson Leopold, B.A., 1896
Boyce, Francis Stewart, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Bradfield, John Job Crew, M.E.
Brearley, Joseph Henry Draper, B.Sc., 1894, B.E.
Brennan, Christopher J., M.A.
Brennan, Francis P., M.A.
Brennan, Sarah O., M.A., B.Sc.
Brennand, Henry John W., B.A., 1896, M.B., Ch.M.
Brereton, John Le Gay, B.A., 1894
Brierley, Frank Nunan, M.A., LL.B.
Britten, Herbert E., B.A., 1888
Britton, Theodosia Ada, B.A., 1891
Broderick, Cecil Thomas Hawkes, B.A., 1896
Brodie, Isabella Esther, B.A., 1895
Broinowski, Gracius Herbert, M.B., 1897
Broinowski, Leopold T., B.A., 1897
Brook, Henry James Sidney, B.A., 1896
Broome, Edward, B.A., 1897
Broughton, Alfred, M.A.
Brown, Alfred, B.A., 1866
Brown, George Edward, M.A.
Brown, Mary E., B.A., 1885
Brown, Sophia, B.A., 1894
Brown, William Vernon, B.A., 1894
Browne, William C., B.A., 1864
Bruce, Mary Jane, B.A., 1896
Buchanan, Chas. Arthur, B.A., 1889
Buckland, Thomas, B.A., 1878
Bucknell, D'Arcy H., M.A.
Bucknell, Louis Jeffrey, B.E., 1891
Bundock, Charles W., B.A., 1878
Bundock, Francis F., B.A., 1877
Bunting, Edith Annie, B.A., 1896
Burfitt, Walter F., B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Burkitt, Edmund Henry, M.B., 1896
Busby, Hugh, M.B., Ch.M.
Bushnell, Pollie, B.A., 1896
Butler, Spencer Joseph St. Clair, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Butler, Thomas, B.A., 1876¶†
Butler, Francis J., B.A., 1882
Byrne, James Kevin, B.A., 1894
Byrne, William Edmund, B.A., 1892
Cadman, Enoch William, M.A.
Cahill, Annie Lucille, B.A., 1894
Cakebread, Wm. Jowers, B.A., 1894
Cameron, Archibald Peter, B.A., 1894
Campbell, Allan, B.A., 1874
Campbell, Charles Robert, B.A., 1893
Campbell, Edward, M.A.
Campbell, George P., B.A., 1885

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Campbell, Gerald R., M.A.
Campbell, Joseph, M.A.
Canaway, Arthur P., B.A., 1894§
Cape, Alfred John, M.A.
Cargill, John Sydney, B.A., 1889
Cargill, William Duthie, M.B., Ch.M.
Carlile-Thomas, Julia, M.B., Ch.M.
Carlisle, W. W., B.A., 1878
Carlos, Joseph, B.A., 1893§
Caro, Hilda, B.A., 1896
Carruthers, Joseph H., M.A.
Carvosso, Albert B., B.A., 1884
Casey, Michael Alphonsus, B.A., 1896
Castling, James Robert, B.A., 1896
Challands, Fred., M.B., Ch.M.
Chalmers, Stephen Drummond, M.A.
Chapman, Alfred Ernest, B.A., 1893
Chenhall, Wm. Thomas, M.B., 1897§
Chisholm, Wm., B.A., 1875, M.D.§‡
Chubb, Montague Charles Lyttelton, B.A., 1896
Clarke, Francis W., B.A., 1884
Cleland, John Burton, M.B., Ch.M.
Clines, Peter Joseph, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Closs, Wm. John Leech, B.A., 1890
Clubb, Wallace, B.A., 1896
Clubbe, Chas. P. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.¶
Clune, Michael J., M.A.
Cobbett, Pitt, M.A., D.C.L.¶†
Cocks (*née* Proctor), Lizzie, M.A.
Cocks, Nicholas John, M.A.
Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Coghlan, Charles A., M.A., LL.D.¶
Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, M.B., Ch.M.
Cohen, John J., M.A.
Collingwood, David, M.D.§
Colyer, Moreton John Goddeu, B.E., 1896
Combes, Jane Frances, B.A., 1895
Conlon, William Aloysius, B.A., 1891, M.B., Ch.M.
Connellan, John, B.A., 1892
Connolly, John, B.A., 1894
Connor, Thomas John, B.A., 1895
Cook, Walter Edmund, M.E.§
Cooke, Clarence Hudson, B.A., 1892
Cooley, Percy Glover, M.B., Ch.M.
Cooper, David John, M.A.
Cooper, Pope Alexander, M.A.
Copland, Frank Fawcett, B.A., 1894
Corbett, Wm. F., B.A., 1883
Corbin, Albert George, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Corlette, Jas. Christian, M.A.
Corlette, Cyril E., M.D., Ch.M.
Cormack, Alex. John, M.A.
Cosh, James, M.A.§
Cosh, James, jun., B.A., 1891
Cosh, John Inglis Clark, M.B., Ch.M.
Cowan, David, B.A., 1894
Cowlishaw, Wm. Patten, M.A.
Cowper, Sedgwick Spelman, M.A.
Cox, Frederick Henry, M.B., 1895
Cox, Harold, B.A., 1889
Cox, James C., M.D.¶
Coyle, William Thomas, B.A., 1891
Craig, Alex. Donald, B.A., 1893, B.E.
Craig, Charles, B.A, 1892, LL.B.
Craig, Robert Gordon, M.B., Ch.M.
Crane, Charles, B.A., 1882
Crane, John T., B.Sc., 1887
Crawford, Stella Maud C., B.A., 1896
Crawley, Aubrey Joseph Clarence, M.B., Ch.M.
Creagh, Albert J., B.A., 1889
Creagh, William John, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Cribb, John Geo., M.A.
Cripps, Esther Fischer, B.A., 1891
Crocker, Herbert D., M.A.
Crompton, William, M.A.
Cruise, Emily A., B.A., 1897
Cullen, Wm. P., M.A., LL.D.†
Cullinane, John Aloysius, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Cumming, Jennie, B.A., 1896
Curlewis, Harold Burnham, B.A., 1897
Curlewis, Herbert Raine, B.A., 1890, LL.B.
Curnow, William Leslie, B.A., 1890
Curtis, William C., M.A.
Daley, Frank H., B.A., 1889
Dalmas, Lizzie, B.A., 1895
Dalton, Gerald T. A., M.A.

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D'Arcy-Irvine, Malcolm Mervyn, B.A., 1889
Dare, Henry H., M.E.
Dargin, Sydney, B.A., 1871
D'Arcy, George Synnott, B.A., 1895
D'Arcy, John Synnott, B.A., 1890
Dash, Ebenezer, B.A., 1894
David, T. W. Edgeworth, B.A.¶
Davidson, Leslie G., M.B., Ch.M.
Davies, Arthur Bernard, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Davies, Wyndham John E., B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison, B.A., 1896
Davis, Henry, B.A., 1890
Davison, Samuel Beaumont, B.A., 1896
Dawson, Arthur F., M.A.
Deane, Hy., M.A.§
Deane, Henry James, B.E., 1897
Deane, William Smith, M.A.
De Lissa, Horace, B.A., 1896
Deck, George Henry Baring, M.B., 1896
Delohery, Cornelius, M.A.
Dennis, James, M.A.
Dettmann, Herbert Stanley, B.A., 1897
Dey, Robert, M.B., Ch.M.
Dick, James Adam, B.A., 1886
Dick, Robert, M.B., Ch.M.
Dick, William Thomas, B.A., 1890
Dimond, Margaret Cecilia, B.A., 1893
Dixon, Graham Patrick, M.B., Ch.M.
Dixon, James Thomson, B.E., 1895
Dixon, Herbert Hutchinson, B.A., 1894
Dixson, Thos. S., M.B., Ch.M.¶
Doak, Frank Wiseman, B.A., 1891
Doak, Walter James, B.E., 1895
Docker, Ernest B., M.A.
Doig, Alexander John, B.A., 1895
Donovan, John J., LL.D.
Dove, William Richard Norton, B.A., 1893
Doust, Edith Lucy, M.A.
Dowe (*née* Molster), Eliza, B.A., 1893
Dowe, Philip William, B.A., 1893
Doyle, John, B.A., 1891§
Drummond, Shafto L., B.A., 1893
Dudley, Joseph T., B.A., 1885
Dunlop, John W., B.A., 1895
Dunlop, Norman John, B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Dunne, John D., B.A., 1873
Dunstan, Ephraim, M.A.
Eames, Jane, B.A., 1895
Edmunds, John Michael, B.A., 1892
Edmunds, May, B.A., 1897
Edmunds, Walter, M.A., LL.B.
Edwards, David Sutherland, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Edwards, Edward Samuel, M.A.
Edwards, J. Ross, M.A.
Edwards, John, B.A., 1891
Eichler, William Otto Heldmuth, M.B., Ch.M.
Elder, Francis R., B.A., 1877
Elkin, Jonathan Bevan, B.A., 1895
Elliott, Millicent V., B.A., 1895
Ellis, Ethel, B.A., 1894
Ellis, Henry A., M.B., 1887§
Ellis, Lawrence Edward, M.B., Ch.M.
Ellis, Mary, B.A., 1894
Elphinstone, James, B.A., 1881
Elphinstone, James Cooke, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Emanuel, Nathaniel, B.A., 1867
England, Theo., B.A., 1885
England, Thomas H., B.A., 1885
Enright, Walter John, B.A., 1893
Evans, Ada Emily B.A., 1895
Fairfax, Edward Wilfred, M.B., Ch.M.
Faithfull, George Ernest, M.A.
Faithfull, Henry Montague, M.A
Faithfull, William Percy, M.A.
Farrell, Robert M., M.B., Ch.M.
Feez, Arthur H., B.A., 1880
Ferguson, David, B.A., 1886
Fiaschi, Thomas, M.D.‡
Fidler, Carleton B., B.A., 1888
Fidler, Isabel Margaret, B.A.¶
Finn, William George, B.A., 1895
Finney, Charlotte, B.A., 1895
Finney, Joseph, B.A., 1894
Fisher, Donnelly, M.A.
Fitz, Norman, B.E., 1888
Fitzgerald, Edmund, B.A., 1866

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Fitzgerald, John Thomas, B.A., 1890
Fitzgerald, Robert Marsden, M.A.
Fitzhardinge, Grantley Hyde, M.A.
Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, B.A., 1897
Fitzpatrick, Thomas John Augustine, B.A., 1893
Flannery, George Ernest, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Flashman, James Froude, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., Ch.M.
Flavelle, Lucy Isabel, B.A., 1896
Fleming, Howard G. T., B.A., 1894
Fletcher, Archibald William, B.A., 1886, B.Sc.
Fletcher, Charles R., B.A., 1881
Fletcher, Frank E., M.A.
Fletcher, Joseph J., M.A.
Fletcher, Katherine Elizabeth, B.A., 1895
Fletcher, Michael Scott, B.A., 1893
Flint, Charles A., M.A.
Flynn, John E., M.A.
Flynn, Joseph Alban, M.A.
Flynn, William J., B.A., 1884
Forde, James, B.A., 1891, B.Sc.
Fordyce, Henry St. C., M.B., Ch.M.
Foreman, Henry James Clifton, B.A., 1896
Foreman, Joseph, M.R.C.S.¶
Forster, Charles E., B.A., 1876
Fosbery, Eustace E., M.A.
Fosbery, Vincent F., B.A., 1886
Fox, Harold S., B.A., 1885
Fraser, Robert W., B.A., 1885
Francis, Henry Ralph, M.A.
Freehill, Francis B., M.A.
Freeman, Ambrose William, B.A., 1896
Freshney, Reg., M.B., Ch.M.
Fuller, George W., M.A.
Fullerton, Alexander Y., B.A., 1885
Gardiner, Andrew, M.A.§
Garland, James Robert, M.A.
Garnsey, Arthur Henry, M.A.
Garnsey, Edward R., B.A., 1885
Garrick, Joseph Hector, M.A.
Garran, Andrew, LL.D.
Garran, Robert R., M.A.
Geddes, Samuel, B.A., 1885
George, John, B.A., 1893
Gerber, Edward W. T., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Gibbes, Alfred George, M.A.
Gibbes, William C. V., B.A., 1868
Gill, Alfred Chalmers, M.A., LL.B.
Gillies, James, B.A., 1889
Goldsmid, Albert, M.B., 1895
Goode, Wm. H., M.A., M.D.¶
Gordon, George Acheson, B.A., 1895
Gorman, John R., B.A., 1866
Graham, James, M.B., 1886§¶
Grassick, Charles C., B.A., 1897
Gray, Arthur St. J., M.A.§
Green, Arthur V., LL.D.
Green, Terence Albert, M.B., 1893
Greenlees, Gavin, B.A., 1895
Greenway, Alfred R., B.A., 1870
Griffith, Alfred John, M.A.
Griffith, James Shaw, B.A., 1895
Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker, M.A.
Grogan, Albert Thos. Henry, B.A., 1897
Gurney, Theodore T., M.A.¶
Hadley, Alfred Edward, B.A., 1893
Hall, Alfred Ernest, B.A., 1893
Hall, Edwin Cuthbert, M.B., Ch.M.
Hall, William Hessel, M.A.
Hall, George R. P., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Halliday, George C., B.A., 1884
Halliday, John Charles W., M.B., Ch.M.
Halloran, Aubrey, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Halloran, Henry, B.A., 1896
Halloran, Ida, B.A., 1893
Halloran (*née* Guérin), Bella, M.A.§
Hammond, Alfred de Lisle, M.A.
Hammond, John Harold, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Handcock, Charles Lancelot, M.B., Ch.M.
Hardy, Caleb, B.A., 1893
Hargraves, Edward John, B.A., 1859
Harker, Constance Elizabeth, B.A., 1895
Harriott, Charles Warre, B.A., 1889
Harriott, Georgina Jane, B.A., 1894

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Harris, Edward, M.A.§
Harris, George, B.A., 1891, LL.B.
Harris, John, B.A., 1892
Harris, Lawrence Herschell Levi, M.B., Ch.M.
Harris, Matthew, B.A., 1863
Harris, Walter Eli, M.B., Ch.M.
Harris, William Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
Harvey, Revina, B.A., 1895
Harvey, William George, B.A., 1894
Haswell, William A., M.A., D.Sc.¶
Hawker, Herbert¶
Hay, Mary Catherine, B.A., 1897
Hayes, David John, B.A., 1894
Hayley, Percy Reginald, B.E., 1893
Healy, Patrick J., M.A.
Hedberg, John Alfred, B.A., 1896
Helsham, Chas. Howard, B.A., 1892
Henderson, G. Cockburn, B.A., 1893
Henderson, John Niven, M.B., Ch.M.
Henderson, Robert Newburn, B.A., 1895
Henry, Arthur, M.B., Ch.M.
Henry, Arthur G., M.B., Ch.M.
Hester, Jeaffreson W., M.B., Ch.M.
Higgins, Frederick Charles, M.B., Ch.M.
Higgins, Michael A., B.A., 1879
Higgins, Percy Reginald, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Hill, Evelyn M., B.A., 1895
Hill, George Arthur, M.A.
Hill, James P., B.Sc., F.L.S.¶
Hill, Thomas, M.A.
Hilliard, Arthur Vaughan, B.A., 1890
Hills, Henry H., M.A.
Hinder, Henry V.C., M.B., Ch.M.¶
Hinder, Robert John, B.A., 1889
Hirst (*née* Hansard), Edith Hirst, B.A., 1897
Hobbs, Edwin, B.A., 1897
Hobbs, John William, B.A., 1894
Hodge, Ernest Arthur, B.A., 1895
Hodgkins, Amy Alice, B.A., 1895
Hodgson, Evelyn G., M.A.§
Hogg, James E., M.A.§
Hogg, Kate Emily, B.A., 1894
Hole, William Francis, B.E., 1896
Holme, Ernest Rudolph, B.A., 1891¶
Holme, John Barton, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Holmes, Harry Glennie, M.B., Ch.M.
Holmes, William Fredk., B.A., 1894
Holt, Arthur Christian, B.A., 1895
Hood, Dannina, B.A., 1894
Hopkins, Francis Irvine, B.A., 1893
Hopman, John Henry, B.A., 1894
Horder (*née* Bloomfield), Elsie I' Anson, B.A., 1897
Horniman, Alexander, B.A., 1866
Horton, Marion Charlotte, B.Sc., 1897
Houison, Andrew, B.A., 1869
Houison, J., B.A., M.D.
Howard, John Bruton, B.A., 1895
Hudson, William, B.A., 1897
Huggart, Alfred Theodore, B.A., 1892
Hughes, Charles Michael, B.A., 1886
Hughes, Hugh Jason, B.A., 1897
Hughes, James O'Donoghue A., B.A., 1894
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, B.A., 1890, B.Sc., M.B.
Hungerford, Hedley Heber, B.A., 1886
Hunt, Claude L. W., M.B., Ch.M.
Hunt, Digby St. Clair W., B.A., 1895
Hunt, Edward, B.A., 1859
Hunt, Fanny E., B.Sc., 1888
Hunt, Harold W. G., B.A., 1888
Hunt, Hugh Alton Stanislaus, B.A., 1897
Hunter, John, M.A.
Hunter, Mary Alison Miles, B.A., 1895
Hurst, George, M.A.
Hynes, Sarah, B.A., 1891
Iceton, Edward Arthur, M.A.
Iceton, Thomas Henry, M.A.
Innes (*née* Lichtscheindl), Rosa, B.A., 1894
Jackson, Clements F. V., B.E., 1895
Jackson, Fredk. Charles, B.A., 1897
Jackson, Henry Latimer, M.A.§
Jackson, John Wm., M.B., Ch.M.
Jackson, Robert, M.A.
Jacobs, James, B.A., 1894
James, Arthur Henry, B.A., 1893

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James, Augustus G. F., B.A., 1888
James, George Alfred, B.A., 1893
James, Thomas, B.A., 1896
James, William Edwin, B.A., 1894
Jamieson, George Wellington, B.A., 1893
Jamieson, Sydney, B.A., 1884
Jarman, Arthur, A.R.S.M.¶
Jefferis, James, LL.D.
Jenkins, Charles J., B.A., 1887
Jenkins, Charles Warren B., B.E., 1895
Jenkins, E. J., M.D.§¶
Johnson, James William, M.A.
Johnson, Martin Luther, B.A., 1893
Johnston, Alexander W., M.A.
Johnston, John, B.A., 1887
Johnston, Mary Eleanor B.A., 1896
Johnston, Stephen Jason, B.A., 1894
Johnstone, Henry T., B.A., 1885
Jones, Albert E., LL.B., 1889§
Jones, Cortis Harry Frederick, B.A., 1897
Jones, Ernest Trevor, B.A., 1884
Jones, G. E. Russell, M.A.
Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.†‡
Jones, Rees Rutland, M.A.
Jones, Richard Theophilus, M.D.
Jones, Thomas, B.A., 1895
Jones, Thomas E., B.A., 1884
Joseph, Horace B., B.A., 1887
Kater, Norman William, M.B., Ch.M.
Kater, Henry Herman, B.A., 1894
Kay, Robert, M.A.
Kellett, Frederick, M.A.
Kelly, Thomas, B.A., 1890
Kelly, Patrick J., M.B., 1889
Kelynack, Arthur James, B.A., 1889, LL.B.
Kelynack, Harold Leslie, B.A., 1893
Kemmis, William Henry, B.A., 1890
Kemp, Richard Edgar, M.A.
Kendall, Frank Louis, B.A., 1893
Kendall, Theodore M., B.A., 1876
Kenna, Patrick J., B.A., 1882
Kennedy, Emily Clara, B.A., 18
Kennedy, Philip, B.A., 1895
Kent, Fredk. Deacon, M.A.
Kent, Harry Chambers, M.A.
Kernot, W. C., M.A., M.C.E.‡
Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Kidston, Robert Matthew, B.A., 1892
Kilgour, Alexander James, B.A., 1894
King, Aubrey Arthur, M.B., Ch.M.
King, Cecil J., M.A.
King, Copland, M.A.
King, Frederick Hart, M.A.
King, George C., B.A., 1887
King (*née* Russell), Lillian, B.A., 1891
King, R. W., B.A., 1884§
King, Walter U. S., M.A.
Kinross, Rev. John, D.D., B.A., 1869‖
Kinross, Robert Menzies, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Klein, James Augustus, B.A., 1897
Knaggs, Saml. Thos., M.D.§
Knox, Adrian, LL.B., 1895
Knox, Edward William†
Knibbs, George H., L.S.¶
Knight, Arthur, B.A., 1894
Lamrock, Arthur Stanton, B.A., 1891
Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley, M.B., 1896
Lance, Elisabeth Ada, M.A.
Lander, William H., M.A.
Lane, Frederick George, B.A., 1895
Lang, John Gavin, M.A.
Langley, Isabella Edwardes, B.A., 1897
Langton, Frederick W., B.A., 1887
Lasker, Samuel, B.A., 1892
Lawes, Charles Herbert Essery, M.B., Ch.M.
Layton, John Edward, B.A., 1893
Leahy, John Patrick Daunt, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Ledger, William Henry, B.E., 1893
Lee, Herbert Ernest, B.A., 1886
Lee, William, M.A.
Legge, J. Gordon, M.A., LL.B.
Leibius, G. Hugo, B.A., 1888
Lenthall, Ellen Melicent, B.A., 1893
Leverrier, Frank, B.A., 1884, B.Sc.¶
Levy, Daniel, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Lewis, Henry Clyde, B.A., 1893

† Fellow of the Senate. ‡ Examiner. ¶ Public Teacher.
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Liddell, Andrew Innes, M.A.
Lingen, John Taylor, M.A.§
Linsley, Wm. H., B.A., 1880
Lipscomb, Thomas Walter, M.B., Ch.M.
Lister, Henry, M.B., 1892
Litchfield, William Frederick, M.B., 1893
Littlejohn, Edward S., B.A., 1887
Liversidge, Archibald, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.†¶
Lloyd, Frederick, M.D.
Lloyd, Frederick, B.A., 1890, LL.B.¶
Lloyd, Thomas, B.A., 1878
Lomer, Carrie, M.A.
Long, George Edward, M.A.
Louis, Philip Herbert, B.A., 1897
Loxton, Edward James, M.A.
Loyden, James, B.A., 1894
Ludowici, Edward, M.B., Ch.M.¶
Luker, Donald, M.B., Ch.M.
Lukin, Gresley W. H., M.A.
Lyden, Michael J., M.D.§
Lynch, Michael D., B.A., 1870
Lynch, William, B.A., 1863
Lyon, Pearson, B.A., 1890
McAllister, John F., M.D.¶
Macansh, Andrew W., B.A., 1885
MacCallum, Mungo W., M.A.¶†
Macarthy, Herbert T. S., B.A., 1860
McCarthy, Arthur W., B.A., 1881
McClelland, Hugh, B.A., 1881
McClelland, Walter Cecil, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
McCook, Adam Stuart, B.A., 1895
McCormick, Alex., M.D.§¶
McCoy, William Taylor, B.A., 1894
MacCreadie, John Laing M., M.B., Ch.M.
McCulloch, Percy V., B.A., 1881
McCulloch, Stanhope H., M.B., Ch.M.‡
McDermott, Vesian B., B.A., 1887
McDonagh, John M., B.A. 1879
McDonald, Fanny Elizabeth, B.A., 1895
MacDonald, James M., M.A.
MacDonald, Louisa, M.A.§‖
McDonald (*née* Daly), May Edith, B.A., 1895
McDonnell, Æneas J., M.D., Ch.M.
McDonnell, Randall C. W., B.A., 1888
McDowall, James, B.A., 1896
McEvilly, Augustus, B.A., 1886
McEvilly, Ulric, B.A., 1883
McGuinn, Denis, B.A., 1884
McIntosh, Harold, B.A., 1889
McIntyre, William Donald, B.A., 1890
McIntyre, Aug. T., B.A., 1879
McIntyre, Duncan A., B.A., 1888
Mack, Sidney, B.A., 1890, LL.B.
McKay, James, B.A., 1896
McKay, William J., B.Sc., 1887, M.B., Ch.M.
Mackellar, Hon. Chas. K., M.D.‡
Mackenzie, John, M.B., Ch.M.
McKinnon, Roger R. S., M.B., Ch.M.
Maclardy, J. D. S., M.A.
McLaren, John Gilbert, B.A., 1895
McLaughlin, Daniel, B.A., 1890
MacLaurin, Hon. Henry Normand, M.A., M.D., LL.D.†‡
MacLean, Fredk. S., B.A., 1887
McLean, George, M.B., Ch.M.
McLeod, James, B.A., 1879
McMahon, Gregan, B.A., 1896
MacManamey, James Frazer, B.A., 1881
MacManamey, John Frazer, B.A., 1889
MacManamey, William Frazer, B.A., 1892
MacMaster, Donald Æneas D., B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
MacMullen, Frank, B.A., 1894
McTaggart, Norman J. C., B.E., 1892
McNeil, Andrew, B.A., 1889
McNevin, Arthur Joseph, B.A., 1895
McNevin, Thomas Butler, B.A., 1893
MacPherson, John, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
MacPherson, Peter, B.A., 1889
McMurray, Wahab, M.D.§

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Madsen, John Percival Vissing, B.Sc.¶
Maffey, Reginald William H., B.A., 1896
Magarey, Frank W. A., M.B., Ch.M.
Maher, Charles H., B.A., 1877
Maher, Matthew E., B.A., 1867
Maher, Thomas Francis, B.A., 1893
Maher, W. Odillo, M.D.§‡
Main, John, B.A., 1892
Maitland, Herbert Lethington, M.B., Ch.M.
Mallarkey, Ethel May, B.A., 1895
Maloney, Andrew William, B.A., 1893
Mann, William J. G., M.A.
Mannell, Francis Worthington, B.A., 1892
Manning, Frederick Norton, M.D.‡
Manning, James N., M.A., LL.D.
Manning, Reg. K., B.A., 1887
Manning, William Alexander, M.A.
Manning, W. Hubert, M.A.
Manning, William Ernest, B.A., 1892
Marden, John, LL.D.
Marks, Hyam, B.A., 1892
Marks, Florence, B.A., 1893
Marks, Leah, B.A., 1893
Marks, Percy J., B.A., 1887
Marrack, Jno. Rea M., M.A.
Martin (*née* Johnston), Ella Russell, B.A., 1890
Martin, Lewis Ormsby, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Martyn, Sydney Charles, B.A., 1889
Massie, Richard de Winton, B.A., 1886
Mate, William H., B.A., 1864
Mathison, Walter, B.A., 1880
Maxwell, Henry Francis, B.A., 1895
Maynard, Ethel Margaret, B.A., 1894
Mayne, Wm. M., M.A.
Mayne, J. O'Neill, B.A., 1884
Maze, William A. A., B.A., 1892
Meagher, Louis Felix, B.A., 1889
Meares, Hercules, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Meares, Matilda, M.A.
Meillon, John, M.A., LL.B.
Meillon, Joseph, B.A., 1863
Mell, Cecil Newton, B.A., 1894
Menzies, Guy Dixon, M.B., Ch.M.
Merewether, E. A. M., B.A., 1884, B.E.
Merewether, Hugh H. M., B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Merewether, Walton L., M.A.
Merewether, William D. M., B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Metcalfe, George, M.A.
Miles, James Albert, B.A., 1894
Milford, Frederick, M.D.§‡
Millard, Alfred C., B.A., 1885
Millard, Godfrey William, M.A.
Millard, Reginald J., M.B., Ch.M.
Miller, James W., B.A., 1896
Miller, Richard J., B.A., 1885
Mills, Arthur E., M.B., Ch.M.‡
Mills, Percy Harcourt, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Mitchell, David Scott, M.A.
Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Molineaux, Amy Atherton, B.A., 1891
Moloney, Thos. P., B.A., 1885
Molster, Sarah, B.A., 1897
Monaghan, John Graham, B.A., 1897
Monahan, William Willis, B.A., 1897, LL.B.
Monnington. Alfred, M.A.§
Montague, James H., M.A.
Montefiore, Hortense Henriette, B.A., 1896
Montgomerie, John, B.A., 1889
Moore, David C., B.A., 1883
Moore, Frank Joseph S., B.A., 1883
Moore, George, M.D.
Moore, John, B.A., 1883
Moore, Samuel, M.A.
Moore, Verner, B.A., 1884
Moore, Walter Albert, B.A., 1894
Moors, E. M., M.A.¶
Morgan, Fredk. A., B.A., 1888
Morgan, Thos. H. D., B.A., 1892
Morrice, John, B.A., 1874
Morris, John James, B.A., 1895
Morris, Robt. N., B.A., LL.D.
Morrish, Francis, B.A., 1882
Mort, H. Wallace, M.A.§

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Morton, Gavin, M.B., Ch.M.
Morton, John, M.B., Ch.M.
Morton, Selby, M.D.
Moulton, James E., B.A., 1892
Moustaka, Orea Emma Hellas, B.A., 1897
Mullens, Arthur Frank Macquarie, B.A., 1896
Mullins, George Lane, M.D.§
Mullins, John Lane, M.A.
Munro, Wm. J., B.A., 1880
Munro, A. Watson, M.D., Ch.M.‡
Murray, Charles Edward Robertson, M.A.
Murray, Donald, M.A.
Murray, Florence Jane, B.A., 1896
Murray, George Lathrop, M.B., Ch.M.
Murray, Mercy M. H., B.A., 1897
Mussmann, Carl Ernst Gottlieb, B.A., 1897
Myers, David M., B.A., 1866
Nardin, Ernest Willoughby, B.E., 1894
Nathan, Edw. Alleyne, M.A., LL.B.
Neill, Leopold Edward Flood, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.¶
Nelson, Duncan John, B.A., 1895
Nettleship, Edward, B.A., 1895
Newham, Arthur, B.A.¶
Newman, George Hine, B.A., 1887
Newman, Kelsey Illidge, B.A., 1894
Newton, Alice Sarah, M.B., Ch.M.
Newton, Henry, B.A., 1889
Nicholls, William Hunt Ward, B.A., 1891
Noake, Reginald, B.A., 1877
Noble, Edmund Murray, M.A.
Nolan, Herbert Russell, M.B., 1890
Norton, Hon. James, LL.D.*
O'Brien, Agnes Gertrude, B.A., 1895
O'Brien, Francis, M.A.
O'Brien, The Right Rev. Monsignor Jas. J., D.D.‖
O'Brien, Kathleen Moira, B.A., 1894
O'Brien, Lucius, B.A., 1865
O'Brien, Ormond, B.A., 1876
O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
O'Connor, Arthur Charles, M.B., Ch.M.
O'Connor, The Hon. R. E., M.A.†
O'Conor, Broughton B., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
O'Donohue, John P. Markham, B.A., 1895
Oliver, Alexander, M.A.†
Oliver, James, M.A.
Oram, A. Murray, M.D.§
O'Keefe, John A., B.A., 1887
O'Mara, Michael, M.A.
O'Neill, James Bernard, B.A., 1895
O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
O'Reilly, Walter William Joseph, M.D.§
Osborne, Henry Stuart, B.A., 1896
Pain, Allan Franklyn, B.A., 1894
Pain, A. W., B.A., 1884§
Pain, Ernest Maynard, M.B., Ch.M.
Paine, Bennington Haille, B.A., 1893
Paine, George Henry, B.A., 1894
Paris, Jane Elizabeth, B.A., 1897
Parish, Walter G., M.A.
Park, Joseph, M.B., Ch.M.
Parker, Wm. A., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Paterson, James Stewart, LL.D.
Paton, Arthur T., B.A., 1887
Pattinson, Anthony Walton, B.A., 1894
Peden, John B., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Penman, John Edwards Foggon, B.A., 1897
Perkins, Alfred Edward, M.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Perkins, Joseph A. R., B.A., 1892
Perry, John, M.A.
Peraké, Hermann, B.A., 1887
Phillips, Catherine Agnes, B.A., 1896
Pickburn, James P., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Piddington, Albert Bathurst, B.A., 1883
Pike, George H., M.A.
Pilcher, George de Vial, B.A., 1859
Pilcher, Charles E., B.A., 1865
Pincombe, Torrington Hawke, B.A., 1890
Pittman, Edward F., A.R.S.M.¶

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* Superior officer. ‖ Head of College. ‡ Examiner.

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Plomley, Francis James, M.A.
Plume, Henry, M.A.§
Pockley, F. Antill, M.B., 1888§¶
Pollock, James Arthur, B.Sc., 1889¶
Poolman, Arthur Edward, B.A., 1883
Pope, Roland J., B.A., 1885
Powell, Theodore, M.A.
Pratt, Frederick V., M.A.
Prentice, Arthur J., B.A., 1892
Pring, Robert Dorlow, M.A.
Pritchard, Alice, B.A., 1895
Pritchard, Wm. Clowes, B.A., 1888
Purcell, Winifred Dalton, B.A., 1895
Purser, Cecil, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Purves, John Mitchell, M.A.
Quaife, Frederick Harrison, M.A.
Quaife, William F., B.A., 1879
Quigley, James, B.A., 1890
Ralston, Alexander G., M.A.
Ramsay, James, B.A., 1885
Raves, George Alfred, B.A., 1897
Raves, Helen Alice, B.A., 1894
Read, William Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
Redshaw, George, B.A., 1895
Reidy, John James Gralton, B.A., 1896
Rennie, Edward Henry, M.A.
Rennie, George E., B.A., 1882
Renwick, Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., 1857, M.D.†‡
Renwick, Herbert John, B.A., 1893
Reynolds, Arthur J. P. G., B.A., 1890
Rich, George E., M.A.¶
Richards, Samuel J., M.B., Ch.M.
Richardson, Charles Noel Derwent, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Richardson, Henry A., B.A., 1867
Richardson, Robert, B.A., 1870
Rigg, Thomas, M.A.
Riley, Ernest Arthur, B.A., 1893
Riley, Patrick William, B.A., 1894
Riley, Spencer George Birkenhead, B.A., 1897
Riley, Valentine B., B.A., 1872
Roberts, James W., B.E., 1892
Robertson, Joseph, M.A.
Robinson, Charles H. P., B.A., 1893
Robinson, George Frederick Greenwell, B.A., 1890
Robison, Erskine Hugh, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Robjohns, Henry T., M.A.
Robjohns, Leonard, B.A., 1894
Robson, Wm. Elliott Veitch, B.A., 1889
Rofe, John F., M.A.
Roger, Robert, B.A., 1876
Rogers, Francis Edward, M.A., LL.B.†
Rolin, Tom, M.A.
Rooney, William J., B.A., 1892
Roseby, Gertrude Amy, B.A., 1895
Roseby, Minnie, B.A., 1895
Roseby, Thomas, M.A., LL.D.
Roseby, Thomas Ernest, B.A., 1890
Ross, Chisholm, M.D.¶
Ross, Colin John, B.E., 1891§
Ross, William John Clunies, B.Sc., 1891§
Roth-Schmidt, Frederica, B.A., 1897
Rourke, Ernest John, B.A., 1893
Rourke, George Augustus, B.A., 1893
Rourke, Lillie Agnes, B.A., 1895
Rowan, Thomas, M.D.
Rowland, Norman de Horne, B.A., 1895
Rowlands, Harold Berkeley, B.E., 1897
Rudder, Sydney Llewellyn, B.A., 1891
Russell, Charles Townsend, B.A., 1891
Russell, Edward, M.A.
Russell, Ethel Albinia, B.A., 1893
Russell, Francis Alfred Alison, M.A.
Russell, Harry A., B.A., 1887
Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, B.A., 1859, C.M.G., F.R.S.†
Russell, John F. S., M.A.
Russell, William, M.A.
Rutledge, David Dunlop, M.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Rutledge, William F., B.A., 1871
Ryan, Gerald, B.A., 1893
Rygate, Chas. D. H., B.A., 1883
Rygate, Henry B., B.A., 1885
Rygate, Philip William, M.A., B.E.
Saddington, Arthur G., B.A., 1887

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Salting, George, B.A., 1857
Salting, William S., B.A., 1857
Sandes, Francis Percival, M.B., Ch.M.
Sands, Jno. Marshall, B.A., 1889
Saunders, Arthur, B.A., 1893
Saunders, Eva Florence, B.A., 1897
Sawkins, Frederick John T., M.B., Ch.M.
Sawyer, Basil, B.E., 1896
Saxby, George Campbell, B.A., 1891
Scarvell, Edric Sydney, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Schofield, James A., A.R.S.M., F.C.S.¶
Scot-Skirving, Robert, M.B., 1888§¶
Scott, Edward Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
Scott, Walter, M.A.¶
Scoular, David, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Seale, Herbert Percy, B.E., 1894
Seaward, William T., B.A., 1892
Sellors, Richard P., B.A., 1890
Sendall, Alfred E., B.A., 1888
Serisier, Lavigne Ernest, B.A., 1891
Shand, Alexander B., B.A., 1884
Shaw, Frederick C. S., M.B., Ch.M.
Shaw, Henry Giles, M.A.
Shaw, John A. K., B.A., 1865
Sharp, Rev. Canon W. Hey, M.A.‖§
Sharp, Walter Alexander Ramsay, B.A., 1897
Sharpe, Ernest, B.A., 1865
Sharpe, William George, B.A., 1897
Sheldon, Herbert, M.B., Ch.M.
Sheldon, Stratford, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Sheppard, Arthur Murray, M.B., Ch.M.
Sheppard, Edmund Haslewood, B.A., 1882
Sheppard, George, B.A., 1873
Sheridan, Francis B., B.A., 1874
Sheridan, John Patrick, B.A., 1890
Sherlock, John Bolt, B.A., 1895
Shewcroft, Alfred John, B.A., 1893
Shewen, Alfred, M.D.‡
Shirley, John, B.Sc., 1887§
Shirlow, Syd. S., M.B., Ch.M.
Shirlow, Wm. J., M.B., Ch.M.
Shortland, William Arthur, B.E., 1897
Simpson, Archd. H., M.A.§†
Simpson, Edward S., B.E., 1895
Simpson, R. C.¶
Sinclair, Eric, M.D.‡
Sloman, Charles Wansbrough, B.A., 1893
Sloman, John, B.A., 1872
Sly, George J., M.A., LL.D.
Sly, Joseph D., M.A., LL.D.
Sly, Richard Meares, M.A., LL.D.
Smail, Herbert Stewart Inglis, B.E., 1897
Smairl, Joseph Henry, M.A.
Smith, Archibald, B.A., 1889
Smith, Emma Isabel, B.A., 1893
Smith, Grafton Elliott, M.D., Ch.M.
Smith, Norman, B.A., 1894
Smith, Patrick, M.D.
Smith, Robert, M.A.
Smith, William, B.A., 1893
Smyth, Frank L. S., M.A.
Somerville, George B., B.A., 1882
Spark, Ernest J. T., M.B., Ch.M.
Squire, Hilton Bell, B.A., 1893
Stack, John, M.A.
Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, B.A., 1897
Stacy, Harold Skipton, M.B., Ch.M.
Stanley, George P., M.B., Ch.M.
Starkey (*née* Artlett), Ettie, B.A., 1888
Steel, Robert, M.A.
Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A.†
Stephen, Edward Milner, B.A., 1891
Stephen, John William Farish, B.A., 1897
Stephens, Charles T., B.E., 1892
Stephenson, John Hunter, M.A.
Stevens, William Woodburn, M.B., Ch.M.
Stewart, Charles, M.D.
Stewart, Donald Grant, B.A., 1896
Stirling, E. C., M.D.‡
Stobo (*née* Seldon), Florence Mary, B.A., 1894
Stokes, Edward S., M.B., Ch.M.
Stonham, John, M.A.
Stonham, Kathleen, B.A., 1895

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Stonham (*née* Noakes), Mabel Alicia, B.A., 1896
Street, Charles James, B.A., 1894
Street, Philip Whistler, B.A., 1883
Strickland, Tom Percival, B.E., 1897
Stuart, T. P. Anderson, M.D.§¶†
Studdy, Albert J., B.A., 1886
Studdy, Annie Avice Matilda, B.A., 1898
Studdy, William B., M.B., Ch.M.
Sulman, John, F.R.I.B.A.¶
Sullivan, Henry, B.A., 1872
Sullivan, James, B.A., 1894
Sullivan, James, B.A., 1867
Sullivan, Reginald, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Sutherland, Constance A., M.A.
Sutherland, Elmina Louise, B.A., 1891
Sutherland, Peter, B.A., 1890
Swanson, Edmund Clement, B.A., 1893
Swanwick, Kenneth ffoulkes, B.A., 1896
Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, M.B., 1893
Symonds, Bertha Violet, B.A., 1897
Symonds, Daisy, B.A., 1893
Tange, Charles L., B.A., 1880
Tarplee, W. F., B.A., 1884
Taylor, Charles, M.D.
Taylor, Elizabeth Ironside, M.A.
Taylor, Hugh W., M.A.
Taylor, James Wilson, M.A.§
Taylor, John M., M.A., LL.B.
Taylor, Sarah, B.A., 1893
Teece, Richard, F.I.A., F.F.A.†
Telfer, James Barnet, B.A., 1893
Terrey, Hedley, M.B., Ch.M.
Thallon, James B., B.A., 1876
Thomas (*née* Waddell), Annie, B.A., 1895
Thomas, Richard Weld, B.A., 1893
Thompson, Alexander, B.A., 1895
Thompson, I. Florence, M.A.
Thompson, James A., M.A.
Thompson, Joseph, M.A., LL.B.
Thompson, Robert Alfred, B.A., 1891
Thompson, Sydney A., B.A., 1887
Thompson, Wm. Mann, M.A., B.E.
Thomson, Alec., B.A., 1891, LL.B.
Thorburn, James Thomas, B.A., 1886
Thorne, George, B.A., 1865
Thornton, Septimus, B.A., 1896
Tidswell, Frank, M.B., Ch.M.
Tighe, William, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Tole, Joseph, B.A., 1869, LL.B.
Tom, Wesley, B.A., 1860
Townley, Percy Langford, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Tracey, Frederick, M.A.
Trebeck, Tom Beal, M.A.
Trechmann, Emil J., M.A., Ph.D.¶
Trindall, Richard B., B.A., 1885, M.B., Ch.M.
Twynam, Henry, B.E., 1896
Uther, Allen Hammill, B.A., 1891, LL.B.
Uther, Jennie Bertha, B.A., 1894
Vallack, Arthur Styles, M.B., Ch.M.
Veech, Michael, M.B., Ch.M.
Veech, Louis Stanislaus, B.A., 1890, LL.B.
Vicars, James, M.E.
Vivers, Alfred James Lovell, B.A., 1895
Waddell, George Washington, M.A., LL.B.
Waddy, Percival Richard, B.A., 1891, LL.B.
Wade, Robert Blakeway, M.B., 1896
Waldron, Thomas W. King, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Walker, Charles¶
Walker, James Ernest, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Walker (*née* Bruce), Mary H., B.A., 1887
Walker, Samuel Herbert, B.A., 1894
Walker, William A., B.A., 1888
Wallace, Donald, M.A.
Wallace, F. Ernest, B.A., 1889, LL.B.
Wallach, Bernhard, B.E., 1897
Walton, William Bain, M.B., Ch.M.
Walsh, William M. J., M.A.
Ward, Ruby Estelle, B.A., 1897
Ward, Thomas W. C., B.A., 1884, B.E.
Wardrop, Gabriel, B.A., 1893

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Warren, Ernest William, B.E., 1897, B.A., LL.B.
Warren, William Edward, M.D.§
Warren, William Henry, M.I.C.E.¶
Wassell, Joseph Leathom, M.B., Ch.M.
Waterhouse, John, M.A.
Watkins, John Leo, M.A.
Watson, William Geo., M.A.
Watson, Robert S., B.A., 1887
Watt, Andrew Robert James, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Watt, Charles Prosper, B.A., 1893
Watt, John Alexander, M.A., B.Sc.
Waugh, Robert, M.A.
Wearne, Amy Isabel, B.A., 1893
Wearne, Minnie F., M.A.
Wearne, Richard Arthur, B.A., 1895
Weigall, Albert Bythesea, M.A.
Weigall, A. Raymond, B.E., 1894
Weigall, Harold Walter, B.A., 1895
Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, M.A.
West, Francis William, M.B., Ch.M.
White, Charles Alfred, B.A., 1895
White, James Smith, M.A., LL.D.
White, Norman Frederick, B.E., 1894
White, W. Moore, LL.D.§
Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, B.A., 1897
Whitfeld, Lewis, M.A.
Whiting, Joseph, B.A., 1895
Wilkinson, Fredk. B., M.A.
Wilkinson, Henry L., B.A., 1880
Wilkinson, W. Camac, B.A., 1878, M.D.¶
Williams, A. Lukyn, M.A.§
Williams, James L., B.A., 1892
Williams, John Alfred, B.A., 1894
Williams, William, B.A., 1891
Williams, William, B.A., 1895
Williams, William Henry, B.A., 1894
Williamson, Mark A., B.A., 1879
Willis, Charles Savill, M.B., Ch.M.
Willis, Robert Spier, M.A.
Wilson, Ella, M.A.
Wilson, Frederick James, B.A., 1893
Wilson, John Bowie, B.E., 1897
Wilson, Jas. T., M.B., Ch.M.¶
Wilson, Roger, B.A., 1877
Wilson, Thos. George, M.B., Ch.M.
Windeyer, John Cadell, M.B., Ch.M.
Windeyer (*née* Robinson), Mabel Fuller, B.A., 1890
Windeyer, Richard, B.A., 1891
Windeyer, William Archibald, B.A., 1893
Wise, Bernhard R., B.A., 1885§
Wolstenholme, Harry, B.A., 1890
Wood, Ebenezer C., M.A., B.E., B.Sc.
Wood (*née* Whitfeld), Eleanor Madeline, B.A., 1895
Wood, Fredk. Ernest, B.A., 1890
Wood, Frederick William, B.A., 1894
Wood, George Arnold, M.A.¶
Wood, James Patrick, B.E., 1895
Wood, Harrie Dalrymple, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Woodd, Henry A., B.A., 1887
Woodthorpe, Robert A., M.A.
Woodward, Frederick P., B.A., 1892
Woolcock, John L., B.A., 1883
Woolnough, Geo., M.A.
Woolnough, Walter George, B.Sc. ¶
Wootton, Ernest, B.A., 1892
Woore, John Morris Simeon, B.E., 1896
Worrall, Ralph, M.D.§
Wright, Stewart, B.A., 1882
Wyatt, Arthur H., M.A.
Yarnold, Alfred Henry, B.A., 1896
Yarrington, Clive T. L., M.A.
Yarrington, W. H. H., M.A., LL.B.
Yeates, Ainslie Arthur, M.A.
Yeomans, Allan, M.A.
Zlotkowski, Frederick Sobieski Wladimir, M.B., Ch.M.

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MASTERS OF ARTS.

Anderson, Francis, 1890 §
Anderson, Henry C. L., 1878
Backhouse, Alfred P., 1873
Barber, Richard, 1889
Barbour, George Pitty, 1889
Barff, Henry E., 1882
Barff (*née* Russell), Jane Foss, 1889
Barlee, Frederick Rudolph, 1884
Barton, Edmund, 1870
Barton, H. Francis, 1878
Blumer, George Alfred, 1897
Board, Peter, 1891
Bowden, John E., 1863
Bowmaker, Ruth, 1895
Bowman, Andrew, 1864
Bowman, Edward, 1864
Brennan, Christopher J., 1897
Brennan, Francis P., 1882
Brennan, Sarah O., 1891
Brierley, Frank Nunan, 1893
Broughton, Alfred, 1870
Brown, George Edward, 1900
Bucknell, D'Arcy H., 1886
Cadman, Enoch William, 1898
Campbell, Edward, 1884
Campbell, Gerald R., 1885
Campbell, Joseph, 1882
Cape, Alfred John, 1867
Carruthers, Joseph H., 1878
Chalmers, Stephen Drummond, 1899
Clune, Michael J., 1875
Cocks (*née* Proctor), Lizzie, 1898
Cocks, Nicholas John, 1892
Coghlan, Charles A., 1879
Cohen, John J., 1881
Cooper, David J., 1871
Cooper, Pope A., 1874
Cormack, Alexander J., 1886
Corlette, James Christian, 1880
Cosh, James, 1881 §
Cowlishaw, William Patten, 1862
Cowper, Sedgwick S., 1870
Cribb, John George, 1893
Crocker, Herbert D., 1886
Crompton, William, 1876
Cullen, William P., 1882
Curtis, William C., 1859
Dalton, Gerald T. A., 1882
Dawson, Arthur F., 1877
Deane, Henry, 1893 §
Deane, William Smith, 1884
Delohery, Cornelius, 1888
Dennis, James, 1897
Dillon, John T., 1876
Docker, Ernest B., 1865
Doust, Edith Lucy, 1898
Dunstan, Ephraim, 1870
Edmunds, Walter, 1879
Edwards, J. Ross, 1884
Edwards, Edwd. Samuel, 1898
Faithfull, George E., 1869
Faithfull, Henry M., 1871
Faithfull, William P., 1868
Fisher, Donnelly, 1875
Fitzgerald, Robert M., 1859
Fitzhardinge, Grantley H., 1869
Fletcher, Frank E., 1883
Fletcher, Joseph J., 1876
Flint, Charles Alfred, 1884
Flynn, John, 1879
Flynn, Joseph A., 1881
Fosbery, Eustace E., 1881
Francis, Henry R., 1870
Freehill, Francis B., 1876
Fuller, George W., 1882
Gardiner, Andrew, 1888 §
Garland, James R., 1862
Garnsey, Arthur Henry, 1896
Garran, Robert Randolph, 1899
Garrick, Joseph H., 1871
Gibbes, Alfred George, 1875
Gill, Alfred Chalmers, 1899
Gray, Arthur St. J., 1887 §
Griffith, Alfred John, 1896
Griffith, Samuel W., 1870
Hall, William Hessell, 1890
Halloran (*née* Guèrin), Bella, 1892 §
Hammond, A. de Lisle, 1884
Healy, Patrick J., 1877
Hill, George Arthur, 1899
Hill, Thomas, 1878
Hills, Henry H., 1880
Hodgson, Evelyn G., 1881 §
Hogg, James E., 1890 §
Hunter, John, 1869
Hurst, George, 1882

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Iceton, Edward Arthur, 1870
Iceton, Thomas H., 1872
Jackson, Henry Latimer, 1886§
Jackson, Robert, 1880
Johnson, James W., 1859
Johnston, Alexander W., 1876
Jones, Griffith E. R., 1877
Jones, Rees R., 1872
Kay, Robert, 1876
Kellett, Frederick, 1895
Kemp, Richard E., 1873
Kent, Frederick D., 1874
Kent, Harry C., 1875
King, Cecil J., 1887
King, Copland, 1887
King, Frederick H., 1876
King, Walter Uther S., 1884
Lance, Elisabeth Ada, 1900
Lander, William H., 1882
Lang, John Gavin D., 1884
Lee, Edward, 1859
Lee, William, 1878
Legge, J. Gordon, 1887.
Liddell, Andrew I., 1875
Lingen, John Taylor, 1881§
Lomer, Caroline, 1891
Long, George E., 1867
Loxton, Edward James, 1888
Lukin, Gresley W. H., 1891
MacDonald, Jas. M., 1879
Macdonald, Louisa, 1892§
Maclardy, J. D. St. Clair, 1883
MacPherson, John, 1895
Mann, William J. G., 1882
Manning, Jas. Napoleon, 1885
Manning, William A., 1875
Manning, W. Hubert, 1878
Marrack, John Rea Melville, 1884
Mayne, Wm. M., 1884
Meares, Matilda, 1892
Meillon, John, 1888
Merewether, Walton L., 1879
Metcalfe, George, 1868
Millard, Godfrey William, 1896
Mitchell, David S., 1859
Monnington, Alfred, 1888§
Montague, James H., 1877
Moore, Samuel, 1882
Mort, H. Wallace, 1881§
Mullins, John L., 1879
Murray, Charles E. R., 1865
Murray, Donald, 1892
Nathan, Edward A., 1882
Noble, Edmund Murray, 1890
O'Brien, Francis, 1868
O'Connor, Richard E., 1873
O'Mara, Michael, 1877
Oliver, Alexander, 1869
Oliver, James, 1885
Parish, Walter G., 1866
Perkins, Alfred Edward, 1886
Perry, John, 1876
Pike, George H., 1891
Plomley, Francis James, 1876
Powell, Theodore, 1876
Pring, Robert D., 1875
Purves, John M., 1873
Quaife, Frederick H., 1862
Ralston, Alexander G., 1883
Rennie, Edward H., 1876
Rich, George E., 1885
Rigg, Thomas, 1890
Robertson, Joseph, 1877
Robjohns, Henry T., 1891
Rofe, John F., 1885
Rogers, Francis E., 1863
Rolin, Tom, 1885
Roseby, Thomas, 1871
Russell, Edward, 1880
Russell, Frank A. A., 1894
Russell, John Frazer S., 1896
Russell, William, 1882
Rutledge, David D., 1875
Rygate, Philip William, 1886
Sharp, William Hey, 1881§
Shaw, Henry Giles, 1894
Simpson, Archd. H., 1895§
Sly, George J., 1874
Sly, Joseph D., 1872
Sly, Richard M., 1876
Smairl, Joseph Henry, 1896
Smith, Robert, 1878
Smyth, Frank L. S., 1879
Stack, John, 1860
Steel, Robert, 1879
Stephen, Cecil B., 1864
Stephenson, John Hunter, 1892
Stonham, John, 1896
Sutherland, Constance Adelaide, 1889

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Taylor, Elizabeth Ironside, 1899
Taylor, Hugh W., 1884
Taylor, James Wilson, 1887§
Taylor, John Michael, 1891
Thompson, I. Florence, 1887
Thompson, James A., 1882
Thompson, Joseph, 1875
Thompson, William M., 1875
Tracey, Frederick, 1885
Trebeck, Tom Beal, 1884
Waddell, George Washington, 1900
Wallace, Donald, 1899
Walsh, William M. J., 1889
Waterhouse, John, 1876
Watkins, John L., 1876
Watson, William George, 1873
Watt, John Alexander, 1892
Waugh, Robert, 1879
Wearne, Minnie, 1892
Weigall, Albert B., 1869
Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, 1876
White, James Smith, 1871
Whitfeld, Lewis, 1882
Wilkinson, Frederick Bushby, 1884
Williams, A. Lukyn, 1881§
Willis, Robert Spier, 1862
Wilson, Ella, 1895
Wood, Ebenezer Clarence, 1886
Woodthorpe, Robert A., 1890
Woolnough, George, 1873
Wyatt, Arthur H., 1869
Yarrington, Clive Tennyson L., 1895
Yarrington, William Henry H., 1880
Yeates, Ainslie Arthur, 1900
Yeomans, Allan, 1871

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Abbott, George H., 1887
Abbott, Henry Palmer, 1893
Abbott, Thomas K., 1888
Abigail, Ernest Robert, 1896
Allan, Edith Jeannie, 1895
Allen, Arthur W., 1883 §
Allen, George B., 1877
Allen, Reginald C., 1879
Amess, William, 1883
Anderson, Catherine, 1898
Anderson, Hugh Miller, 1890
Anderson (*née* Amos), Jeanie Cairns, 1890
Anderson, William Addison S., 1892
Andrews, Ernest Clayton, 1894
Anstey, George Webb, 1893
Armstrong, Isabella, 1895
Armstrong, Laurens F. M., 1884
Armstrong, Margaret Jane, 1897
Armstrong, Tancred de C., 1891
Armstrong, William G., 1884
Arnold, Edwin Charles, 1896
Ashton (*née* Anderson), Maud Edith, 1896
Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, 1889
Atkins (*née* Kennedy), Annie A., 1893
Atkins, William Leonard, 1893
Auld, John Hay Goodlet, 1897
Ayres, Charles, 1882
Bailey, Margaret Anne, 1900
Barker, Henry Auriol, 1881 §
Barker, Thomas Charles, 1886
Barnes, Pearl Ella, 1897
Barnet, Donald McKay, 1890
Barraclough, Francis Egerton, 1895
Barry, Hugh de Barri, 1898
Barton, Joanna, 1893
Barton, John a'Beckett D., 1896
Bates (*née* Abigail), Eliza L., 1893
Bavin, Gertrude Lillian, 1898
Bavin, Thos. Rainsford, 1894
Baylis, Harold M., 1883
Beardmore, Ada, 1896
Beardsmore, Emily Maud, 1894
Beardsmore, Robert Henry, 1895
Beaumont, Annie Holloway, 1898
Beegling, Daniel, 1885
Beehag, Samuel Alfred, 1886
Bensusan (*née* De Lissa), Ethel Naida, 1898
Berne, Percy Witton, 1883
Bertie, Charlotte Maud, 1896
Binns, William Johnstone, 1900
Black, Reginald Austin William, 1896
Blacket, Arthur R., 1872
Blacket, Cuthbert, 1891
Blatchford, Torrington, 1894
Blaxland, Henry Charles, 1897
Bloomfield, William John, 1896
Blumer, Charles, 1894
Bode, Arnold G. H., 1888
Bonamy, Nellie Mildred Blanche, 1899

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Booth, Mary, 1890
Bowmaker, Theophilus Robert, 1896
Bowman, Arthur, 1880
Bowman, Ernest M., 1880
Bowman, Alexander, 1859
Bowman, Alister S., 1878
Boxall, Nelson Leopold, 1896
Boyce, Francis Stewart, 1893
Brennand, Henry John W., 1896
Brereton, John LeGay, 1894
Britten, Herbert Edward, 1888
Britton, Theodosia Ada, 1891
Broderick, Cecil Thomas Hawkes, 1896
Brodie, Isabella Esther, 1895
Broinowski, Leopold T., 1897
Brook, Henry James Sidney, 1896
Broome, Edward, 1897
Brown, Alfred, 1866
Brown, Lizzie Sherwood, 1898
Brown, Mary Elizabeth, 1885
Brown, Sophia, 1894
Brown, William Vernon, 1894
Browne, William C., 1864
Bruce, Mary Jane, 1896
Buchanan, Charles Arthur, 1889
Buchanan, Charles Packenham, 1900
Buckland, Thomas, 1878
Bundock, Charles, 1878
Bundock, Francis F., 1877
Bunting, Edith Annie, 1896
Burfitt, Walter F., 1894
Bushnell, Pollie, 1896
Butler, Francis James, 1882
Butler, Patrick James, 1900
Butler, Spencer Joseph St. C., 1893
Butler, Stanley William Beauchamp, 1900
Butler, Thomas, 1876
Byrne, James Kevin, 1894
Byrne, Lily Comyn, 1896
Byrne, William Edmund, 1892
Cadden, Leslie George Barton, 1899
Cahill, Annie Lucille, 1894
Cakebread, William Jowers, 1894
Cameron, Archibald Peter, 1894
Campbell, Allen, 1874
Campbell, Charles Robert, 1893
Campbell, George Polding, 1885
Canaway, Arthur P., 1894‡
Cargill, John Sydney, 1889
Carlile-Thomas, Ella, 1900
Carlisle, William W., 1878
Carlos, Joseph, 1893‡
Caro, Hilda, 1896
Carvosso, Albert B., 1884
Casey, Michael Alphonsus, 1896
Castling, James Robert, 1896
Chapman, Alfred Ernest, 1893
Chisholm, William, 1875
Chubb, Montague Charles Lyttelton, 1896
Clark, Francis George, 1900
Clarke, Francis William, 1884
Clegg, William Carnegie, 1899
Clines, Peter Joseph, 1896
Clipsham, Gertrude Mary, 1899
Closs, William John Leech, 1890
Clubb, Wallace, 1896
Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, 1894
Cole, Louisa, 1898
Combes, Jane Frances, 1895
Conlon, William Aloysius, 1891
Connellan, John, 1892
Connolly, John, 1894
Connor, Thomas John, 1895
Copland, Frank Fawcett, 1894
Cook, Sydney Leicester, 1898
Cooke, Clarence Hudson, 1892
Corbett, William Francis, 1883
Cordingley, Grace Marion, 1893
Cosh, James, 1891
Cowan, David, 1894
Cox, Harold, 1889
Coyle, William Thomas, 1891
Craig, Alexander Donald, 1893
Craig, Charles, 1892
Crane, Charles, 1882
Crawford, Stella Maud C., 1896
Creagh, Albert Jasper, 1889
Creagh, William John, 1892
Cribb, Estelle Muriel Bridson, 1899
Cripps, Esther Fischer, 1891
Cruise, Emily A., 1897
Cullinane, John Aloysius, 1895
Cumming, Jennie, 1896
Curlewis, Harold Burnham, 1897
Curlewis, Herbert Raine, 1890
Curnow, William Leslie, 1890

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Curtis, William John, 1899
D'Arcy, George Synnott, 1895
D'Arcy, John Synnott, 1890
D'Arcy-Irvine, Malcolm M., 1889
Daley, Frank H., 1889
Dalmas, Lizzie, 1895
d'Apice, Antoine William M., 1899
Dash, Ebenezer, 1894
Dargin, Sydney, 1871
Davidson, Colin George Watt, 1899
Davies, Arthur Bernard, 1894
Davies, Edith Warlow, 1899
Davies, Wyndham John E., 1893
Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison, 1896
Davis, Henry, 1890
Davison, Samuel Beaumont, 1896
Day, Leo Septimus, 1899
De Lissa, Horace, 1896
Dettmann, Herbert Stanley, 1897
Dey, Charlotte Johnston, 1898
Dick, James Adam, 1886
Dick, William Thomas, 1890
Dickinson, Edward Moseley, 1899
Dimond, Margaret Cecilia, 1893
Dixon, Herbert Hutchinson, 1894
Doak, Frank Wiseman, 1891
Doig, Alexander John, 1895
Dove, William R. Norton, 1893
Dowe (*née* Molster), Eliza, 1893
Dowe, Philip William, 1893
Dowling, Frank Vincent, 1898
Doyle, John, 1891
Drummond, Shafto Landour, 1893
Dudley, Joseph T., 1885
Dumolo, Nona, 1898
Dunlop, John W., 1895
Dunlop, Norman John, 1890
Dunne, John D., 1873
Dunnicliff, Mary Clifton, 1898
Durack, Joseph Jerry E., 1899
Eames, Jane, 1895
Edmunds, John Michael, 1892
Edmunds, May, 1897
Edwards, David Sutherland, 1894
Edwards, Edward Evan, 1898
Edwards, John, 1891
Elder, Francis R., 1877
Eldridge, Ada Maitland, 1900
Elkin, Jonathan Bevan, 1895
Elliott, Millicent V., 1895
Ellis, Ethel, 1894
Ellis, Mary, 1894
Elphinstone, Elsie Mary, 1899
Elphinstone, James, 1861
Elphinstone, James Cooke, 1896
Emanuel, Nathaniel, 1867
England, Theophilus, 1855
England, Thomas H., 1885
Enright, Walter John, 1893
Evans, Ada E., 1895
Evans-Jones, David Pentland, 1898
Feez, Arthur H., 1880
Fell, Catherine Isabella, 1900
Ferguson, David, 1886
Fidler, Carleton B., 1888
Fidler, Isabel Margaret, 1898
Finn, William George, 1895
Finney, Charlotte, 1895
Finney, Joseph, 1894
Fitzgerald, Edmund, 1866
Fitzgerald, John Timothy, 1890
Fitzhardinge, Maude Yeomans, 1898
Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, 1897
Fitzpatrick, Thomas John A., 1893
Flannery, George Ernest, 1892
Flashman, James Froude, 1892
Flavelle, Lucy Isabel, 1896
Fleming, Howard George T., 1894
Fletcher, Archibald William, 1886
Fletcher, Charles R., 1881
Fletcher, J. A., 1879
Fletcher, Katherine Elizabeth, 1895
Fletcher, Michael Scott, 1893
Flynn, William J., 1884
Forde, James, 1891
Foreman, Henry James Clifton, 1896
Forster, Charles E., 1876
Forsyth, Walter George, 1898
Fosbery, Vincent F., 1886
Fox, Harold S., 1885
Fraser, Robert W., 1885
Freeman, Ambrose William, 1896
Fullerton, Alex. Y., 1885
Galt, James, 1899
Garnsey, Edward R., 1885
Geddes, Samuel, 1885
George, John, 1893
Gerber, Edward William T., 1892
Gibbes, William C. V., 1868
Gillam, Dora Alice, 1900
Gillies, James, 1889
Gordon, Emily Isabel, 1898
Gordon, George Acheson, 1895

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Gorman, John R., 1866
Gough, Norman John, 1900
Grassick, Charles C., 1897
Greenlees, Gavin, 1895
Greenway, Alfred R., 1870
Gregson, William Hilder, 1898
Grieve, Robert Henry, 1900
Griffith, James Shaw, 1895
Griffiths, Frederick Guy, 1898
Grogan, Albert Thomas Henry, 1897
Hadley, Alfred Edward, 1893
Hadley, Charles William, 1899
Hall, Alfred Ernest, 1893
Halliday, George C., 1884
Halloran, Aubrey, 1892
Halloran, Henry, 1896
Halloran, Ida, 1893
Hammond, John Harold, 1896
Hardy, Caleb, 1893
Hargraves, Edward John, 1859
Harker, Constance Elizabeth, 1895
Harriott, Charles Warre, 1889
Harriott, Georgina Jane, 1894
Harris, George, 1891
Harris, John, 1892
Harris, Marian, 1898
Harris, Matthew, 1863
Harvey, Revina, 1895
Harvey, William George, 1894
Harwood, Marian Fleming, 1898
Hay, Mary Catherine, 1897
Hayes, David John, 1894
Hedberg, John Alfred, 1896
Heden, Ernest Charles, 1898
Helsham, Charles Howard, 1892
Henderson, George Cockburn, 1893
Henderson, Robert Newburn, 1895
Henry, Ada, 1900
Higgins, Michael A., 1879
Higgins, Percy Reginald, 1893
Hill, Evelyn M., 1895
Hill, James Henry Fraser, 1900
Hilliard, Arthur Vaughan, 1890
Hinder, Robert John, 1889
Hipsley, Alice Helen, 1898
Hirst (*née* Hansard), Edith Hirst, 1897
Hobbs, Edwin, 1897
Hobbs, John William, 1894
Hodge, Ernest Arthur, 1895
Hodgkins, Amy Alice, 1895
Hogg, Kate Emily, 1894
Holliday, Andrew, 1898
Holme, Ernest Rudolph, 1891
Holme, John Barton, 1893
Holmes, William Frederick, 1894
Holt, Arthur Christian, 1895
Holt, Wilfrid John, 1898
Hood, Dannina, 1894
Hopkins, Francis Irvine, 1893
Hopman, John Henry, 1894
Horder (*née* Bloomfield), Elsie I'Anson, 1897
Horniman, Alexander, 1866
Houison, Andrew, 1869
Houison, James, 1863
Houison, Stephen James, 1898
Howard, John Bruton, 1895
Hudson, William, 1897
Huggart, Alfred Theodore, 1892
Huggart, William Charles, 1898
Hughes, Charles Michael, 1886
Hughes, Hugh Jason, 1897
Hughes, James O'Donoghue A., 1894
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1890
Hungerford, Hedley Heber, 1886
Hunt, Digby St. Clair W., 1895
Hunt, Edward, 1859
Hunt, Harold W. G., 1888
Hunt, Hugh Alton Stanislaus, 1897
Hunter, Mary Alison Miles, 1895
Hunter, Thomas Brown, 1898
Hutchison, George Thomas, 1900
Hynes, Sarah, 1891
Innes (*née* Lichtscheindl), Rosa, 1894
Jackson, Frederick Charles, 1897
Jacobs, James, 1894
James, Arthur Henry, 1893
James, Augustus G. F., 1888
James, George Alfred, 1893
James, William Edwin, 1894
James, Thomas, 1896
Jamieson, George Wellington, 1893
Jamieson, Sydney, 1884
Jarvie, Bennie, 1898
Jenkins, Charles J., 1887
Johnson, Martin Luther, 1893
Johnston, John, 1887
Johnston, Mary Eleanor, 1896
Johnston, Stephen Jason, 1894
Johnstone, Henry Thomas, 1885
Jones, Cortis Harry Fredk., 1897
Jones, Thomas, 1895

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Jones, Thomas E., 1884
Jones, Ernest Trevor, 1884
Jones, Evan John, 1894
Joseph, Horace B., 1887
Kater, Henry Herman, 1894
Kelly, Thomas, 1890
Kelynack, Arthur James, 1889
Kelynack, Harold Leslie, 1893
Kemmis, William Henry, 1890
Kendall, Frank Louis, 1893
Kendall, Theodore M., 1876
Kenna, Patrick, 1882
Kennedy, Emily Clara, 1895
Kennedy, Phillip, 1895
Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, 1894
Kidston, Robert Matthew, 1892
Kilgour, Alexander James, 1894
King, George C., 1887
King (*née* Russell), Lillian, 1891
King, R. W., 1884§
Kinross, John, 1869
Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1889
Klein, James Augustus, 1897
Knight, Arthur, 1894
Lafferty, Terence Matthew, 1899
Lamrock, Arthur Stanton, 1891
Lane, Frederick George, 1895
Langley, Isabella Edwardes, 1897
Langton, Frederick W., 1887
Lasker, Samuel, 1892
Layton, John Edward, 1893
Leahy, John Patrick Daunt, 1890
Lee, Herbert Ernest, 1886
Lee, Thomas Nelson, 1899
Leibius, G. Hugo, 1888
Lenthall, Ellen Melicent, 1893
de Lepervanche, Eustace Mèzières, 1900
Leverrier, Frank, 1884
Levy, Daniel, 1893
Lewis, Henry Clyde, 1893
Liggins, Jessie Hunsdon, 1899
Linsley, William H, 1880
Littlejohn, Edward S., 1887
Lloyd, Frederick, 1890
Lloyd, Thomas, 1878
Louis, Philip Herbert, 1897
Loyden, James, 1894
Lynch, Michael D., 1870
Lynch, William, 1863
Lyon, Pearson, 1890
Macansh, Andrew W., 1885
MacCarthy, Herbert T. S., 1860
McCarthy Arthur W., 1881
McCook, Adam Stuart, 1895
McCook, William Henry, 1900
McCoy, William Taylor, 1894
McCulloch, Percy V., 1881
McDermott, Vesian B., 1887
McDonagh, John M., 1879
MacDonald, Fannie Elizabeth, 1895
McDonald (*née* Daly), May Edith, 1895
McDonnell, Randal C. W., 1888
McDowall, James, 1896
McEvilly, Augustus, 1886
McEvilly, Ulric, 1883
McEvoy, Bertie Patrick, 1899
McGlynn, Rebecca Mary, 1898
McGuinn, Denis, 1884
McIntosh, Harold, 1889
McIntyre, Aug. T., 1879
McIntyre, Duncan A., 1888
McIntyre, William Donald, 1890
Mack, Sidney, 1890
McKay, James, 1896
Mackintosh, Bertha Adeline Hilda, 1899
McLaren, Alexander Duncan, 1898
McLaren, John Gilbert, 1895
McLaughlin, Daniel, 1890
McLaurin, Henry Normand, 1899
MacLean, Frederick S., 1887
McLelland, Hugh, 1881
McLeod, James, 1879
McLintock, William Colin Scott, 1900
McMahon, Gregan, 1896
MacManamey, James Frazer, 1881
MacManamey, John Frazer, 1889
MacManamey, William Frazer, 1892
MacMaster, Donald Æneas D., 1894
MacMullen, Frank, 1894
McNeil, Andrew, 1889
McNevin, Arthur Joseph, 1895
McNevin, Thomas Butler, 1893
MacPherson, Peter, 1889
Maffey, Reginald William H., 1896
Maher, Charles H., 1877
Maher, Matthew E., 1867
Maher, Thomas Francis, 1893

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Main, John, 1892
Mallarky, Ethel May, 1895
Maloney, Andrew William, 1893
Maloney, John Thomas, 1899
Mannell, Francis Worthington, 1892
Manning, Henry Edward, 1900
Manning, Reginald K., 1887
Manning, William Ernest, 1892
Marks, Hyam, 1892
Marks, Percy J., 1887
Marks, Florence, 1893
Marks, Leah, 1893
Marr, Fannie Augusta, 1899
Martin (*née* Johnston), Ella R., 1890
Martin, Lewis Ormsby, 1893
Martyn, Sydney Charles, 1889
Massie, Richard de Winton, 1886
Mate, William H., 1864
Mathews, Hamilton Bartlett, 1899
Mathison, Walter, 1880
Mayne, J. O'Neill, 1884
Maxwell, Henry Francis, 1895
Maynard, Ethel Margaret, 1894
Maze, William Archibald A., 1892
Meagher, Louis Felix, 1889
Meares, Hercules, 1893
Meillon, Joseph, 1863
Mell, Cecil Newton, 1894
Merewether, Edward A. M., 1884
Merewether, Hugh H. M., 1894
Merewether, William D. M., 1895
Merrington, Ernest Northcroft, 1900
Miles, James Albert, 1894
Miller, James W., 1896
Millard, Alfred Charles, 1885
Miller, Richard J., 1885
Mills, Percy Harcourt, 1893
Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, 1896
Mitchell, Ethel Robertson, 1898
Molineaux, Amy Atherton, 1891
Moloney, Thomas Patrick, 1885
Molster, Sarah, 1897
Monaghan, John Graham, 1897
Monahan, William Willis, 1897
Montefiore, Hortense Henriette, 1896
Montgomerie, John, 1889
Moore, David C., 1883
Moore, Frank Joseph Sarsfield, 1883
Moore, John, 1883
Moore, Verner, 1884
Moore, Walter Albert, 1894
Morgan, Frederick A., 1888
Morgan, Thomas H. D., 1892
Morrice, John, 1874
Morris, John James, 1895
Morris, Robert N., 1870
Morrish, Francis, 1882
Moulton, James Egan, 1892
Moustaka, Orea Emma Hellas, 1897
Mulholland, John Joseph, 1899
Mullens, Arthur Frank Macquarie, 1896
Munro, William J., 1880
Murray, Florence Jane, 1896
Murray, Mercy M. H., 1897
Mussmann, Carl Ernst Gottlieb, 1897
Mutton, Isaiah, 1900
Myers, David M., 1866
Neill, Leopold Edward Flood, 1886
Nelson, Duncan John, 1895
Nettleship, Edward, 1895
Newman, George Hine, 1887
Newman, Kelsey Illidge, 1894
Newsham, Alice Isabel, 1900
Newton, Henry, 1889
Nicholls, William Hunt Ward, 1891
Nicholson, George Gibb, 1899
Noake, Reginald, 1877
Nolan, John Henry Monteith, 1900
O'Brien, Agnes Gertrude, 1895
O'Brien, Kathleen Moira, 1894
O'Brien, Lucius, 1865
O'Brien, Ormond, 1876
O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, 1894
O'Conor, Broughton B., 1892
O'Donohue, John P. Markham, 1895
O'Keefe, John A., 1887
O'Neill, James Bernard, 1895
O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, 1892
Osborne, Henry Stuart, 1896
Page, Arthur Ernest, 1899
Pain, Allan Franklyn, 1894
Pain, A. W., 1884 §
Paine, Bennington Haille, 1893
Paine, George Henry, 1894
Paris, Jane Elizabeth, 1897
Parker, William Arthur, 1892
Parsons, Emily Waugh, 1899
Parsons, Joseph, 1899
Paton, Arthur T., 1887

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Pattinson, Anthony Walton, 1894
Peden, John Beverley, 1892
Penman, John Edwards Foggon, 1897
Perkins, Frederick Thomas, 1899
Perkins, Joseph Abraham R., 1892
Peraké, Hermann, 1887
Phillips, Catherine Agnes, 1896
Pickburn, James Prosper, 1892
Piddington, Albert Bathurst, 1883
Pilcher, Charles E., 1865
Pilcher, George de Vial, 1859
Pilcher, Norman George Stafford, 1898
Pincombe, Torrington Hawke, 1890
Poidevin, Leslie Oswald Sheridan, 1900
Poolman, Arthur Edward, 1883
Pope, Roland James, 1885
Potts, Cuthbert, 1898
Prentice, Arthur James, 1892
Pritchard, Alice, 1895
Pritchard, William C., 1888
Purcell, Philip Francis, 1898
Purcell, Winnifred Dalton, 1895
Purser, Cecil, 1885
Quaife, William F., 1879
Quigley, James, 1890
Ramsay, James, 1885
Raves, George Alfred, 1897
Raves, Helen Alice, 1894
Redshaw, George, 1895
Read, Elizabeth Jane, 1899
Reidy, John James Gralton, 1896
Rennie, George Edward, 1882
Renwick, Arthur, 1857
Renwick, Herbert John, 1893
Reynolds, Arthur J. P. G., 1890
Richardson, Charles Noel D., 1893
Richardson, Henry A., 1867
Richardson, Robert, 1870
Riley, Ernest Arthur, 1893
Riley, Patrick William, 1894
Riley, Spencer George Birkenhead, 1897
Riley, Valentine B., 1872
Robinson, Charles H. P., 1893
Robinson, George Frederick G., 1890
Robjohns, Leonard, 1894
Robson, Reginald Norman, 1900
Robson, William Elliott V., 1889
Roger, Robert, 1876
Rooney, William James, 1892
Roseby, Gertrude Amy, 1895
Roseby, Minnie, 1895
Roseby, Sarah Mabel, 1900
Roseby, Thomas Ernest, 1890
Rossiter, Florence Annie, 1898
Roth-Schmidt, Frederica, 1897
Rourke, Ernest John, 1893
Rourke, George Augustus, 1893
Rourke, Lillie Agnes, 1895
Rowland, Norman de Horne, 1895
Rudder, Sydney Llewellyn, 1891
Russell, Charles Townsend, 1891
Russell, Ethel Albinia, 1893
Russell, Harry A., 1887
Russell, Henry C., 1859
Rutherford, Florence Marian, 1900
Rutherford, George Washington, 1900
Rutledge, William F., 1871
Ryan, Gerald, 1893
Rygate, Charles D. H., 1883
Rygate, Henry Bertram, 1885
Saddington, Arthur G., 1887
Sadler, Alexander, 1900
Salting, George, 1857
Salting, William, 1857
Sands, John Marshall, 1889
Saunders, Arthur, 1893
Saunders, Eva Florence, 1897
Sawkins, Dansie Thomas, 1899
Saxby, George Campbell, 1891
Saywell, Thomas Stanley, 1900
Scarvell, Edric Sydney, 1893
Scoular, David, 1895
Scrutton, Caroline Maude, 1900
Seaward, William T., 1892
Sellors, Rich. Pickering, 1890
Sendall, Alfred E., 1888
Serisier, Lavigne Ernest, 1891
Shand, Alexr. B., 1884
Sharp, Walter Alex. Ramsay, 1897
Sharpe, Ernest, 1865
Sharpe, William George, 1897
Shaw, John A. K., 1885
Sheridan, Francis B., 1874
Sheridan, John Patrick, 1890
Sheridan, Muriel Eulalie Bingham, 1900
Sheppard, Edmund Haslewood, 1882
Sheppard, George, 1873
Sherlock, John Bolt, 1895
Shewcroft, Alfred John, 1893

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Sinclair, Colin Archibald, 1899
Slack, Ida Leslie, 1899
Sloman, Charles Wansbrough, 1893
Sloman, John, 1872
Small, Ethel Ella, 1900
Smith, Archibald, 1889
Smith, Emma Isabel, 1893
Smith, Norman, 1894
Smith, William, 1893
Somerville, George B., 1882
Squire, Hilton Bell, 1893
Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, 1897
Starkey (*née* Artlett), Ettie, 1888
Stephen, Edward Milner, 1891
Stephen, Henry Montagu, 1900
Stephen, John William Farish, 1897
Stewart, Donald Grant, 1896
Stobo (*née* Seldon), Florence Mary, 1894
Stoney, Edmund Haighton, 1898
Stonham, Kathleen, 1895
Stonham (*née* Noakes), Mabel Alicia, 1896
Street, Charles James, 1894
Street, Philip Whistler, 1883
Studds, Harold Augustus, 1900
Studdy, Albert John, 1888
Studdy, Annie Avice Matilda, 1891
Sullivan, Denis Joseph, 1899
Sullivan, Henry, 1872
Sullivan, James, 1867
Sullivan, James, 1894
Sullivan, Reginald, 1892
Sutherland, Elmina Louise, 1891
Sutherland, Peter, 1890
Swanson, Edmund Clement, 1893
Swanwick, Kenneth ffoulkes, 1896
Swyny, William Frank, 1899
Symonds, Bertha Violet, 1897
Symonds, Daisy, 1893
Tange, Charles L., 1880
Tarplee, William F., 1884
Taylor, Sarah, 1893
Teece, Richard Clive, 1899
Telfer, James Barnet, 1893
Thallon, James B., 1876
Thomas (*née* Waddell), Annie, 1895
Thomas, Richard Weld, 1893
Thompson, Alexander, 1895
Thompson, Robert Alfred, 1891
Thompson, Sydney A., 1887
Thomson, Alec., 1891
Thorburn, James Thos., 1886
Thorne, George, 1865
Thornton, Septimus, 1896
Tighe, William, 1892
Tole, Joseph, 1868
Tom, Wesley, 1860
Townley, Percy L., 1886
Tozer, Seymour Darvall, 1899
Trindall, Richard B., 1885
Turner, Annie Elizabeth, 1899
Turner, Emily May, 1900
Uther, Allen Hammill, 1891
Uther, Jennie Bertha, 1894
Uther, Mary Handfield, 1900
Veech, Louis Stanislaus, 1890
Verge, John, 1899
Vivers, Alfred James Lovell, 1895
Waddy, Percival Richard, 1891
Waldron, Thomas W. King, 1893
Walker, James Ernest, 1894
Walker (*née* Bruce), Mary H., 1887
Walker, Samuel Herbert, 1894
Walker, William A., 1888
Wallace, Frank Ernest, 1889
Walsh, John James, 1899
Walton, George Henry Montague, 1899
Ward, Leonard Keith, 1900
Ward, Ruby Estelle, 1897
Ward, Thomas W. C., 1884
Wardrop, Gabriel, 1893
Warren, Ernest William, 1898
Watt, Andrew Robert James, 1893
Watt, Charles Prosper, 1893
Watson, Robert S., 1887
Wearne, Amy Isabel, 1893
Wearne, Richard Arthur, 1895
Weigall, Harold Walter, 1895
West, Edith Annie, 1900
White, Charles Alfred, 1895
Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, 1897
Whiting, Joseph, 1895
Wilkinson, Henry L., 1880
Wilkinson, W. Camac, 1878
Williams, Alfred James, 1898
Williams, James Leslie, 1892
Williams, John Alfred, 1894
Williams, Leslie Ballesat, 1899
Williams, William, 1891
Williams, William, 1895
Williams, William Henry, 1894
Williamson, Mark A., 1879

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Williamson, Percy Leyden, 1899
Wilson, Frederick James, 1893
Wilson, Gwendolene Lilean, 1900
Wilson, Roger, 1877
Wilton, Edward Nowill, 1900
Windeyer (*née* Robinson), Mabel Fuller, 1890
Windeyer, Richard, 1891
Windeyer, William Archibald, 1893
Wise, Bernhard R., 1885§
Withycombe, Ernest John, 1899
Wolstenholme, Harry, 1890
Wood, Frederick Ernest, 1890
Wood, Frederick William, 1894
Wood, Harrie Dalrymple, 1893
Wood (*née* Whitfeld), Eleanor Madeline, 1895
Woodd, Henry A., 1887
Woodward, Frederick P., 1892
Woolcock, John L., 1883
Wootton, Ernest, 1892
Wright, Stewart, 1882
Yarnold, Alfred Henry, 1896
Yarnold, Isabel May, 1899
Young, James, 1900

DOCTORS OF LAW.

Barry, Alfred, 1884§
Coghlan, Charles A., 1885
Cullen, William P., 1887
Donovan, John J., 1867
Garran, Andrew, 1870
Green, Arthur V., 1887
Jefferis, James, 1885
Manning, J. Napoleon, 1892
Marden, John, 1890
Morris, Robert Newton, 1886
Paterson, James S., 1866
Roseby, Thomas, 1873
Sly, George J., 1878
Sly, Joseph D., 1873
Sly, Richard M., 1877
White, James Smith, 1874
White, W. Moore, 1882§

BACHELORS OF LAW.

Abigail, Ernest Robert, 1899
Armstrong, Laurens F. M., 1890
Barraclough, Francis Egerton, 1899
Bavin, Thomas Rainsford, 1897
Bloomfield, William John, 1899
Boyce, Francis Stewart, 1896
Brierley, Frank Nunan, 1897
Butler, Spencer Joseph St. Clair, 1896
Clines, Peter Joseph, 1898
Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, 1896
Craig, Charles, 1900
Creagh, William John, 1897
Cullinane, John Aloysius, 1897
Curlewis, Herbert Raine, 1892
Davies, Arthur Bernard, 1897
Davies, Wyndham John E., 1895
Edmunds, Walter, 1881
Edwards, David Sutherland, 1899
Elphinstone, James Cooke, 1898
Flannery, George Ernest, 1894
Forsyth, Walter George, 1900
Gerber, Edward W. T., 1894
Gill, Alfred Chalmers, 1895
Halloran, Aubrey, 1894
Hammond, John Harold, 1898
Harris, George, 1893
Higgins, Percy Reginald, 1895
Holme, John Barton, 1895
Jones, Albert E., 1889§
Kelynack, Arthur James, 1892
Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, 1896
Knox, Adrian, 1895§
Legge, James Gordon, 1890
Levy, Daniel, 1895
Lloyd, Frederick, 1893
Mack, Sidney, 1892
Martin, Lewis Ormsby, 1895
Meares, Hercules, 1894
Meillon, John, 1892
Merewether, Hugh Hamilton Mitchell, 1898
Merewether, William David Mitchell, 1898
Mills, Percy Harcourt, 1897
Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, 1900
Monahan, William Willis, 1900
Nathan, Edward Alleyne, 1891
O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, 1897

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O'Conor, Broughton B., 1895
O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, 1894
Parker, William Arthur, 1898
Peden, John Beverley, 1898
Pickburn, James Prosper, 1894
Quick, John, 1881 ‡
Richardson, Charles Noel Derwent, 1900
Rogers, Francis E., 1867
Scarvell, Edric Sydney, 1896
Scoular, David, 1899
Sullivan, Reginald, 1900
Taylor, John Michael, 1893
Thompson, Joseph, 1869
Thomson, Alec., 1894
Tighe, William, 1894
Tole, Joseph, 1869
Uther, Allen Hammill, 1893
Veech, Louis Stanislaus, 1893
Waddell, George Washington, 1899
Waddy, Percival Richard, 1893
Waldron, Thomas W. King, 1895
Wallace, Frank Ernest, 1899
Walker, James Ernest, 1896
Warren, Ernest William, 1900
Watt, Andrew R. J., 1894
Wood, Harrie Dalrymple, 1896
Yarrington, W. H. H., 1887

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Bennet, Francis Alexander, 1896‡
Barret, James, 1873
Belgrave, T. B., 1882‡
Blair, John, 1877
Bowker, Richard Ryther S., 1881‡
Chisholm, William, 1887‡
Corlette, Cyril Ernest, 1895
Flashman, James Froude, 1897
Houison, James, 1870
Jenkins, Edward Johnstone, 1886‡
Jones, Richard T., 1874
Knaggs, Samuel T., 1882‡
Lloyd, Frederick, 1872
Lyden, Michael John, 1892‡
McDonnell, Æneas J., 1896
McMurray, Wahab, 1892‡
Maher, W. Odillo, 1884‡
Milford, Frederick, 1882‡
Moore, George, 1872
Morton, Selby, 1877
Mullins, George Lane, 1890‡
Oram, Arthur Murray, 1882‡
O'Reilly, Walter William J., 1882‡
Ross, Chisholm, 1886
Rowan, Thomas, 1882
Smith, Grafton Elliott, 1895
Smith, Patrick, 1870
Stewart, Charles, 1872
Stuart, T. P. Anderson, 1889‡
Taylor, Charles, 1872
Warren, William Edward, 1882‡
Worrall, Ralph, 1886‡

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

Abbott, George Henry, 1891
Affleck, Ada C., 1898
Andrews, William, 1887‡
Armstrong, William G., 1888
Bancroft, Peter, 1888
Barnes, Edmund Horatio, 1897
Bennetts, Harold Graves, 1896
Biffin, Harriett Eliza, 1898
Binney, Edward Harold, 1893
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton, 1899
Bode, Frederick F. O., 1896
Böhrsmann, Gustav Hall, 1898
Böhrsmann, Rudolph Hermann, 1894
Boelke (*née* Robinson), Grace Fairley, 1893
Boelke, Paul, 1893
Bowker, Cedric Victor, 1898
Brade, Gerald Francis, 1899
Brennand, Henry John Wolverton, 1899
Broinowski, Gracius Herbert, 1897
Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, 1900
Burge, Stephen Bruce, 1900
Burkitt, Edmund Henry, 1896
Busby, Hugh, 1900
Cargill, William Duthie, 1899
Carlile-Thomas, Julia, 1898
Challands, Frederick, 1892
Cleland, John Burton, 1900
Chenhall, William Thomas, 1897‡

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Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, 1893
Conlon, William Aloysius, 1896
Cooley, Percy Glover, 1898
Cope, Herbert Roger, 1898
Corbin, Albert George, 1900
Cosh, John Inglis Clark, 1897
Cox, Frederick Henry, 1895
Craig, Robert Gordon, 1894
Crawley, Aubrey Joseph C., 1896
Davidson, Leslie G., 1888
Deck, George Henry Baring, 1896
Delohery, Henry Charles, 1899
Dey, Robert, 1898
Dick, Robert, 1892
Dixon, Graham Patrick, 1897
Dunlop, Norman John, 1896
Eichler, William Otto Heldmuth, 1900
Ellis, Henry A., 1887§
Ellis, Lawrence Edward, 1898
Fairfax, Edward Wilfred, 1899
Farrell, Robert Meredith, 1897
Fordyce, Henry St, Clair, 1895
Freshney, Reginald, 1892
Goldsmid, Albert, 1895
Graham, James, 1886§
Green, Terence Albert, 1893
Hall, Edwin Cuthbert, 1898
Hall, George Reginald Percy, 1895
Halliday, John Charles W., 1896
Handcock, Charles Lancelot, 1894
Hardman, Robert, 1900
Harris, Walter Eli, 1900
Harris, Lawrence Herschell Levi, 1896
Harris, William Henry, 1897
Henderson, John Niven, 1893
Henry, Arthur, 1889
Henry, Arthur G., 1888
Hester, Jeaffreson W., 1889
Higgins, Frederick Charles, 1897
Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889
Holmes, Harry Glennie, 1900
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1895
Hunt, Claude Leopold W., 1891
Kater, Norman William, 1898
Kelly, Patrick J., 1889
King, Aubrey Arthur, 1900
Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1894
Jackson, John William, 1895
Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley, 1896
Lawes, Charles H. E., 1892
Leahy, John P. D., 1892
Lees, Geoffrey John, 1900
Lipscomb, Thomas Walter, 1898
Litchfield, William Frederick, 1893
Lister, Henry, 1892
Ludowici, Edward, 1899
Luker, Donald, 1894
McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1896
MacCreadie, John Laing Martin, 1894
McEvoy, John Joseph Stuart, 1900
McKay, William John S., 1891
Mackenzie, John, 1899
Mackinnon, Roger Robert S., 1894
McLean, George, 1900
MacMaster, Donald Æneas Dunlop, 1899
MacPherson, John, 1898
Magarey, Frank William Ashley, 1899
Maitland, Herbert L., 1892
Menzies, Guy Dixon, 1896
Millard, Reginald Jeffrey, 1891
Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
Morton, Gavin, 1890
Morton, John, 1890
Murray, George Lathrop, 1894
Neill, Leopold E. F., 1890
Newton, Alice Sarah, 1898
Newton, William Thomas Joseph, 1900
Nolan, Herbert Russell, 1890
Oakes, Arthur, 1881§
O'Connor, Arthur Charles, 1896
O'Keefe, John James, 1898
Old, George Greensil, 1900
Pain, Ernest Maynard, 1897
Park, Joseph, 1892
Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
Pockley, Eric Osbaldiston, 1900
Pockley, Frank Antill, 1888§
Pulleine, Robert Henry, 1898
Purser, Cecil, 1890
Read, William Henry, 1898
Richards, Samuel J., 1893
Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1896
Roe, James Martin, 1900
Roseby, Edmund Rupert, 1900
Rutledge, David D., 1888

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Sandes, Francis Percival, 1899
Sawkins, Frederick John T., 1892
Scot-Skirving, Robert, 1888‡
Scott, Edward Henry, 1893
Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892
Sheldon, Herbert, 1898
Sheldon, Stratford, 1896
Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
Shorter, Herbert Leopold Ashton, 1899
Spark, Ernest James T., 1895
Stacy, Harold Skipton, 1898
Stanley, George Percival, 1891
Stevens, William Woodburn, 1898
Stokes, Edward Sutherland, 1891
Studdy, William Bradridge, 1895
Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, 1893
Taylor, Charles James, 1900
Terrey, Hedley, 1897
Tidswell, Frank, 1892
Throsby, Herbert Zouch, 1898
Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
Trindall, Richard B., 1889
Vallack, Arthur Styles, 1893
Veech, Michael, 1894
Wade, Robert Blakeway, 1896
Walton, William Bain, 1898
Wassell, Joseph Leathom, 1897
West, Francis William, 1900
Windeyer, John Cadell, 1899
Willis, Charles Savill, 1899
Wilson, Thomas George, 1899
Zlotkowski, Frederic Sobieski Wladimir, 1896

MASTERS OF SURGERY.

Abbott, George Henry, 1891
Affleck, Ada C., 1898
Armstrong, William G., 1888
Bancroft, Peter, 1888
Barnes, Edmund Horatio, 1897
Bennetts, Harold Graves, 1896
Biffin, Harriett Eliza, 1898
Binney, Edward Harold, 1893
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton, 1899
Boelke (*née* Robinson), Grace Fairley, 1893
Boelke, Paul, 1893
Böhrsmann, Rudolph Hermann, 1894
Brennand, Henry John W., 1899
Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, 1900
Busby, Hugh, 1900
Cargill, William Duthie, 1899
Carlile-Thomas, Julia, 1898
Challands, Frederick, 1892
Cleland, John Burton, 1900
Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, 1893
Conlon, William Aloysius, 1898
Cooley, Percy Glover, 1898
Corbin, Alfred George, 1900
Corlette, Cyril Ernest, 1892
Cosh, John Inglis Clark, 1897
Craig, Robert Gordon, 1894
Crawley, Aubrey Joseph C., 1896
Davidson, Leslie G., 1888
Dey, Robert, 1898
Dick, Robert, 1892
Dixon, Graham Patrick, 1897
Dunlop, Norman John, 1896
Eichler, William Otto Heldmuth, 1900
Ellis, Lawrence Edward, 1898
Fairfax, Edward Wilfred, 1899
Farrell, Robert Meredith, 1897
Flashman, James Froude, 1894
Fordyce, Henry St. Clair, 1895
Freshney, Reginald, 1892
Hall, Edwin Cuthbert, 1898
Hall, George R. P., 1895
Halliday, John Charles W., 1896
Handcock, Charles Lancelot, 1894
Harris, Lawrence Herschell L., 1896
Harris, William Henry, 1897
Harris, Walter Eli, 1900
Henderson, John Niven, 1893
Henry, Arthur, 1889
Henry, Arthur G., 1888
Hester, Jeaffreson W., 1889
Higgins, Frederick Charles, 1897
Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889
Holmes, Harry Glennie, 1900
Hunt, Claude Leopold W., 1891
Jackson, John W., 1895
Kater, Norman William, 1898
King, Aubrey Arthur, 1900
Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1894
Lawes, Charles H. E., 1892

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Leahy, John P. D., 1892
Lipscomb, Thomas Walter, 1898
Ludowici, Edward, 1899
Luker, Donald, 1894
MacCreadie, John Laing Martin, 1894
McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1896
McDonnell, Æneas J., 1889
McKay, William John S., 1891
Mackenzie, John, 1899
Mackinnon, Roger R. S., 1894
McLean, George, 1900
MacMaster, Donald Æneas D., 1899
MacPherson, John, 1898
Magarey, Frank William A., 1899
Maitland, Herbert L., 1892
Menzies, Guy Dixon, 1896
Millard, Reginald Jeffrey, 1891
Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
Morton, Gavin, 1890
Morton, John, 1890
Murray, George Lathrop, 1894
Neill, Leopold E. F., 1890
Newton, Alice Sarah, 1898
O'Connor, Arthur Charles, 1896
Pain, Ernest Maynard, 1897
Park, Joseph, 1892
Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
Purser, Cecil, 1890
Read, William Henry, 1898
Richards, Samuel J., 1896
Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1896
Rutledge, David D., 1888
Sandes, Francis Percival, 1899
Sawkins, Frederick John T., 1892
Scott, Edward Henry, 1893
Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892
Sheldon, Herbert, 1898
Sheldon, Stratford, 1896
Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
Smith, Grafton Elliott, 1893
Spark, Ernest J. T., 1895
Stacy, Harold Skipton, 1898
Stanley, George Percival, 1891
Stevens, William Woodburn, 1900
Stokes, Edw. Sutherland, 1891
Studdy, William B., 1895
Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, 1893
Terrey, Hedley, 1900
Tidswell, Frank, 1892
Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
Trindall, Richard B., 1889
Vallack, Arthur Styles, 1893
Veech, Michael, 1894
Walton, William Bain, 1898
Wassell, Joseph Leathom, 1897
West, Francis William, 1900
Willis, Charles Savill, 1899
Wilson, Thomas George, 1899
Windeyer, John Cadell, 1899
Zlotkowski, Frederic Sobieski Wladimir, 1896

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

d'Apice, John Edmund F., 1900
Bennett, Agnes Elizabeth L., 1894
Brearley, Joseph Henry Draper, 1894
Brennan, Sarah Octavia, 1898
Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, 1898
Corbin, Albert George, 1895
Crane, John T., 1887
Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison, 1898
Dunlop, Norman John, 1895
Flashman, James Froude, 1893
Fletcher, Archibald W., 1888
Forde, James, 1893
Hall, George Reginald Percy, 1893
Harker, George, 1899
Horton, Marion Charlotte, 1897
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1893
Hunt, Fanny E., 1888
Leverrier, Frank, 1885
MacMaster, Donald Æneas Dunlop, 1897
McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1894
McKay, William J. S., 1887
MacPherson, John, 1896
Madsen, John Percival Vissing, 1900
Pollock, James Arthur, 1889
Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1894
Ross, William John Clunies, 1891§
Sheldon, Stratford, 1894
Shirley, John, 1887§
Waterhouse, Gustavus Athol, 1899
Watt, John Alexander, 1894
Wood, E. Clarence, 1885
Woolnough, Walter George, 1898

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MASTERS OF ENGINEERING.

Bradfield, John Job Crew, 1896
Cook, Walter Edmund, 1899§
Dare, Henry Harvey, 1894
Vicars, James, 1892

BACHELORS OF ENGINEERING.

(Civil Engineering).

Amphlett, Edward Albin, 1889
Amphlett, Henry Martin, 1897
Arnott, Robert Fleming, 1895
Barraclough, Samuel Henry, 1892
Beaver, William Richard, 1899
Birch, William John, 1891
Bowman, Archer, 1889
Boyd, Robert James, 1898
Brearley, Joseph Henry D., 1895
Bucknell, Louis Geoffrey, 1891
Colyer, Moreton John Godden, 1896
Craig, Alexander Donald, 1895
Deane, Henry James, 1897
Doak, Walter James, 1895
Fitz, Norman V., 1888
Hayley, Percy Reginald, 1893
Hole, William Francis, 1896
Jackson, Clements F. V., 1895
Ledger, William Henry, 1893
McTaggart, Norman J. C., 1892
Mathison, Walter Charter, 1899
Merewether, Edward A. M., 1885
Poole, William, 1900
Roberts, James Waller, 1892
Ross, Colin John, 1891§
Rowlands, Harold Berkeley, 1897
Rygate, Philip W., 1885
Sawyer, Basil, 1896
Seale, Herbert Percy, 1894
Shortland, William Arthur, 1897
Smail, Herbert Stuart Inglis, 1897
Stephens, Charles Thomas, 1892
Strickland, Tom Percival, 1897
Thompson, William Mann, 1886
Wallach, Bernard, 1897
Ward, Thos. Wm. Chapman, 1886
Warren, Ernest William, 1897
White, Norman Frederick, 1894
Wood, E. Clarence, 1885
Wood, James Patrick, 1895
Woore, John Morris Simeon, 1896

(Mining Engineering.)

Ball, Lionel Clive, 1900
Barker, Reginald Frederick, 1900
Black, Reginald Austin Wm., 1898
Dixon, James Thomson, 1895
Gibson, Charles George, 1900
Jack, Robert Lockhart, 1899
Jackson, Clements Frederick V., 1900
Jenkins, Charles Warren B., 1895
Morris, John Fossbrook, 1899
Most, Selwyn Robert, 1900
Nardin, Ernest Willoughby, 1894
Palmer, Thomas Henry, 1898
Piddington, Francis Llewellyn, 1898
Poole, William, 1900
Reid, Norman, 1898
Simpson, Edward S., 1895
Twynam, Henry, 1896
Waterhouse, Gustavus Athol, 1900
Weigall, Arthur Raymond, 1894
Wilson, John Bowie, 1897

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UNDERGRADUATES.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR.

Adams, Edith Mary
Allen, Leslie Holdsworth
Aspinall, Archibald John
Aspinall, Jessie Stahorn
Austin, Alfred Herbert
Austin, Reginald Young
Ballhausen, Frank Louis
Baret, Henri Victor David
Barton, Wilfrid Alexander
Best, Walter Paige
Binney, Constance Clarice
Blanksby, Leslie Holmes
Boland, Blanche Edith
Brentnall, Nina Tillotson
Budden, Winnifred Martha
Candlish, Robert Smith
Carroll, William John Smyth
Cohen, Alroy Maitland
Coutts, Margaret
Cowlishaw, Winifred
Cullen, Frank Vivian John
Denham, Howard Kynaston
Dick, Thomas Hislop
Docker, Gladys Mary Brougham
Docker, Wilfred Brougham
Ebsworth, Samuel Wilfred
Elliott, Herbert Robert
Farran, Robert Arthur Lennox
Fletcher, Thomas Joseph
Freeman, Victor
Futter, Francis Cuthbert
Gibson, Duncan David
Gibson, Robert Martin
Graham, Emily Rebecca
Grant, William James
Gregson, Edward Jesse
Hain, Charles Hardie
Harley, Helen Louise
Henning, Cedric Thornton Biddulph
Herrmann, Frederick William
Heydon, George Aloysius Makinson
Hope, Percival
Jaques, Harold Vivian
Jensen, Klio
Jones, Sydney Toogood
Kemp, Richard Cyril King
Logan, George
Loudon, Bertha Winifred
McArdle, Frederick Owen
MacCulloch, Harington Thomas Cuthbert
McKenna, Thomas Richard
Mackenzie, Arthur Joseph
McKillop, Robert Alexander
McSharry, Patrick Joseph
McWilliam, Neville Gilbert
Mair, Noel Fortescue
Manning, Jack
Maxwell, William
Meek, Herbert Arthur
Meeks, Victor Alfred Freeman
Milford, Gerald Douglas
Moran, William Reginald
Morley, Irene Madeline
Moseley, Arthur Henry
Mowbray, Rupert Wallace
Murray-Prior, Dorothea Katherine
Noake, Arthur Raynor
O'Halloran, Charles Michael
O'Reilly, Theophilus Linnell
Palmer, Charles Reginald
Palmer, Henry Wilfred
Parry, Edward Lloyd Davenport
*Quaife, Aldyth E.
Rae, Thomas Robert
Renton, William John
Rentoul, James Buchan
Saunders, Florence Louisa
Sharpe, George Frederick
Shearman, Augusta Georgina Gertrude
Shiels, John Shepherd
Slade, Oswald Carey
Sproule, Margaret
Stacy, Valentine Osborne
Stevenson, John Edward Graham
Stewart, James Robert
Studdy, Marguerite Mary Elizabeth
Wardrop, Maggie Robertson
Wark, Florence Helen
Waterhouse, Eben Gowrie
Waters, Ernest Joseph Hill
Watson, Herbert Fraser
Welch, John Basil

* Unmatriculated.

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Welch, Lealie St. Vincent
Wilkinson, Ida Beatrice
Willis, Charles St. Leger

SECOND YEAR.

Alexander, Maud Marion
Amos, Nellie Margaret
Anderson, Virginia
Armstrong, Helen Daphne Harvey
Boardman, John
Bolton, Barbara Marion
Brownlie, Eveline Agnes
Campbell, John Stuart
Castleman, Arthur
*Cooley, Bertha Glover
Crisford, Hilda Nelsie Moore
Ferguson, John Alexander
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte Elisabeth
Fullerton, Lottie
Green, Henry Mackenzie
Harris, Reginald Arthur
Heery, David James
Heery, Thomas Joseph
Henry, Ida Emily
Hinton, William Samuel
Hodge, Sydney Trevillian
King-Kemp, Laura Mildred
Larcombe, Ernest Richard
Larkins, Frank Joseph Moore
Lord, Frank Colbran Turner
*Low, Gipsy
Mackness, Constance
Macrossan, Hugh Denis
Makin, William
Massey-Makinson, Arthur
*Miller, James Keith
Mote, Arnold Rudolph
Murray-Prior, Mabel
Noake, Reginald Robert
Paton, Mary Paterson
Pitt, Arthur Gladstone Matchen
Phillips, Frederick George
Phillips, Reginald Bede
Reid, Violet Margaret
Robins, Alfred Frederick
Rutherford, Constance Muriel
Sandford, Blanche Vavasour
Smith, William
Smith, William Michael
Sommerhoff, Frederick John
Teece, Roy Noel
Thawley, Joseph
Tivey, John Proctor
Ward, Pearl Wynifred
Wheeler, Harold Charles Fearon
*Whittell, Ruby
Wilshire, Hector

THIRD YEAR.

Armstrong, Ina Beatrice Harvey
Bowmaker, Jessie
Brownlie, Elizabeth Alice Dalziel
Bruce, Annie
Bruce, Grace Mitchell
Crawford, Thomas Simpson
Crowley, Archibald
*Dickinson, Evelyn
Fahey, Bartley Francis
Fry, Florence Mildred
Gibson, Marian Alford Morgan
Hill, John Goodwin Watson
Holt, Edith Jane Katherine
Jarrett, Marjorie Kate
Lehane, Thomas Joseph
MacInnes, Angus
Maclean, Charles Hector Roderick
McMahon, William Daniel
Mills, Elsie Ada Harland
O'Sullivan, Eugene Francis
Palmer, Selina Elizabeth
Paxton, Betha
Petrie, Edith Maud
Power, Percy Horne
Pratt, Walter Henry
Reynolds, Reginald Blair
Rutherford, Florence Marion, B.A.
Ryan, James William
Smee, Reginald
Stephenson, Anita Leila
Taylor, Thomas Manning
Todd, Frederick Augustus
Vickery, Ebenezer Frank
Walsh, James Joseph
White, Alfrey Beecher Stewart
Wilson, David
Wilson, George Harry

* Unmatriculated.

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EVENING STUDENTS.

FIRST YEAR.

Bathgate, Donald Gordon
Beckenham, John George
*Brown, George Edward
Campbell, Walter Charles
*Clipsham, Paul
Compton, Albert Zarrenne
Dixon, Fletcher Clendon
Giles, John Porter Harris
Hawken, Roger W., B.E.
Hewitt, Thomas Cosgrave
Lindsay, William Carlow
McDonald, Timothy George
*Morris, Leonard
Oakes, Florence Isabelle Mantell
O'Reilly, Walter Cresswell
Oswald, Alfred William
Peterson-Schrader, Cyril Philip
Roberts, Thomas Taylor
Stevenson, William H. W.
Wellisch, Edward Montague
Yates, Malcolm Edwin

SECOND YEAR.

Armitage, Charles Horsfall
Artlett, William Langridge
Chalmers, George
Fletcher, William Arnold
Little, Vivian Agincourt Spence
Maxted, Henry Louis
Robson, Hilda

THIRD YEAR.

Browne, Joseph Alexander
Chambers, George Alexander
Fetherstone, Leslie
Gough, Norman John, B.A.
Graham, Albert Nelson
*Grieve, John Thomas
Neale, Charles Norman
Stoyles, Herbert George
Walker, John William
Woolnough, William George, B.Sc.

FACULTY OF LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Browne, Joseph Alexander
Buchanan, Charles Pakenham
Butler, Stanley William Beauchamp
Crawford, Thomas Simpson
Lehane, Thomas Joseph
Mulholland, John Joseph, B.A.
Pratt, Walter Henry
Robson, Reginald Norman, B.A.
Stephen, Henry Montagu, B.A.
Stoyles, Herbert George
Teece, Richard Clive, B.A.

FOURTH YEAR.

Arnold, Austin Guerry de Lauret
Butler, Patrick James, B.A.
Byrne, James Kevin, B.A.
Clark, Francis George, B.A.
Curtis, William John, B.A.
Manning, Henry Edward, B.A.
Rogers, William Arnott Halse
Rutherford, George Washington, B.A.
Saywell, Thomas Stanley, B.A.
Swanwick, Kenneth ffoulkes, B.A.
Young, James, B.A.

FIFTH YEAR.

d'Apice, Antoine William M., B.A.
Clegg, William Carnegie, B.A.
Davidson, Colin George Watt, B.A.
Evans, Ada Emily, B.A.
Evans-Jones, David Pentland, B.A.
Holliday, Andrew, B.A.
McLaren, Alexander Duncan, B.A.
Pilcher, Norman George Stafford, B.A.
Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, B.A.
Tozer, Seymour Darvall, B.A.
*Walker, Norman
Walton, George Henry Montague, B.A.

* Unmatriculated.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR.

Bligh, Erasmus Algernon Robert
Coen, Joseph
Cohen, Sydnie Lionel
Culpin, Ernest
Dalton, Patrick
Day, Edward James
Deck, Horace Leigh
Dey, David Dewar
Dight, Alfred Raworth
Dight, Clarence Charles
Donovan, Harrie Carisfort Edmond
Ewing, Frank Peter
Fiaschi, Carlo Ferrucio
Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, B.A.
Griffiths, John Neville
Hammand, Kendall
Harris, John Solomon
Harrison, Edgar Selwyn
Heaslop, James William
Innes, Percival Selwyn Long
Johnson, Albert Francis
Leslie, James Robert
McDowall, Valentine
McKelvey, John Lawrence
McKillop, Archibald
Poidevin, Leslie Oswald S., B.A.
Power, John Wardell
Quaife, Walter Thorold
Roberts, Alfred Spencer Cecil
Roger, John Morrice
Rundle, George Walter
Shellshear, Cyril
Smith, Percy Edward
Simpson, Francis George Macneill
Stackpool, Patrick J.
Verge, Arthur
Vernon, Geoffrey Hampden
Whiteman, Reginald John Nelson
Withers, Oswald Edgar Bruce
Young, Edgar Harold

SECOND YEAR.

Adams, Frances Lucy
Benjafield, Vivian
*Bennett, Madoline
Buchanan, George Arthur
Buchanan, Joseph David
Browne, Claude Seccombe
Clifford, James Percy
Connolly, Thomas Patrick
Cook, John Philip
Cook, Sydney Leicester, B.A.
D'Arcy, Constance Elizabeth
Finselbach, Friedrick William August
Fox, Louis Joseph
Gillespie, Arthur Paul
Godsall, Robert Spencer
Goergs, Karl Randolph Wilhelm
*Hardie, Howard G.
*Hassall, Richard Macquarie
Johnson, Frederick James
Johnston, Langloh Parker
Jones, Horace Arnold
Jones, Lincoln
Kay, Stuart
Lethbridge, Harold Octavius
MacEncroe, James Michael
Mansfield, Walter Charles
Mawson, William
O'Reilly, Susannah Hennessy
Perkins, Richard
Phillips, Arthur Bradridge
Quaife, Cyril
Riley, Spencer Birkenhead, B.A.
*Robinson, Walter Grenwood
Sheehy, William
Stiles, Bernard Tarlton
Thomson, Jean Graeme
Ure, Sarah Louisa
Vernon, Murray Menzies
Waller, Robert Studdert de Warrenne

THIRD YEAR.

Adams, Francis Charles
Aiken, Percy Norman
Bond, Lionel Wilfred
Bourne, Eleanor Elizabeth
Clouston, Thomas Bennett
Corfe, Anstruther John
Cowlishaw, Leslie
Dansey, St. John Warburton
Davis, James Shedden
Doyle, William Oscar

* Unmatriculated.

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Elworthy, William Henry
Finckh, Alfred Edmund
Fitzpatrick, Edward Bede Lucien
Fox, Hedley Ebenezer
Hansard, Norman William
Higgins, Thomas Edward Charles
Hipsley, Percy Leslie
Holland, John Joseph
Kendall, Herbert William
Latham, Oliver
Marsh, Harold Seaward
Mason, Thomas William
Newman, Ernest Ludlow
Osborne, John King
Plomley, Morris James
Sharp, Granville Gilbert
Smith, Stewart Arthur
Suckling, Frank Martin
Thomson, Jack Mowbray
Walton, John Francis
Watson, James Frederick
Waugh, Richard
Woolnough, Robert Edmund

FOURTH YEAR.

Ambrose, Theodore
Anderson, Hugh Miller, B.A.
Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
Blaney, Henry Patrick
Broadbent, Percy Lewis
Bridge, Norbert Henry
Cahill, John Hampton
Carlile-Thomas, Ida Margaret
Clarke, Gother Robert Carliale
Clarke, Philip G.
Conroy, Lionel Bigoe Henzell
Curtis, Albert
Dight, Wilfred Billingsley
Flecker, Oscar Sydney
Grey, William Charles
Halcomb, Charles Digby
Horton, William Henry
Humphery, Esca Morris
Langton, William Digan
Llewellyn, Rees Frank
McDowall, St. Andrew Wm. Logan
Malin, Stanley Arthur
Miller, Robert Christie
Moncrieff, Edward Woods
Muscio, Allan
Page, Earle Christmas Grafton
Pritchard, Alice, B.A.
Rees, Walter Llewellyn
Sadler, Henry Frank
Seldon, William
Sharp, Walter Alexander Ramsay
Stuckey, Francis Scavington
Tarleton, John Willington
Tudor-Jones, Evan
Ure, Edith
Vivers, George Arthur
Wallace, Donald, B.A.
White, Margaret Isabel

FIFTH YEAR.

Anderson, Arthur
Barling, James Eric Vernon
Barton, John a'Beckett Darvall, B.A.
Blue, Archibald Irwin
Cameron, Donald Allan
Chisholm, Edwin Claude
Combes, Edgar William Anthony
Cox, Harrie
Davies, Reginald Laidlaw
Deck, John Northcote
Durack, William Joseph
Farrelly, John Thomas
Flashman, Charles Ernest
Forster, Redmond Clarence Hall
Garde, Henry Lee
Graham, Mabel Jessie
Greenham, Eleanor Constance
Griffiths, Frederick Guy, B.A.
Gullett, Lucy Edith
Hart, Basil Lloyd
Heggaton, Rupert Dufty
Holt, Arthur Christian, B.A.
Hunter, William Allen
Jones, Philip Sydney
Lee, Henry Herbert
McCredie, Robert William
Macintosh, Alexander Hay
Maffey, Reginald William H., B.A.
Marr, Gordon W. S.
Marsden, Ernest Ambrose
Oliver, William Reath
Paton, James Wright
Savage, Edward Joseph
Savage, Vincent Wellesley
Schwabe, James Harry
Stephen, Edgar Horatio Milner

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Tange, Frank Septimus
Thomas, George Bowen
Verco, Clement Armour
Verco, Sydney Manton
Webb, Fritz William

UNMATRICULATED STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES UNDER THE REGULATIONS OF THE PHARMACY BOARD OF N.S.W.

Balls, Walter Samuel
Campbell, George
Davey, Hedley Henry
Fleming, James
Gray, Frederick J.
Horne, Percival Clarence
Howard, Robert Joseph
Jones, Harold F.
Lang, Lancelot Charles
Lee, Isaac Algernon
Martin, Norman
Mayhew, William
Price, Harcourt Clarence
Reid, William
Schofield, Edgar E. C.
Stevens, John
Waring, Henry Austin
Williams, Grosvenor
Wilson, Louisa
Young, William Horton Tasman

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

FIRST YEAR.

† Carlisle-Thomas, Ella, B.A.
* O'Brien, Claude H.

SECOND YEAR.

Jensen, Harald Ingemann
Johnston, Stephen Jason, B.A.

THIRD YEAR.

Harris, Marian, B.A.
Heden, Ernest Charles, B.A.
Jordan, George Edward Gustavus
Mort, Harold Sutcliffe
Peterson, Arthur James
Petrie, James Matthew
Poidevin, Leslie Oswald S., B.A.
Sharp, Granville Gilbert
Wilson, Richard Cunliffe
Weston, Percy Leonard

Department of Engineering.

FIRST YEAR.

Civil Engineering.

Platt, Cecil Percival

Mining and Metallurgy.

Armstrong, John Nicholas Fraser
Bennett, Vyvyan Christopher
Boydell, William Guy Broughton
*Brereton, Ernest Le Gay
Brooks, Harold Arthur
*Brown, Nugent Wade
Caddy, James Pascoe
Cahill, Arthur Charles
Caro, Philip
Close, John Campbell
Dart, Riverine Norman
Debenham, Arthur John
Dight, Arthur Hilton
Docker, Alfred Brougham
Foy, Leslie Harold
Gardo, Henry Thomas
Giblin, Norman Ernest
Gray, George James
*Gregory, George
Hall, Ernest Kingsbury
Harris, Herbert Theodore Rawson
Isaacs, Robert McIntosh
Jackson, Frederick Henry
McCrae, Arthur Gordon
Martyn, Athelstan Markham
†Morson, Walter Jamieson
O'Connor, Richard
Patterson, Benjamin Gilmore

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through the regular course.

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Plomley, Reginald Clive
Powell, Sydney William Charles
*Purves, John L.
Reynolds, Edgar Hercules
Richardson, Rosslyn James Dalyell
*Rose, Frederick William
Ross, Arthur William
Smail, John Alexander Moore
†Stoddart, Raymond
Taylor, Thomas Griffith
Walker, Hugh
Ward, Leonard Keith, B.A.
Weigall, Henry Stuart
Woodburn, Joseph William

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

*Hall, Roger Vine

SECOND YEAR.

Civil Engineering.

Corfe, Duncan Bertram
Henning, Edmund Tregenna
Horn, William Rowatt

Mining and Metallurgy.

*Barton, Bernard Venour
Cameron, Colin Bowman
†Clayton, Cyril Henry Joseph
Corlette, James Montagu Christian
Davies, Harry Warlow
Delohery, Ernest Cecil
*Dunstan, Percy Ernest
Freeman, Charles Cuthbert
Garry, John Joseph Patrick
Gould, Hubert John
*Gregory, G.
Heden, Ernest Charles, B.A.
*Lyne, John
Mack, Augustus Charles
Mawson, Douglas
Potts, Cuthbert, B.A.
Spier, Reginald Vincent
Skuthorpe, Garnett
Stanley, Frederick Vernon
Stewart, Alexander Hay
Thomas, David
Try, John Cowley
Verge, John
Vonwiller, Oscar Ulric
Whitfeld, Huber Edwin, B.A.
Williams, Leslie Ballesat, B.A.
Wood, Henry

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Henning, Edmund Tregenna

THIRD YEAR.

Civil Engineering.

Boyd, Arthur
Madsen, John Percival Vissing
Myers, Harold Walter.

Mining and Metallurgy.

Boyd, William Sprott
Gorringe, Lloyd Septimus
Gregson, William Hilder, B.A.
Grut, Charles Frederick de Jersey
*Horsburgh, James
*Lenthall, Edmund Henry
More, George Allan
Newman, James Malcolm
Slee, Richard Thilthorpe
Winton, Louis Joseph
*Wright, Harold James

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Myers, Harold Walter

*Unmatriculated. †Not passing through the regular course.

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AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

By the Act 18 Victoria, No. 37, provision is made for the Foundation of Colleges within the University in connection with the various religious denominations, in which students of the University may enjoy the advantages of residence, instruction in the doctrine and discipline of their respective Churches, and tuition supplementary to the lectures of the University Professors.

No student can be admitted to any such College unless he immediately matriculates in the University, submits to its discipline, and attends the statutory lectures; nor can he continue a member of the College longer than his name remains upon the University books.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by an Act 18 Victoria, in connection with the Church of England. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Archbishop of Sydney. The Corporation consists of a Warden, who must be in Priests' Orders, and eighteen Fellows, six of whom must be in Priests' Orders, and the remainder must be laymen. The Fellows, with the Warden, form the Council in which the Government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY.

WARDEN.

The Rev. Canon William Hey Sharp, M.A., Th.Soc.

VICE-WARDEN.

The Rev. T. K. Abbott, B.A.

LECTURER.

W. H. W. Nicholls, B.A.

BURSAR.

F. B. Wilkinson, M.A.

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FELLOWS.

Norton, Hon. J., M.L.C., LL.D.
Günther, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A.
Stephen, Hon. S. A., M.L.C.
Cox, Hon. G. H., M.L.C.
Weigall, A. B., M.A.
Jenkins, E. J., M.D.
Simpson, Mr. Justice A. H., M.A.
Chisholm, W., M.D.
Backhouse, His Hon. Judge, M.A.
Robson, E. I., M.A.
Abbott, Hon. Sir J. P., K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
Wilkinson, F. B., M.A.
Stanton, Right Rev. G. H., D.D., Bishop of Newcastle
Abbott, Rev. T. K., B.A.
Millard, G. W., M.A.
Champion, Rev. A. H., M.A.
Carr Smith, Rev. W. I.
Corlette, Rev. Canon D.D.

GRADUATES.
(Continuing on the Books.)

M.A.

Stephen, C. B.
Faithfull, W. P.
Purves, J. M.
Faithfull, H. M.
Pring, R. D.
Powell, T.
Dawson, A. F.
Taylor, Rev. H. W.
Campbell, Rev. J.
Hills, H.
Russell, F. A. A.
Millard, G. W.

B.A.

Sharpe, E.
Blacket, A. R.
Noake, Rev. R.
Bundock, F.
Buckland, T.
Elder, Rev. F. R.
Bundock, C. W.
Feez, A.
Tange, C.
Morrish, Rev. F.
Piddington, A. B.
Baylis, H. M.
Street, P. W.
Merewether, E. A. M.
Clarke, Rev. F. W.
Millard, A. C.
Jenkins, Rev. C. J.
Woodd, Rev. H. A.
Abbott, Rev. T. K.
Bode, Rev. A. G. H.
Britten, H. E.
Newton, Rev. H.
D'Arcy-Irvine, M. M.
M'Intosh, H.
Roseby, T. E.
Blacket, Rev. C.
Uther, A. H.
Stephen, E. M.
Doak, F. W.
Windeyer, R.
Russell, C. T.
Peden, J. B.
Helsham, C. H.
Tighe, W.
Williams, J. L.
Abbott, H. P.
Dove, W. N.
Dowe, Rev. P. W.
Thomas, Rev. R. W.
Waldron, T. W. K.
Merewether, H. H. M.
Cakebread, Rev. W. J.
Kater, H. H.
Rowland, N. de H.
Merewether, W. D. M.
Holt, A. C.
Maxwell, H. F.
Barton, J. A'B. D.
Hobbs, E.
Blaxland, H. C.
Houison, S. J.
Gregson, W. H.
Pilcher, N. G. S.
Evans-Jones, D. P.
Brown, Rev. G. E.
Perkins, F. T.
Verge, J.
Stephen, H. M.
Mutton, I.

LL.B.

Uther, A. H.
Waldron, T. W. K.
Tighe, W.
Peden, J. B.
Merewether, H. H. M.
Merewether, W. D. M.

M.D.

Chisholm, W.

M.B. and Ch.M.

Armstrong, W. G.
Bancroft, P.
Hester, J. W.
Hunt, C. L. W.
Millard, R. J.
Kater, N. W.
Ludowici, E.

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B.E.

Merewether, E. A. M. | White, N. F.

B.Sc.

Crane, J. T.

STUDENTS.

Chambers, G. A.
Futter, F. C.
Gregson, E. J.
Harris, R. A.
Lethbridge, H. O.
Marsh, H. S.
McCrae, A. G.
Noake, R. R.
Osborne, J. K.
Pilcher, N. G. S.*
Rutherford, G. W.†
Sharp, G. G.‡
Simpson, F. G. M.
Skuthorpe, G.
Slade, O. C.
Stevenson, J. E. G.
Stuckey, F.S., B.Sc., (Adel.)
Verge, A.
Welch, L. St. Vincent
Wellisch, E. M.
White, A. B. S.

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

1. Edward Aspinall Scholarship.—This Scholarship is awarded to a student of the Second year who shall have taken at least a second class in the University Examinations, and shall have been placed in the first class in the Annual College Examination in Divinity. The principal is £500.

2. Kemp Scholarship.—The sum of £400 was bequeathed to the Warden and Fellows by the late Mrs. C. Kemp, to found a Scholarship in memory of her husband, the late Rev. C. Kemp.

3. Augusta Priddle Memorial Scholarship.—The sum of £600 was paid to the Warden and Fellows by the late Rev. C. F. D. Priddle, to found a memorial Scholarship. The scholarship is tenable for three years, and is awarded to a resident student who intends to take Holy Orders, and is the son of a clergyman licensed in N. S. Wales.

4. Starling Foundation.—The sum of £1000 has been paid to the Warden and Fellows to form a foundation for the assistance of resident students who intend to take Holy Orders.

5. Henry William Abbott Scholarship.—The sum of £1000 has been paid to the Archbishop of Sydney under the will of the late T. K. Abbott, Esq., the interest of which is appropriated for the maintenance of a Scholarship, to be held by a resident student who is preparing to take Holy Orders.

* Lithgow Scholarship, 1895; Frazer Scholarship, 1898; University Medal for Logic and Mental Philosophy, 1898; Wigram Allen Scholarship, 1899. † Wigram Allen Scholarship, 1900. ‡ Morehead Exhibitioner.

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6. Mitchell Prize.—This Prize was founded by the late Hon. James Mitchell, and is awarded to the Bachelor of Arts of the College who shall, within twelve months after taking that Degree, pass the best examination (of sufficient merit) in the doctrines and History of the Church of England.

7. A prize of books is given by the Council to the student who shows the greatest proficiency in the College Divinity Examination.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by Act 21 Victoria, in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the terms of the Act, the Visitor is the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney. The Corporation consists of a Rector (who must be a duly approved Priest), and eighteen Fellows, of whom six must be duly approved Priests, and twelve Laymen. These eighteen Fellows, with the Rector, form the Council, in which the government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY.

1894—His Eminence Cardinal Moran.

THE PRESENT SOCIETY.

RECTOR.

The Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien.

FELLOWS.

Clune, M. J., M.A.
Donovan, John J., LL.D.
Flynn, J. E., M.A.
Freehill, F.B., M.A.
Gallagher, Very Rev. J.
Heydon, The Hon. C.
Healy, Very Rev. Dean
Kelly, T., B.A.
Le Rennetel, Very Rev. P., S.M.
Maher, W. Odillo, M.D.
Manning, Sir W. P.
Mort, L.
Mullins, J. L., M.A.
Sheehy, The Very Rev. Dr., V.G.
Slattery, Very Rev. P. A,
Slattery, T., K.C.S.G.
Toohey, J., K.C.S.G., M.L.C.

M.D.

Maher, W. Odillo.

M.B., CH.M.

Crawley, A. J. C. | Newell, B. A. | Veech, M.

M.B.

Lister, H.

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LL.D.

Coghlan, C. A.

LL.B.

Coffey, F. L. V.	Toole, J. A.	Watt, A. R. J.
Edmunds, W.	Veech, L.	

M.A.

Brennan, F. P.	Flynn, J. A.	O'Connor, Richard E.
Coghlan, C. A.	Freehill, F. B.	O'Mara, M.
Clune, M. J.	Healy, P. J.	Quirk, Rev. D. P.
Dalton, G. T.	Mullins, J. L.	Walsh, W. M. J.
Flynn, J. E.		

B.A.

Browne, W. C.	Kelly, T.	Meagher, L. F.
Butler, T.	Kenna, P. J.	Meillon, J.
Butler, F. J.	Leverrier, F.	Moloney, T. P.
Challachor, Rev. H. B.	Leahy, J. P.	Morris, J. M.
Casey, M.	Lynch, W.	O'Brien, P. D.
Connellan, J.	Lloyd, T.	O'Donohue, J. P. M.
Corbett, W.	Macnamara, P. B.	O'Keefe, J. A.
Coffey, F. L. V.	McNevin, T.	Sheridan, F. B.
Cullinane, J. A.	Maher, M. E.	Shorthill, J. R.
Daley, F. H.	Maher, C. H.	Sullivan, H.
Durack, J. J. E.	Mayne, J.	Sullivan, J. J.
Enright, W. J.	Mayne, W. M.	Swanson, E. C.
Flynn, W. F.	McDonagh, J.	Tole, J. A.
Fitzpatrick, T. J. A.	McEvilly, A.	Veech, L. S.
Gorman, J. R.	McEvilly, U.	Watt, A. R. J.
Higgins, M. A.	McGuinn, D.	Walsh, J. J.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Blaney, H. P.	Elworthy, W. H.	Lehane, T. J.
Clifford, J. P.	Fahey, B. F.	Macrossan, H. D.
Coen, J.	Farrelly, J. T.	McKelvey, J. L.
Connolly, T. P.	Fitzpatrick, E. B.	Marsden, E. A.
Dalton, P.	Garry, J. J. P.	Phillips, R. B.
Durack, J. J.	Godsall, R.	Power, P. H.

LECTURERS.

Sacred Scripture	The Rev. the Rector
Logic and Geology	Rev. C. O'Connell, S. J.
Classics	J. Carlos, B.A.
Mathematics	H. de B. O'Reilly, B.A.

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

The O'Connell Scholarship (value £40).—Open for competition to resident students who have newly matriculated in

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1879 and the years following. (Subscribers—Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G., and others.) The origin of this Scholarship was the O'Connell Centenary Celebration.

1900—Dalton, P.

The Dunne Scholarship (value £40).—Donor, the late Very Rev. P. Dunne, D.D., of Hobart.

1900—Coen, J.

Rector's Scholarship (value £40).

1900—Phillips, R. B.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 31 Victoria, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. The Moderator for the time being of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is Visitor. The Corporation consists of a Principal, who must be a duly ordained Presbyterian Minister, holding and prepared to subscribe (when called upon to do so) the standards of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and twelve Councillors, of whom four, but not more, must be ordained Ministers of the same Church. These twelve Councillors, with the Principal, form the Council, in which the government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Right Rev. John C. McDonald, M.A.

PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. John Kinross, B.A., D.D. (Edin.).

HUNTER-BAILLIE PROFESSORS.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (IN RELATION TO RELIGION)—J. Kinross, B.A., D.D.

ORIENTAL AND POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES—James Cosh, M.A., D.D.

MATHEMATICAL LECTURER.
Wyndham J. E. Davies, B.A., LL.B.

CLASSICAL LECTURER.
G. W. Waddell, M.A., LL.B.

HON. TREASURER.
J. T. Walker.

SECRETARY.
William Wood.

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COUNCILLORS.

Bowman, E., M.A., LL.B.
Bruce, Rev. D., D.D.
Cameron, Rev. James, M.A., D.D.
Campbell, John
Clouston, Rev. T. E., B.A., D.D.
Cosh, Rev. J., M.A., D.D.
Dymock, D. L.
Fuller, G. W., M.A.
Garland, John, M.A., LL.B.
Goodlet, John Hay
Hay, John, LL.D.
Walker, J. T.

TRUSTEES.

Anderson, H. C. L., M.A.
MacLaurin, Hon. H. N., M.D., LL.D.
Bowman, Arthur, B.A.
Thomson, Dugald
Walker, J. T.

M.A.

Anderson, H. C. L.
Cohen, J. J.
Cribb, J. G.
Flint, C. A.
Fuller, G. W.
Gill, A. C.
Hill, Rev. Thomas
Jackson, Rev. R.
Kay, Rev. Robert
Mann, W. J. G.
Marrack, J. R. M.
Moore, Rev. S.
Perkins, A. E.
Ralston, A. G.
Rygate, P. W.
Smairl, J. H.
Steel, Rev. Robert
Teece, R. Clive
Thompson, J. A.
Waddell, G. W.
Waugh, Rev. Robert

M.B. and Ch.M.

Davidson, Leslie G.
Dick, Robert
Freshney, Reginald
Henderson, J.
King, A. A.
Kinross, R. M.
Perkins, A. E.
Purser, C.
Sheppard, A. M.
Stokes, Edward S.
Townley, Percy L.

LL.B.

Edwards, D. S.
Gill, A. C.
Waddell, G. W.
Walker, J. E.

B.A.

Anderson, W. A. S.
Auld, J. H. G.
Barnet, Rev. Donald
Beegling, D. H.
Bowman, Alister S.
Bowman, Arthur
Bowman, Ernest
Campbell, C. R.
Cameron, A. P.
Copland, F. F.
Cosh, Rev. J., B.D.
Craig, A. D.
Crane, Rev. C.
Dettman, H. S.
Dick, J. A.
Dick, W. T.
Doig, A. J.
Dudley, J. T.
Edwards, J.
Edwards, D. S.
Edwards, E. E.
Elphinstone, James
Gill, A. C.
Gordon, G. A.
Halliday, G. C.
Hunt, Harold W. G.
Hunter, T. B.
Jamieson, S.
Kinross, R. M.
Linsley, W. H.
Lyon, Pearson
McCook, A. S.
McLelland, Hugh
Johnston, J.
McManamey, James F.
McNeil, A.
Manning, R. K.
Merrington, E. N.
Miller, Rev. R.
Moore, J.
Munro, W. J.
Nelson, D. J.
Paine, Bennington H.
Parker, W. A.
Perkins, J. A. R.
Perské, H.
Poidevin, L. O. S.
Pope, Roland J.
Prentice, A. J.
Purser, Cecil
Quigley, J.
Ramsay, J.
Robson, R. N.
Rygate, C. D. H.
Rygate, H. B.
Shand, A. B.
Sheppard, E. H.
Somerville, G. B.
Stacy, F. S.
Swanwick, K. ff.
Thornburn, Rev. J. T.
Townley, Percy L.
Tozer, S. D.
Walker, J. E.
Walker, S. H.
White, Rev. C. A.
Whitfeld, H. E.
Woodward, F. P.

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M.E.

Bradfield, John J. C.

B.E.

Bowman, Archer | Jack, R. L. | Rowlands, H. B.

STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE.

Barton, Wilfrid A.	Jones, H. A.	Phillips, A. B.
Cameron, C. B.	Jones, P. Sydney	Poidevin, L. O. S., B.A.
Cameron, D. A.	Love, J.	Roberts, S. A. C.
Chalmers, G.	McDowall, St. A. W. L.	Rogers, J. M.
Crawford, T. S.	McDowall, Valentine	Savage, Vincent W.
Davies, R. L.	McKenzie, Arthur J.	Stanley, F. V.
Gibson, R. M.	Mallin, S. A.	Teece, R. N.
Griffiths, F. G., B.A.	Meeks, Victor A. F.	Thomson, J. M.
Griffiths, J. N.	Merrington, E. N.	Tozer, S. D., B.A. (Law)
Heaslop, J. W.	Mowbray, Rupert W.	Whiteman, Reg. J. N.
Hope, Percival	Patterson, Benjamin G.	

NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Dick, T. H. (Arts)		Hain, Charles H.	(Divinity)
Holt, W. J., B.A.	(Divinity)	Rentoul, J. B.	
Sharpe, W. G., B.A.			

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

I.—Scholarships.

1. Bowman Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was bequeathed in 1878 by the late Robert Bowman, Esq., M.D., of Richmond, for the foundation of a Scholarship.

1900—E. N. Merrington, T. S. Crawford (1st Divinity).

2. Frazer Scholarship.—In 1884, a sum of £1000 was bequeathed by the late Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C., for a Scholarship.

1900—Percival Hope (1st Year Arts).

3. The Gordon Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was given in 1882, by the late S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C., for the foundation of a Scholarship for students who have taken the B.A. Degree, or first class in Classics (Second Year).

4. The Lawson Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 (in bank shares) was bequeathed in 1882, by the late George Lawson, Esq., of Yass, for the foundation of a Scholarship for students who have taken the B.A. Degree.

5. The Struth Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was given in 1884, by J. Struth, Esq., for the foundation of a Scholarship.

1900—Roy N. Teece (2nd Year Arts)
George Chalmers (2nd Year Divinity)
James Love (1st Year Divinity).

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6. The Horn Scholarships.—In 1883, the late Mr. John W. Horn, of Corstorphine, Edinburgh, bequeathed eighty shares of the A. G. Co., to found three Scholarships.

1900—Wilfrid A. Barton.

7. The Coutts Scholarship.—In 1884, the sum of £1000 was bequeathed by the late Rev. James Coutts, M.A., of Newcastle, for the foundation of a Scholarship. A student of the name of Coutts to have preference.

1900—J. N. Griffiths (1st Medicine).

8. The late Rev. Colin Stewart, M.A., in 1886, bequeathed his property to the College in trust for (among other objects) the founding of Scholarships.

9. Cooerwull Scholarship.—£25 per annum to ex-students of Cooerwull Academy.

1900—T. Hislop Dick (non-resident).

II.—Prizes.

1. The Dean Prize.—A sum of £100 was given in 1879, by Alexander Dean, Esq., for the foundation of an Annual Prize for General Excellence.

2. The Jarvie Hood Prize.

3. Frazer Prize of £25, for Modern History.

1891—Parker, W. A.
1892—A. C. Gill, J. E. Walker } aeq.
1893—A. C. Gill, J. E. Walker
1894—C. A. White
1895—A. J. Doig, G. W. Waddell } aeq,
F. G. Griffiths (2nd)

Of the above Scholarships, the Frazer, Gordon and Lawson are restricted to students for the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church. A first class in Classics or Mathematics, at the University Examinations, is a necessary qualification for the Gordon, but not for any of the other Scholarships.

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by Act 53 Vict., No. 10, and not attached to any religious denomination. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Chancellor of the University, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor. The Corporation consists of the Principal, who

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must be a woman, and twelve elected Councillors, of whom four at least must be women, and two *ex-officio* Councillors, nominated by the Senate of the University. The Councillors, with the Principal, form the Council in which the government of the College is vested.

According to the Act of Incorporation, the Women's College is a College within the University of Sydney, wherein may be afforded residence and domestic supervision for women students of the University, with efficient tutorial assistance in their preparation for the University Lectures and Examinations. All students in the College not already matriculated shall, as soon as shall be practicable, matriculate in the University, and shall thereafter be required duly to attend the lectures of the University in those subjects, an examination and proficiency in which are required for Degrees, with the exception, if thought fit by any such student, of the Lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History.

The Women's College is strictly undenominational, the Act of Incorporation providing "That no religious catechism or formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught, and no attempt shall be made to attach students to any particular denomination, and that any student shall be excused from attendance upon religious instruction or religious observances on express declaration that she has conscientious objections thereto."

The College fees are as follow:—

Resident Students.—£21 for each University Lecture Term, with £2 2s. a week for residence during vacation.

The fee of £21 for the Lecture Term covers all College dues, including fire and light.

The Council provides all necessary furniture, but each student may arrange and add to the furniture in her room as she pleases.

Non-Resident Students.—Term fee, £4 4s., or £12 12s. per annum.

VISITOR.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PRINCIPAL.

Miss L. Macdonald, M. A. (London).

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COUNCILLORS.

Barff, Mrs. H. E., M.A.
Cohen, Mrs. G.
Cullen, Hon. W. P., LL.D. (*ex officio*)
Fairfax, G. E.
Garran, R. R., B.A. (Hon. Sec.)
Kater, Mrs. H. E.
Macdonald, Miss, M.A. (*Principal*)
Owen, Mrs. Langer
Renwick, Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D. (*ex officio*)
Rich, G. E., M.A.
Teece, R., F.I.A.
Walker, J. T. (Chairman and Hon. Treasurer)
Wilson, Professor, M.B., Ch.M.
Woolley, Miss

M.A.

Lance, E. A.

B.A.

Anderson, Maud E.
Cordingley, Grace
Cribb, Estelle
Dunnicliff, Mary C.
Fell, C. I.
Fitzhardinge, Maude Y.
Harker, Constance E.
Hill, Evelyn M.
Montefiore, Hortense H.
Read, Elizabeth J.
Roseby, Minnie
Rutherford, F. M.
Saunders, E. F.
Uther, J. B.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Wilson, G. L.

B.Sc.

Horton, Marion C.

UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE.

Adams, F. L.
Armstrong, H. D. H.
Armstrong, I. B. H.
Binney, C. C.
Bourne, Eleanor
Brownlie, Eveline A.
Greenham, Eleanor C.
Holt, Edith J. K.
Murray Prior, D. K.
Rutherford, Muriel
Saunders, F. L.
Stephenson, A. L.
Thomson, Jean G.
Wark, F. H.
White, Margaret I.

EXHIBITIONS.

The Walker Exhibition.—An Exhibition of the value of £25, presented by Mrs. J. T. Walker, given to the student who on entering the College shows evidence of the highest attainments, provided that no student shall be eligible for the Exhibition unless she shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Principal that she cannot, without such assistance, pay the expenses of residence in the College.

1892—Harker, Constance E.
1893—Montefiore, H. H.
1894—Saunders, Eva Florence
1895—De Lissa, Ethel N.

GRACE FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP.

The Grace Frazer Scholarship, of the value of £30 (being the interest of £1,000 invested in New South Wales Government Funded Stock), presented by Mrs. C. B. Fairfax, in memory of her late sister. Awarded upon conditions settled from time to time by the Council, but hitherto tenable for three years.

1892—Whitfeld, Eleanor Madeline
1895—Lance, Elisabeth A.
1898—Armstrong, Ina Beatrice H.
1899—Armstrong, H. D. H.
1900—Murray Prior, D. K.

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COUNCILLORS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships, of £25 each, tenable for one year, presented by the Councillors, were awarded in Lent Term, 1893, on the results of the University Examinations.

1893—Harker, C. E.
Broad, A. W.

One Scholarship, of £25, tenable for one year, awarded on the same terms as the Walker Exhibition.

1895—Saunders, Eva F.
1896—Dunnicliff, Mary
1897—Read, E. J.
1898—Bourne, Eleanor
1899—Stephenson, A. L.
1900—Brownlie, E. A.

A Scholarship, of the value of £50, tenable for one year, presented by Miss Walker, of Yaralla, given on similar terms to the Walker Exhibition.

1895—Dunnicliff, Mary
1896—Read, Elizabeth J.
1897—Bourne, Eleanor E.
1898—Divided between Holt, E. J. K., and Stephenson, A. L.
1899—Divided between Brownlie, E. A., and Loudon, B. W.
1900—Saunders, F. L.

A prize of books to the value of £5, presented by the Kambala Girls' Union, on similar terms to the Walker Exhibition.

1898—Divided between Holt, E. J. K., and Stephenson, A. L.
1899—Loudon, B. W.
1900—Murray Prior, D. K.

A prize of books presented by the Alliance Française.

White, M. I.

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PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

Established and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the "Prince Alfred Hospital Act," 36 Vic., and the "Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital Site Dedication Act," 36 Vic., No. 28.

The Hospital was framed as a general Hospital and Medical School for the instruction of students attending the Sydney University, and for the training of nurses for the sick.

The design was adapted to the site dedicated to the Hospital by the Government, aided by the co-operation of the Sydney University.

The Hospital is managed by a Board of fifteen Directors. The Chancellor of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine are Directors *ex officio;* three Directors are appointed by the Government, and the remaining ten are elected by the Governors and subscribers.

The Medical Officers are all appointed by a conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University and the Directors of the Hospital. This conjoint Board likewise makes the By-laws regulating the mode in which the students shall have access to, and the course of studies to be pursued in, the Hospital.

The University Lecturers in Medicine and Clinical Medicine are Honorary Physicians, the Lecturers in Surgery and Clinical Surgery are Honorary Surgeons, the Lecturer in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery is Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon, and the Lecturer on Diseases of Women is Honorary Surgeon for Diseases of Women at the Prince Alfred Hospital.

All Physicians and Assistant Physicians must be Graduates in Medicine of the University of Sydney, or of some University recognised by the University of Sydney.

All Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons must possess a Degree in Surgery, or a Surgeon's diploma from some University or College of Surgeons recognised by the University of Sydney.

Clinical Lectures are delivered in accordance with the University curriculum. All Honorary and Resident Medical Officers are required to give such Clinical instruction to the Medical students as may be directed by the Conjoint Board.

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PATRONS:

Her Majesty the Queen.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh.

DIRECTORS:

The Chancellor of the University of Sydney.
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Sir James R. Fairfax
Dr. Alfred Shewen
John F. Hoare, Esq.
Sir Edward Knox
Dr. James Graham, M.L.A.
The Hon. A. J. Gould
The Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C.
John Keep, Esq.
The Hon. Dr. Mackellar, M.L.C.
Dr. John Hay
C. B. Stephen, Esq.
Professor Jas. T. Wilson
James T. Walker, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer: The Hon. A. J. Gould.
Honorary Secretary: Professor J. T. Wilson.

HONORARY CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.—P. Sydney Jones, M.D. (Lond.) Alfred Shewen, M.D. (Lond.).

HONORARY CONSULTING SURGEON.—George T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST.—Jos. Foreman, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY PHYSICIANS.—James C. Cox, M.D. (Edin.); Robert Scot-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.); Cecil Purser, B.A., M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

HONORARY SURGEONS.—Alexander MacCormick, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); Charles P. B. Clubbe, L.R.C.P, (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); H. V. C. Hinder, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

HONORARY GYNÆCOLOGICAL SURGEONS,—Jos. Foreman, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); Edward T. Thring, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

HONORARY OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.—F. Antill Pockley, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY PHYSICIAN FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—F. A. Bennet, M.A., M.D.

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HONORARY SURGEON FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, THROAT, AND NOSE.—George T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.—A. E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); Sinclair Gillies, M.A., M.D. (Lond.); G. E. Rennie, B.A., M.D. (Lond.).

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Charles MacLaurin, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.); G. H. Abbott, B.A., M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); J. W. Hester, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

HONORARY ASSISTANT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.—S. H. Hughes, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

HONORARY PATHOLOGIST.—W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A. (Syd.), M.D. (Lond.).

MEDICAL TUTOR.—Edward Johnstone Jenkins, M.D. (Oxon.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

SURGICAL TUTOR.—L. E. F. Neill, B.A., M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.—A. E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.—E. Maynard Pain, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

ANÆSTHETIST AND REGISTRAR.—C. B. Blackburn, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.)

RESIDENT PATHOLOGIST.—F. P. Sandes, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.), D.P.H. (Cantab.).

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.—W. F. Burfitt, B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); J. B. Cleland, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); George McLean, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); W. E. Harris, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); A. A. King, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); E. O. Pockley, M.B., (Syd.).

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PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.—MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Rules and Regulations for the Clinical Study and Training of the University Students of Medicine.

The Hospital shall be open to students for Clinical work from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. throughout the year.

In order to obtain the certificate of hospital practice necessary to qualify for admission to the Final Examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery of the University of Sydney, students are required to pass through the hospital curriculum of study and practice in the various departments, according to the following scheme and time table of Clinical work.

The respective duties of all students, under the time table, shall be apportioned by the Medical Superintendent, and the necessary certificates will only be issued to those students who have shown punctuality, diligence, and efficiency in the performance of the duties assigned to them.

The Registrar shall report in writing to the Medical Superintendent each month as to the work done in his department by each Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, and the Medical Superintendent shall obtain reports from the members of the Honorary and Resident Medical Staff concerning the character of the work done by the students under supervision.

The Medical Superintendent shall report to the House Committee upon the character of the work done by each fourth and fifth year student, at the first or second meeting after the end of each term.

Students attending the Hospital shall be arranged by the Medical Superintendent in four divisions in each year, A, B, C and D respectively, and a list of the names thus appointed to the various departments shall be hung up in the Board Room and the Entrance Hall of the Hospital.

Clinical Work Table.

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.

Group.	Long Vacation.	Lent Term.
A.	Casualty and Surgical Out Patients.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.
B.	Surgical Ward Dressing.	Casualty Dressing. Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.
C.	Attendance optional.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.
D.	Attendance optional.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.

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Medical School.

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.

Group.	Trinity Term.	Michaelmas Term.
A.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Clinical Surgery Lectures (optional).
B.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Surgical Ward Dressing (optional). Clinical Surgery Lectures.
C.	Casualty Dressing. Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.
D.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Casualty Dressing. Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.

FIFTH YEAR STUDENTS.

Group.	Long Vacation.	Lent Term.
A.	Attendance optional.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
B.	Attendance optional.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
C.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Ward Medical Out Patients' Attendance.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance.
D.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Wards. Medical Out Patients' Attendance.

Group.	Trinity Term.	Michaelmas Term.
A.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Ward Medical Out Patients' Attendance.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance.
B.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Ward. Medical Out Patients' Attendance.
C.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Attendance optional.
D.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Attendance optional.

It shall be the duty of each Clinical Clerk to take the history of every patient admitted to the beds placed under his charge within forty-eight hours of admission, and to make all needful periodical reports upon the progress, symptoms, treatment, and results of each case.

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It shall be the duty of each Surgical Dresser to take the history of every patient under his charge within twenty-four hours of admission, and to make all needful periodical reports upon the progress, symptoms, treatment and results of each case.

OTHER HOSPITALS

RECOGNISED BY THE UNIVERSITY AS PLACES WHERE STUDY MAY BE CARRIED ON IN CONNECTION WITH THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

THE SYDNEY HOSPITAL.
ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.
THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.
THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.
THE GLADESVILLE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
THE CALLAN PARK HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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BENEFACTIONS

BESTOWED BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

Date.	Donor.	Amount. £ s. d.	Object of Foundation.
1853	Solomon Levey, Esq. ...	500 0 0	*Scholarship*—Originally for education of Orphans in the Sydney College; now for Natural Science in Second Year in the University.
	Thomas Barker, Esq.	1,000 0 0	,, For Proficiency in Mathematics.
1854	Hon. Sir E. Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G.	1,000 0 0	,, For Proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics.
	W. C. Wentworth, Esq.	200 0 0	*Annual Prize*—For English Essay.
1857	Sir D. Cooper, Bart. ..	1,000 0 0	*Scholarship*—For Proficiency in Classics.
1858	S. K. Salting, Esq. ...	500 0 0	*Exhibition*—For a Student from the Sydney Grammar School.
1862	W. C. Wentworth, Esq.	445 0 0	*Fellowship*—For a Travelling Fellowship (amount to accumulate sufficiently).
1864	W. Lithgow, Esq. ...	1,000 0 0	*Scholarship*.
1867	Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.	200 0 0	*Annual Prize*—For Latin Verse.
	Educational Fund, devised by Dr. Gilchrist, of Sydney.		The right of the Presentation every other year to a Scholarship of £100 per annum, tenable for three years, and to be held at the University of London or of Edinburgh. Withdrawn by the Gilchrist Trustees in 1882.
1870	Earl Belmore	300 0 0	*Annual Prize*—For Agricultural Chemistry.
1872	Hon. John Fairfax ...	500 0 0	,, For Females at the Public Examinations.
1874	Mrs. Maurice Alexander	1,000 0 0	*Bursary*
1880	,, ,,	1,000 0 0	,, To assist young men in entering a Learned Profession.
1874	Subscribers to testimonial to Rev. John West	200 0 0	*Annual Prize*—At Public Examinations.
	Edwin Dalton, Esq. ...	8,000 0 0	*Scholarships*—In memory of the Rev. Dr. Woolley.
1876	Hon. John Fraser ...	2,000 0 0	*Bursaries*—In memory of his deceased sons.
	Fitzwilliam Wentworth Esq.	2,000 0 0	,, In honour of his father, William Charles Wentworth.
	Mrs. Burdekin	1,000 0 0	*Bursary*.
	Mrs. Hunter-Baillie ...	1,000 0 0	,,
1877	,, ,, ...	1,000 0 0	,, For sons of Ministers of Religion.
1877 1888 1889	Hon. J. B. Watt ...	3,000 0 0	*Exhibitions*—For Students from Primary Schools.
	Professor Smith ...	350 0 0	*Lectureship*—In Geology.
1877	Sir Arthur Renwick, M.D.	1,000 0 0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of Medicine.

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Date.	Donor.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Object of Foundation.
1877	Andrew R. Cameron, Esq., M.D.	1,100	0	0	*Scholarship*—For General Proficiency.
	Mrs. Hovell	6,000	0	0	*Lectureship*—Geology and Physical Geography.
1878	Hon. George Allen ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For Mathematics.
	Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.				Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, etc.
	J. H. Challis, Esq. ...	750	0	0	For Great Northern Window in University Hall.
	Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.	500	0	0	For Great Western Window.
	Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.	500	0	0	For Great Eastern Window.
	Henry O'Brien, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Charles Newton, Esq....	100	0	0	
	Edward Knox, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	William Long, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	John Dobie, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Robert Fitzgerald, Esq.	100	0	0	
	A. Moses, Esq.	100	0	0	For Side Windows in the Hall.
	John Reeve, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Thomas Barker, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Henry and Alfred Denison, Esqs.	100	0	0	
	Thomas W. Smart, Esq.	100	0	0	
	Sir P. A. Jennings ...	1,100	0	0	Towards an Organ for the Great Hall.
	Sir A. Renwick, M.D....	125	0	0	For purchase of book, "Lepsius' Antiquities of Egypt and Æthiopia."
	Thomas S. Mort, Esq...	315	0	0	For a Travelling Fellowship.
	Thomas Walker, Esq...	700	0	0	Being the amount paid by him for the Library of the late Mr. Stenhouse, presented to the University.
	Freemasons under the English Constitution	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For the sons of Freemasons.
1880	J. H. Challis, Esq. ...	250,000	0	0	*Bequest*—Property of the estimated value of £250,000, to be applied to the general purposes of the University.
1881	Thomas Walker, Esq...	500	0	0	Towards an Organ for the Great Hall.
	Fitzwilliam Wentworth Esq.	415	0	0	To provide a Screen for the Organ Gallery.
	James Aitken, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Bursary or Scholarship.*
	Thomas Walker, Esq...	5,000	0	0	*Bursaries.*
1882	Sir G. W. Allen ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For Law.
1883	John Struth, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Exhibition*—For Medical Students.
1885	Thos. Fisher, Esq. ...	30,000	0	0	For establishing and maintaining a Library in the University.
1886	Subscribers to Testimonial of Rev. Dr. Norbert Quirk.	143	12	6	*Annual Prize*—For Mathematics.
	Professor Smith ..	100	0	0	,, For Physics.
1887	G. S. Caird, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For Chemistry.
	Subscribers to Memorial to Late Professor Badham.	1,000	0	0	*Bursary.*
	G. P. Slade, Esq. ...	250	0	0	For the Advancement of Science.
1888	William Roberts, Esq...	4,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In memory of Mr. James King, of Irrawang, Raymond Terrace.
	Hon. Sir W. Macleay...				Museum of Natural History.
	Hon. Sir W. Macleay...	6,000	0	0	For establishing a Curatorship for the Macleay Museum of Natural History.

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Date.	Donor.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Object of Foundation.
1888	John Harris, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In Medicine.
	Lady Renwick	202	0	0	For a Window in the Medical School, in memory of her late father.
	P. S. Jones, Esq., M.D.	220	0	0	For Windows in the Medical School.
	G. Bennett, Esq., M.D.	140	0	0	
1889	The Trustees of the Council of Education Scholarship Fund.	290	10	1	*Scholarship*—For Sons of Officers of the Department of Public Instruction.
	John Harris, Esq. ...	120	0	0	For a Window in the Medical School, in memory of the late Dr. Harris.
	F. J. Horner, Esq., M.A.	200	0	0	*Exhibition*—For Mathematics.
1890	The Trustees of the Will of the Hon. John Fraser, M.L.C.	2,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For History.
	George Bennett, Esq., M.D.				John Gould's Works on Ornithology.
1891	William Grahame, Esq.	100	0	0	*Annual Prize*—In the Senior Public Examination.
1892	Rev. R. Collie, F.L.S....	100	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For Botany.
1896	P. N. Russell, Esq. ...	50,000	0	0	For the endowment of the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
1898	Thomas Garton, Esq. ...	2,050	0	0	*Scholarships*—For French and German.

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A LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY,

April, 1899, to March, 1900.

Sixteen Specimens of Educational Publications by Messrs. Hachette & Co., ten by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., six by Messrs. Bell & Sons.

Calendars and other Publications by the following Universities, &c. :—

Aachen, Aberdeen, Adelaide, Allahabad, Auckland, Calcutta, Canterbury College (Christchurch), Columbia (New York), Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Grenoble, Harvard (Cambridge), Japan (Tokyo), Johns Hopkins (Baltimore), King's College (London), Lille, London, Lyon, Madras, Melbourne, Michigan, Nebraska, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, New York, New Zealand, N. Wales (Bangor), Owens College (Manchester), Padua, Panjab (Lahore), Pennsylvania, Princeton, Royal University of Ireland, St. Andrew's, S. Wales (Cardiff), Tasmania (Hobart), Trinity College (London), Worcester College, Yale (N. Haven), Yorkshire College (Leeds).

Proceedings, Transactions, &c., from the following Societies, &c. :—

Australian Museum, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, British Museum, Cambridge Philosophical Society, Clinical Society of London, Institute of Chemistry (London), Institute of Civil Engineers (London), Johns Hopkins Hospital (Baltimore), John Ryland's Library (Manchester), Linnean Society of N.S. Wales, New Zealand Institute, Public Libraries of New South Wales and Victoria, Royal Colonial Institute (London), Royal Irish Academy (Dublin), Royal Societies of Canada, Dublin, London, N.S. Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Victoria, St. Bartholomew's Hospital (London), Smithsonian Institution (Washington), S. African Philosophical Society, Volta Bureau (Washington), Wisconsin Academy of Sciences.

Publications of the Archæological Survey and Meteorological Department of India; Geological Survey of Canada; Bureau of Education, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Department of Agriculture of United States; Reports and Bulletin of the Government Geologist of West Australia.

Acts of the Parliament of Victoria and Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, by the Government of Victoria.

Proceedings and Acts of the Parliament of South Australia, and Debates in the Houses of Legislature, by the Government of South Australia.

Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives, N.Z., by the Government of New Zealand.

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Publications of the Government of N.S. Wales, by the Goverment of N.S. Wales.

Records of the Sydney Observatory, by the Government Astronomer.

Books, &c., were presented by John Tebbutt, Esq., M. S. Baudry, R. R. Carrington, Esq., E. D. Mapother, Esq., Messrs. Butterworth and Co., F. W. Williams, Esq., Lady Meux, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., T. K. Monro, Esq.

Rapport Annuel de l'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (Section des Sciences Religieuses) et Bulletin des Sciences Mathématiques par le Ministre de l' Instruction Publique.

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REPORT

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the provisions of section 22 of the Act of Incorporation, has the honour to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1899, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Matriculation.

2. The number of persons who qualified themselves for Matriculation in 1899 by passing one of the various University Examinations was 299. Of these, 97 passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 111 the Junior Public Examination, 22 the Law Matriculation Examination, 53 the Senior Public Examination, and 16 the Entrance Examination for Law, Medicine and Science. The number of students actually admitted to Matriculation, with a view to proceeding with the curriculum in one of the various Faculties, was 124.

Annual University Examinations.

3. The numbers of students who attended and passed the annual examinations in December, 1898, and March, 1899, after attending the prescribed courses of lectures, are shown in the following table:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	82	70
Second Year Examination	48	42
Third Year Examination	51	46

In addition to the students passing through the regular curriculum, 12 evening students and students of special subjects passed examinations in individual subjects, after attendance upon the prescribed lectures.

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FACULTY OF LAW.

	Candidates.	Passed.
Intermediate Examination	14	12
Final Examination	9	7

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	34	25
Second Year Examination	34	27
Third Year Examination	31	29
Fourth Year Examination	25	22
Fifth Year Examination	23	15

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	10	10
Second Year Examination	3	3
Third Year Examination	2	2

FACULTY OF SCIENCE—DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	16	14
Second Year Examination—Civil	4	2
,, ,, ,, Mining	8	7
Third Year Examination—Civil	2	2
,, ,, ,, Mining	2	2

In the Faculty of Science and the Department of Engineering three students of special subjects passed in the final examinations of their subjects.

Attendance at Lectures.

4. The following table shows the number of students who attended Lectures in the several Faculties:—

Faculty of Arts (day), 170; (evening), 36; total	206
Faculty of Law	39
Faculty of Medicine	182
Faculty of Science	24
Faculty of Science—Department of Engineering	68
	519

Included are 53 women who attended in the Faculty of Arts, 1 in Law, 13 in Medicine, and 3 in Science; total, 70.

The above total number also includes 37 non-matriculated students.

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Degrees conferred.

5. The following degrees were conferred after examination :—

Master of Arts (M.A.) :—Stephen Drummond Chalmers, Robert Randolph Garran, Alfred Chalmers Gill, George Arthur Hill, Elizabeth Ironside Taylor, Donald Wallace.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) :—Nellie Mildred Blanche Bonamy, Leslie George Barton Cadden, William Carnegie Clegg, Gertrude Mary Clipsham, Estelle Muriel Bridson Cribb, William John Curtis, Antoine William M. d'Apice, Colin George Watt Davidson, Edith Warlow Davies, Leo Septimus Day, Edward Moseley Dickinson, Joseph Jerry E. Durack, Elsie Mary Elphinstone, James Galt, Chas. William Hadley, Terence Matthew Lafferty, Thomas Nelson Lee, Jessie Hunsdon Liggins, Bertie Patrick McEvoy, Bertha Adeline Hilda Mackintosh, Henry Normand MacLaurin, John Thos. Maloney, Fannie Augusta Marr, Hamilton Bartlett Mathews, John Joseph Mulholland, George Gibb Nicholson, Arthur Ernest Page, Emily Waugh Parsons, Joseph Parsons, Frederick Thomas Perkins, Elizabeth Jane Read, Dansie Thomas Sawkins, Colin Archibald Sinclair, Ida Leslie Slack, Denis Joseph Sullivan, William Frank Swyny, Richard Clive Teece, Seymour Darvell Tozer, Annie Elizabeth Turner, John Verge, John James Walsh, George Henry Montague Walton, Leslie Ballesat Williams, Percy Leyden Williamson, Ernest John Withycombe, Isabel May Yarnold.

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) :—Ernest Robert Abigail, Francis Egerton Barraclough, William John Bloomfield, David Sutherland Edwards, David Scoular, George Washington Waddell, Frank Ernest Wallace.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) :—Charles Bickerton Blackburn, Gerald Francis Brade, Henry John Wolverton Brennand, William Duthie Cargill, Henry Charles Delohery, Edward Wilfred Fairfax, Edward Ludowici, John Mackenzie, Donald Æneas Dunlop MacMaster, Frank William Ashley Margarey, Francis Percival Sandes, Herbert Leopold Ashton Shorter, John Cadell Windeyer, Charles Savill Willis, Thos. George Wilson.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.) :—Charles Bickerton Blackburn, Henry John Wolverton Brennand, William Duthie Cargill, Edward Wilfred Fairfax, Edward Ludowici, John Mackenzie, Donald Æneas Dunlop MacMaster, Frank William Ashley Magarey, Francis Percival Sandes, Charles Savill Willis, Thomas George Wilson, John Cadell Windeyer.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) :—George Harker, Gustavus Athol Waterhouse.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.) :—Civil Engineering: William Richard Beaver, Walter Charles Mathison. Mining Engineering: Robert Lockhart Jack, John Fossbrook Morris.

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6. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was 92, divided as follows:—M.A., 6; B.A., 46; LL.B., 7; M.B., 15; Ch.M., 12; B.Sc., 2; B.E., 4. Total, 92.

7. The degrees conferred by the University from its foundation to the end of 1899 are:—M.A., 269; B.A., 988; LL.D., 23; LL.B., 78; M.D., 38; M.B., 156; Ch.M., 112; B.Sc., 32; M.E., 3; B.E., 56. Total, 1,755.

Honours at Degree Examinations.

8. The following honours were awarded at Degree Examinations:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. Examination.

School of Philosophy—Class I.:—R. R. Garran, B.A. (University Medal). Class II.:—Elizabeth I. Taylor, B.A.

B.A. Examination.

Latin—Class I.:—R. C. Teece (University Medal for Classics), J. Parsons. Class II.:—J. Galt, J. J. Walsh, Elizabeth J. Read, Jessie H. Liggins. Class III.:—Fannie A. Marr, F. T. Perkins.

Greek—Class I.:—R. C. Teece (University Medal for Classics), J. J. Walsh. Class II.:—J. Galt. Class III.:—F. T. Perkins.

French—Class I.:—G. G. Nicholson, J. Parsons. Class II.:—W. J. Curtis. Class III.:—A. E. Page, T. N. Lee.

German—Class I.:—G. G. Nicholson.

English—Class I.:—G. G. Nicholson. Class III.:—Ida L. Slack.

Mathematics—Class I.:—D. T. Sawkins (University Medal), J. J. E. Durack, H. B. Mathews.

Logic and Mental Philosophy—Class I.:—G. G. Nicholson (University Medal), Edith W. Davies, Ida L. Slack. Class II.:—E. J. Withycombe, W. J. Curtis, T. M. Lafferty (3 *aeq.*). Class III.:—Gertrude M. Clipsham, Annie E. Turner (2 *aeq.*).

History—Class I.:—R. C. Teece. Class II.:—Elizabeth J. Read.

Geology and Palæntology—Class II.:—T. N. Lee.

Physics—Class I.:—J. J. E. Durack.

FACULTY OF LAW.

LL.B. Examination.

Class II.:—G. W. Waddell, B.A.; D. S. Edwards, B.A.; W. J. Bloomfield, B.A.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Examination for M.B. and Ch.M.

Class II.:—D. Æ. D. MacMaster, B.A., B.Sc.; C. B. Blackburn, *æq.*, W. D. Cargill, F. W. A. Magarey, *æq.*

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

B.Sc. Examination.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY—Class I.:—G. A. Waterhouse.
CHEMISTRY—Class I.:—G. Harker.

Department of Engineering.—Civil Engineering.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES, AND SURVEYING—Class II.:—W. R. Beaver, W. C. Mathison.

Department of Mining and Metallurgy.

MINING AND METALLURGY—Class II.:—R. L. Jack, J. F. Morris.

Scholarships.

9. The following Scholarships were awarded:—

(a) *At the Matriculation Examination.*

Bowman-Cameron Scholarship for General Proficiency—R. N. Teece, H. Wilshire, *prox. acc.*

Cooper Scholarship, No. II., for Classics—R. N. Teece.*

Barker Scholarship, No. II., and *Horner* Exhibition for Mathematics—J. P. Tivey and O. U. Vonwiller, *æq.*, W. Smith, *prox. acc.*

Lithgow Scholarship for French and German—H. Wilshire.

Freemasons' Scholarship for General Proficiency amongst the sons of Freemasons—R. N. Teece.

(b) *At the First Year Examination in Arts.*

Cooper Scholarship, No. III., for Classics—F. A. Todd.

(c) *At the Second Year Examination in Arts.*

Cooper Scholarship, No. I., for Classics—R. N. Robson.

Barker Scholarship, No. I., and *Norbert Quirk* Prize for Mathematics—H. M. Stephen, W. S. Boyd, *prox. acc.*

Garton Scholarship, No. II., for French and German—Margaret A. Bailey.

(d) *At the B.A. Examination.*

Frazer Scholarship for History—R. C. Teece.

(e) *At the Intermediate LL.B. Examination.*

G. Wigram Allen Scholarship for proficiency in the subjects of the examination—N. G. S. Pilcher, B.A.

(f) *At the First Year Examination in Medicine.*

Renwick Scholarship for General Proficiency—St. J. W. Dansey.

(g) *At the Third Year Examination in Medicine.*

* R. N. Teece was unable to retain the Cooper Scholarship in consequence of being the holder of two other scholarships.

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John Harris Scholarship for Anatomy and Physiology—Mabel J. Graham and J. E. V. Barling, *æq.*

(h) *At the First Year Examination in Science.*

Levey Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—W. S. Boyd and E. C. Heden, B.A., *æq.*

George Allen Scholarship for Mathematics—H. S. Mort.

(i) *At the Second Year Examination in Science.*

Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Geology—L. C. Ball and S. R. Mort, *æq.*

Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Physics—J. P. V. Madsen.

Prize Compositions.

10. The awards made for Prize Compositions were as follows:—

Wentworth Medal for an English Essay—Subject: "The Influence of Great Men in History." Prize for Graduates—H. S. Dettmann, B.A. Prize for Undergraduates—N. J. Gough.

First Classes at Annual Examinations.

11. The following students were placed in the first class in Honours at the annual examinations, other than the final examinations for degrees:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

First Year Examination.

LATIN—F. A. Todd, G. N. Woodd, Elsie A. Mills (2 *æq.*), J. G. W. Hill, J. W. Ryan, Betha Paxton (3 *æq.*).

GREEK—F. A. Todd, G. N. Woodd.

JUNIOR FRENCH—Betha Paxton, Ina B. H. Armstrong, Selina E. Palmer, Annie Bruce.

Second Year Examination.

ENGLISH—Caroline M. Scrutton.

LATIN—R. N. Robson, J. H. F. Hill, *æq.*, I. Mutton.

GREEK—R. N. Robson, J. H. F. Hill.

SENIOR FRENCH—N. J. Gough, Margaret A. Bailey, Mary H. Uther.

SENIOR GERMAN—Margaret A. Bailey.

MATHEMATICS—H. M. Stephen, W. S. Boyd, G. A. Waterhouse (Engineering), J. P. V. Madsen (Engineering), R. W. Hawken (Engineering).

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—E. N. Merrington.

HISTORY—R. N. Robson, Florence M. Rutherford, *æq.*, Caroline M. Scrutton, Catherine I. Fell, J. H. M. Nolan.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

First Year Examination.

CHEMISTRY—St. J. W. Dansey.

PHYSICS—J. S. Davis, P. L. Weston (Science), W. S. Boyd (Engineering), St. J. W. Dansey, O. Latham, E. C. Heden (Science).

Second Year Examination.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—Passed with distinction, A. Muscio, D. Wallace, B.A., *æq.*, E. C. G. Page.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Class I.:—A. Muscio, E. C. G. Page.

Third Year Examination.

Passed with distinction—Mabel J. Graham, J. E. V. Barling and A. H. Macintosh, *æq.*

Fourth Year Examination.

Passed with distinction—W. F. Burfitt, B.A., S.Sc.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

First Year Examination.

CHEMISTRY—J. M. Petrie, E. C. Heden, B.A.

MATHEMATICS—H. S. Mort.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

First Year Examination.

APPLIED MECHANICS, DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY, AND DRAWING—A. Boyd, W. S. Boyd, C. F. de J. Grut.

CHEMISTRY (for Civil Engineers)—V. Boyd.

CHEMISTRY (for Mining Engineers)—E. C. Heden, B.A., J. M. Newman, W. S. Boyd.

MATHEMATICS—W. H. Gregson, B.A.

Second Year Examination.

GEOLOGY—L. C. Ball, L. K. Ward (Arts), S. R. Mort, W. Poole, G. Harker (Science).

CIVIL ENGINEERING, APPLIED MECHANICS, AND SURVEYING—J. P. V. Madsen.

PHYSICS—J. P. V. Madsen.

Annual Prizes.

12. Annual Prizes were awarded as follows:—

University Prize for Physiography—Marjorie K. Jarrett, W. Poole, *æq.*, *prox. acc.*, G. A. Buchanan.

Professor MacCallum's Prizes for English Essays—First Year, Frances L. K. Adams, D. Wilson, *æq.*; Second Year, N. J. Gough; Third Year (English), G. G. Nicholson.

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Professor Anderson's Class Prizes for Logic and Mental Philosophy—Second Year, A. N. Merrington, Florence M. Rutherford, *prox. acc.*; Third Year, G. G. Nicholson.

Professor Wood's Prize for History—Second Year, Florence M. Rutherford and R. N. Robson, *æq.*

Professor Haswell's Prizes for Zoology—(Class examination), F. M. Suckling, R. E. Woolnough, *prox. acc.*; Zoology (laboratory notes), W. C. Mansfield and S. A. Smith, *æq.*

Dr. Dixson's Prize for Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Mabel J. Graham.

Smith Prize for Physics—G. E. G. Jordan.

Slade Prize for Practical Physics—P. L. Weston and R. C. Wilson, *æq.*

Slade Prize for Chemistry—E. C. Heden, B.A., and J. M. Newman, *æq.*

Professor David's Prizes for Geology—Second Year, L. C. Ball and L. J. Winton; Third Year, G. A. Waterhouse.

Collie Prize for Botany—T. E. C. Higgins.

Dr. Wilkinson's Prize for Pathology—W. F. Burfitt, B.A., B.Sc.

Dr. Scot-Skirving's Prize for Class Examinations in Clinical Medicine—F. W. A. Magarey.

Bursaries.

13. The following bursaries were awarded, each consisting of a payment to the student of £50 per annum (or in the case of a half-bursary £25 per annum) for three years, together with exemption from the payment of lecture fees in the Faculty of Arts or that of pure Science:—

John Ewan Frazer Bursary. *Ernest Manson Frazer* Bursary (one-half). *Hunter-Baillie* Bursary, No. II. (one-half). *Thomas Walker* Bursary, No. IV. *Watt* Exhibition.

14. The number of students permitted to attend lectures without paying fees was 62, including 46 State bursars and holders of the University bursaries. The payments to bursars amounted to £782 10s., and to scholars £1,083. One ex-student of a State Training School attended at a reduced scale of fees.

Public Examinations.

15. The Junior Public Examination was held in the month of June, in Sydney, and at the following local centres:—

New South Wales.—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Bowral, Broken Hill, Bungendore, Camden, Casino, Cooma, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Cowra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Euro-

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bodalla, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Gulgong, Hay, Inverell, West Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, Liverpool, Maclean, West Maitland, Molong, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Murwillumbah, Newcastle, Nowra, Orange, Parramatta, Pymble, Queanbeyan, Richmond, Scone, Singleton, Tamworth, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, Windsor, Wingham, Wollongong, Young.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville.

The number of candidates was 1,091, and of these 752 gained certificates.

16. The Senior Public Examination was held in November, concurrently with an examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships, in Sydney, and at the following local centres:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Armidale, Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, Parramatta, Rylstone, Wollongong, and Young.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville.

The number of candidates was 123, and of these 106 were successful.

17. The prizes for general proficiency in the Senior and Junior Examinations were awarded as follows:—

Seniors.

John West Medal and *Grahame* Prize Medal—
Edward Montagu Wellisch (Model Public School, Fort Street), Reginald Claude Roe (Brisbane Boys' Grammar School), *æq.*

Fairfax Prize for Female Candidates—
Lilian Mary Armitage (Maryborough Girls' Grammar School).

Juniors.

University Prize for Boys—
Percival Halse Rogers (Newington College), James Farish Stephen (Sydney Grammar School), and John Paterson (Boys' Public High School, Sydney), 3 *æq.*

Fairfax Prize for general proficiency amongst Junior Girls—
Jessie Skillman (Girls' Public High School, Sydney).

18. Three Law examinations were held similar to that prescribed for Matriculation for candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Solicitors. At these there were 32 candidates, and 22 passed.

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Meetings of Senate.

19. The Senate held eleven ordinary meetings, and in addition the annual commemoration, and two meetings of the Conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University and the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital. The attendances of the various Fellows were as follows:—

MacLaurin, the Hon. H. N., M.A., LL.D., M.D., M.L.C., Chancellor	14
Backhouse, His Honor Judge, M.A., Vice-Chancellor	14
Anderson, H. C. L., Esq., M.A.	13
Barton, the Hon. E., M.A.	3
Butler, Professor, B.A.	12
Cobbett, Professor, M.A., D.C.L.	11
Cullen, the Hon. W. P., M.A., LL.D.	12
*Jones, P. Sydney, Esq., M.D.	1
Knox, Edward W., Esq.	13
Liversidge, Professor, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.	10
MacCallum, Professor, M.A.	14
O'Connor, the Hon. R. E., M.A.	8
Oliver, Alexander, Esq., M.A.	7
Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D.	13
Rogers, F. E., His Honor Judge, M.A., LL.B.	5
Russell, H. C., Esq., B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G.	12
Simpson, His Honor Mr. Justice A. H., M.A.	11
Stephen, C. B., Esq., M.A.	8
Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.A.	11
Teece, Richard, Esq., F.I.A.	10

20. At various meetings of Sub-Committees of the Senate, for finance, by-laws, and other matters, held during the year, the attendance of members was as follows:—The Chancellor (the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin), 19; the Vice-Chancellor (His Honor Judge Backhouse), 20; the Hon. Dr. Cullen, 7; H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., 3; Edward W. Knox, Esq., 7; the Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, 4; Richard Teece, Esq., 8.

Vice-Chancellor.

21. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor in the month of April resulted in the re-election of His Honor Judge Alfred Paxton Backhouse, M.A.

Leave of Absence.

22. In February further leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate for a period of twelve months was granted to Dr. P. Sydney Jones, who had not then returned to Sydney, but who subsequently returned in time to attend the December meeting.

* Absent on leave.

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Staff Appointments, &c.

23. The vacancy in the Chair of Physics caused by the retirement of Professor Threlfall, referred to in the last annual report, was filled in the month of April by the appointment of Mr. James Arthur Pollock, B.E., B.Sc. The committee of selection in London, consisting of the Agent-General for New South Wales and a number of other gentlemen, including several distinguished Professors of Physics in the United Kingdom, reported that twenty applications had been received for the appointment, and, in accordance with the request of the Senate, they selected and forwarded the names of three candidates whom they considered most suitable. The name of Mr. Pollock was included in the three selected, and the committee reported that they considered that the scientific claims of Mr. Pollock were at least as strong as those of either of the other two selected candidates, and they recommended him for appointment.

Professor Pollock graduated as Bachelor of Engineering in the Royal University, Ireland, and subsequently passed through the Faculty of Science in the University of Sydney, gaining the University medal for proficiency in Physics at his graduation as B.Sc. He was then appointed Demonstrator in Physics, which position he held for a period of eight years, and he also acted as Professor Threlfall's *locum tenens* during his leave of absence.

24. The Lectureship in Metallurgy became vacant in the month of February by the resignation of James Taylor, Esq., B.Sc., and the vacancy was filled in the month of April by the appointment of Basil Turner, Esq., A.R.S.M.

25. In the month of June, Miss J. F. Russell, M.A., resigned the office of Tutor to the Women students, and the vacancy was temporarily filled until the end of the year by the appointment of Miss Florence Martin. Miss Isabel M. Fidler, B.A., has been appointed to the position permanently from the beginning of the academic year of 1900.

26. A vacancy was created in the position of Lecturer in Clinical Surgery by the death of Dr. J. F. MacAllister, and this was filled by the appointment of Dr. H. V. Crichtley Hinder, who held the office of Surgical Tutor, but resigned it on receiving the above mentioned appointment. Dr. L. E. F. Neill, B.A., was appointed to the office of Surgical Tutor.

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27. Mr. Harrie Cox was appointed to the position of Junior Demonstrator in Anatomy for the year 1899.

28. In the month of June a communication was received from Professor Walter Scott, M.A., Professor of Greek, stating that he felt himself compelled, on account of continued ill-health, to tender the resignation of his Chair; but the Senate, feeling that his resignation would be a serious loss to the University, suggested to him to substitute for it an application for leave of absence, in the hope that his health might be restored and that he would not find it necessary to completely sever his connection with the University. Professor Scott accepted this suggestion, and he has now been granted leave of absence without salary for the year 1900. In order to discharge the duties of his Chair, Basil de Selincourt, Esq., B.A., of New College, Oxford, has been appointed Acting Professor of Greek for the year, this gentleman having been strongly recommended for the position by Dr. Caird, the Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and by other persons of authority in that University.

29. The position of Auditor to the University, which was rendered vacant by the death of John Campbell Dibbs, Esq., was filled by the appointment of David Fell, Esq., for a period of two years.

30. Leave of absence for the year 1900 has been granted to Professor Theodore T. Gurney, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, after twenty-two years' service. The duties of the Chair of Mathematics will be carried out by Professor McAulay, of the University of Hobart, who has been appointed Acting Professor of Mathematics for the period of Professor Gurney's absence.

31. Leave has also been granted for Lent and Trinity Terms of 1900 to Professor W. H. Warren, Professor of Engineering. During his absence Professor Warren proposes to visit a number of Engineering laboratories, and to specially examine the Engineering exhibits at the Paris Exhibition, with a view to improving the position and efficiency of the Engineering school in Sydney. The Engineering department will be under the charge of S. H. Barraclough, Esq., M.M.E., the Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, who has been appointed Acting Professor of Engineering for the two Terms. He will deliver the Lectures on Applied Mechanics and Materials and Structures, and will be assisted by J. P. V. Madsen, Esq., as Junior Demonstrator. The Lectures upon Bridge Design and Civil Engineering will be delivered by J. J. C. Bradfield, Esq., M.A., and those upon Railway Construction by C. O. Burge, Esq.

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32. Leave of absence for the same period has been granted to Professor Francis Anderson, M.A., Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy. The duties of his Chair will be performed by G. C. Henderson, Esq., M.A., who has been appointed Acting Professor for the period of Professor Anderson's absence. Acting Professor Henderson is a distinguished Graduate of this University and also of the University of Oxford, where, after completing his course, he was immediately placed in the list of University Extension Lecturers of the first class.

University Extension.

33. The University Extension Board for the year 1899 reports a revival of interest in University Extension Lectures. Courses of lectures were delivered at Gundagai, Hillgrove, Croydon, the Railway Institute, Nowra, Brisbane and Ipswich (Q). The average attendance was 61, and the largest average attendance was 180 at the Croydon centre. The Board acknowledges the assistance rendered to it by the Chief Librarian of the Public Library, who has sent boxes of books of a suitable character to those country centres where courses of lectures have been delivered. The annual election of the University Extension Board for the year 1900 took place in the month of December, and resulted in the following appointments:—Members of the Senate: His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A., H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A., the Hon. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D., M.L.C., Richard Teece, Esq. Members of the Teaching Staff: Professor MacCallum, M.A., Professor David, B.A., Professor Wilson, M.B., Ch.M., Professor G. Arnold Wood, M.A. Other members: Rev. James Hill, M.A., H. Goodhere, Esq., G. C. Henderson, Esq., M.A., F. G. Robinson, Esq. G. C. Henderson, Esq., M.A., was appointed Hon. Secretary of the Board in lieu of A. W. Jose, Esq., who resigned the appointment early in the year.

Benefactions.

34. The Senate has to acknowledge the following benefactions:—

1. A large collection of Egyptian Antiquities, presented to the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities by the Egypt Exploration Fund.
2. Valuable donations of books from Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., for the University Library.

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Science Research Scholarships.

35. Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Exhibition of 1851 have granted the nomination to a Science Research Scholarship of the value of £150 per annum for the year 1900 under the usual conditions. This concession is made in lieu of the nomination which was offered for the year 1899, when no suitable candidate was forthcoming.

Roberts' Bequest.

36. In 1888 William Roberts, Esq., of Penrith, by his will, bequeathed to the University of Sydney a sum of £1,500 for the foundation of a bursary, conditionally upon the sale of certain land, which was to be sold by his executors as soon as it would bring a fixed price per acre, which he named in his will. As there appeared to be little probability of this price being obtained by the executors, the permission of the Court of Equity was last year obtained to an arrangement being made under which the land became the property of the University. As the land is not at present productive, it has not yet been found possible to found the bursary which was contemplated by Mr. Roberts.

Women's College.

37. The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, M.A., M.D., and the Hon. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D., M.L.C., have been reappointed *ex officio* members of the Women's College Council for a period of two years from August, 1899.

Amended By-laws.

38. Appended to this report are amended By-laws which have been adopted by the Senate during the year.

In the Faculty of Arts, Chap. 14, section 14, of the By-laws has been amended in such a way as to allow greater freedom of choice in subjects of study to those students who have shown great proficiency in modern literature.

The By-laws relating to the Department of Engineering have been revised and modified.

Accounts.

39. The Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure and statements showing the position of the various Trust Funds of the University at the 31st December, duly certified by the Auditor, David Fell, Esq., are appended to this report.

H. E. Barff, Registrar.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Received from the Government of New South Wales:—		
The Statutory Annual Endowment	5,000 0 0	
The Additional Endowment	4,000 0 0	
Towards Expenses of Evening and Extension Lectures ...	2,000 0 0	
For Carpenter's Salary, &c., from vote for "additions, repairs and furniture, 1898"	200 0 0	
" " " " 1899 ...	66 13 4	
		11,266 13 4
Received Matriculation Fees	542 7 0	
" Degree Fees	638 5 0	
" University Examination Fees	237 0 0	
" Public Examination Fees	100 0 0	
" Scholarship Examination Fees	6 0 0	
" General Purposes Fees	3 0 0	
" Testing Fees	60 10 0	
" Lecture Fees 9,599 18 6		
Less Amount paid to Professors and Lecturers 2,595 15 0		
	7,004 3 6	
		8,591 5 6
" Microscope Fees for use of Microscope		95 0 0
" for Pasturage		100 0 0
" from Macleay Curatorship, towards Salary of the Curator of the Macleay Museum		182 19 9
" from Hovell Lectureship, towards salary of Lecturer in Geology and Physical Geography		111 1 10
" for Duplicate Examination Certificate		1 1 0
" from Challis Fund towards Administration Expenses	500 0 0	
" " "	1,040 7 10	
		1,540 7 10
Balance due Commercial Bank 31st December, 1899		1,092 16 6
		£22,941 5 9

DAVID FELL, Auditor.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.
Balance in Commercial Bank 31st December, 1898	14 12 0
Received Candidates Fees, &c., Junior and Senior Examinations	1,307 3 8
Balance due Commercial Bank 31st December, 1899	66 4 11
	£1,388 0 7

DAVID FELL, Auditor.

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OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

Cr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1898				1,409	3	4
Paid Salaries, including Grant to University Extension Board	17,704	2	1			
,, Examiners	136	0	0			
				17,840	2	1
,, Printing and Stationery, including University Calendar	340	8	2			
,, Advertising...	45	1	6			
,, Repairs and Alterations, Fittings, &c.	203	16	0			
,, Fuel and Lighting	106	6	6			
,, Fire Insurance Premiums	190	4	7			
,, Rent of Chambers...	230	0	0			
,, Supervision at Examinations	32	5	9			
,, Uniforms	22	19	0			
,, Rent of Telephones	17	0	0			
,, Water and Sewerage Rates	238	6	8			
,, Cleaning	31	14	1			
,, Postages and Bank Charges	78	19	9			
,, Passage Money of Demonstrator in Assaying, Expenses of Advertising Chair of Physics	102	8	5			
,, Premium for Annuity, Chair of Physics	174	0	0			
,, Miscellaneous Charges	69	9	0			
				1,886	9	5
,, for Maintenance of Scientific Departments, including Gas				1,431	0	0
,, for Periodicals and Binding Books for Library				201	2	6
,, for improvement of Grounds				118	6	5
,, for Repairs to Organ				22	5	0
,, for University Prizes				5	14	0
,, for Microscopes				67	3	0
				£22,981	5	9

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Paid Examiners' Fees, Grants to Local Centres, and all other expenses in connection with the Examinations	1,388	0	7
	£1,388	0	7

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Received from the Trustees of the Dalton Estate (Woolley Scholarships) Cash Balance after paying Annuity ...		276 3 10
„ from the following for Annual Prizes :—		
Professor Anderson, M.A.	10 0 0	
„ David, B.A.	10 0 0	
„ Haswell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.	3 3 0	
„ MacCallum, M.A.	17 10 0	
„ Wood, M.A.	5 0 0	
Thomas Dixson, Esq., M.B.	2 7 6	
R. Scot-Skirving, Esq., M.B., Ch.M.	7 7 0	
		55 7 6
Received from Investments on account of the following Foundations :—		
Levey Scholarship	34 0 0	
Barker Scholarships	274 14 10	
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	100 9 7	
Wentworth Prize Medal	23 3 4	
Cooper Scholarships	274 6 7	
Salting Exhibition	37 14 0	
Wentworth Fellowship	75 12 3	
Lithgow Scholarship	81 10 0	
Nicholson Medal	21 16 4	
Belmore Medal	21 14 0	
John Fairfax Prizes	32 10 0	
Maurice Alexander Bursary	37 9 0	
Levey and Alexander Bursary	54 0 0	
John West Prize	6 15 0	
E. M. Frazer Bursary	62 5 0	
J. E. Frazer Bursary	57 19 0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary No. 1	50 0 0	
„ „ No. 2	50 0 0	
„ „ No. 3	31 13 7	
Burdekin Bursary	32 19 0	
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1	36 3 0	
„ „ No. 2	45 6 8	
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	129 15 11	
Renwick Scholarship	38 11 10	
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50 0 0	
Hovell Lectureship	122 6 10	
George Allen Scholarship	33 15 10	
Freemasons' Scholarship	49 13 6	
J. G. Raphael Foundation	2 15 10	
James Aitken Scholarship	54 0 0	
Thomas Walker Bursaries	164 4 1	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	56 18 6	
Struth Exhibition	43 6 0	
Fisher Estate	332 6 9	
Fisher Estate Building Account	1,127 12 10	
Norbert Quirk Prize	4 19 6	
Smith Prize	5 0 0	
Badham Bursary	32 13 0	
Slade Prizes	9 13 0	
Caird Scholarship	56 1 0	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	176 18 0	
Macleay Curatorship	122 19 9	
John Harris Scholarship	50 0 0	
Horner Exhibition	6 9 0	
Carried forward		331 11 4

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OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

Cr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1898		259 4 2
Paid Scholarships, Bursaries, Prizes, &c., on account of following Foundations:—		
Levey Scholarship	40 0 0	
Barker Scholarships	100 0 0	
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	100 0 0	
Wentworth Prize Medal	16 17 0	
Cooper Scholarships	100 0 0	
Salting Exhibition	25 0 0	
Lithgow Scholarship	50 0 0	
John Fairfax Prizes	50 0 0	
Maurice Alexander Bursary	50 0 0	
Levey and Alexander Bursary	50 0 0	
John West Prize	20 0 0	
E. M. Frazer Bursary	50 0 0	
J. E. Frazer Bursary	50 0 0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	50 0 0	
,, ,, No. 2	12 10 0	
,, ,, No. 3	8 0 0	
Burdekin Bursary	50 0 0	
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1	50 0 0	
,, ,, No. 2	50 0 0	
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	170 0 0	
Renwick Scholarship	50 0 0	
Bowman-Cameron Bursary	50 0 0	
George Allen Scholarship	50 0 0	
Freemasons' Scholarship	50 0 0	
Thomas Walker Bursaries	150 0 0	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	50 0 0	
Struth Exhibition	50 0 0	
Smith Prize	7 15 0	
Badham Bursary	40 0 0	
Slade Prize	10 0 0	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	151 17 8	
John Harris Scholarship	40 0 0	
Horner Exhibition	8 0 0	
Fraser Scholarship	40 0 0	
Grahame Prize Medal	10 0 0	
Collie Prize	3 0 9	
Woolley Scholarship	150 0 0	
Garton Scholarships	30 0 0	
Haswell Prize	5 5 0	
Wood Prize	5 0 0	
David Prizes	15 0 0	
MacCallum Prizes	17 10 0	
Anderson Prizes	16 5 7	
Skirving Prize	3 3 0	
Dixson Prize	2 7 6	
		2,097 11 6
Paid on account of Fisher Library:—		
Librarians' Salaries	344 1 10	
Purchase of Books	568 14 5	
		912 16 3
,, to General account towards Salaries:—		
Hovell Lectureship	111 1 10	
Macleay Curatorship	182 19 9	
		294 1 7
Carried forward ...		£3,563 13 6

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Dr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

Revenue Account.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			Brought forward	331	11	4
Received from Investments on account of the following Foundations:—						
Council of Education Scholarship	20	1	0			
Frazer Scholarship	73	13	2			
Grahame Prize Medal	5	0	0			
Collie Prize	3	13	10			
Woolley Scholarship	21	18	0			
Garton Scholarships	62	8	0			
P. N. Russell Endowment	1,886	16	0			
,, ,, Sinking Fund... ...	146	16	10			
				6,392	9	2
				£6,724	0	6

Investment Account.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received from Revenue Account for Investment				1,096	6	8
,, Principal sums of Debentures, on account of:—						
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	100	0	0			
Cooper Scholarships	200	0	0			
Wentworth Fellowship	100	0	0			
Nicholson Medal	200	0	0			
Maurice Alexander Bursary	200	0	0			
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	200	0	0			
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	200	0	0			
Fisher Estate Building Account	200	0	0			
				1,400	0	0
,, Principal sums of Mortgage, on account of:—						
Lithgow Scholarship	40	0	0			
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	60	0	0			
Hovell Lectureship	525	0	0			
Fisher Estate	1,000	0	0			
				1,625	0	0
,, Principal sums of Bank Deposits, on account of:—						
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3	5	0	0			
George Allen Scholarship	20	0	0			
Thomas Walker Bursaries	85	0	0			
Badham Bursary	20	0	0			
				130	0	0
,, for sale of property, on account of Fisher Estate ..				389	19	0
				£4,641	5	8

David Fell, Auditor.

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OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1899.

Cr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...		3,563 13 6
Paid on account of P. N. Russell Endowment for Salaries, Scientific Apparatus, &c., as per detailed statement annexed		1,735 8 0
,, Law Costs, &c., on account of :—		
Barker Scholarships	2 12 0	
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	18 16 0	
Cooper Scholarships	2 12 0	
Woolley Scholarship	8 5 5	
James King of Irrawang Bursary	92 13 6	
Fisher Estate	22 6 1	
		147 5 0
,, Investment account for Investment		1,096 6 8
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1899		181 7 4
		£6.724 0 6

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.
Paid for Invesments—Bank Deposits, on account of :—	
Barker Scholarships	50 0 0
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	75 0 0
Cooper Scholarships	150 0 0
Wentworth Fellowship	190 0 0
Lithgow Scholarship	90 0 0
Nicholson Medal	225 0 0
Belmore Medal	20 0 0
Maurice Alexander Bursary, No. 1	200 0 0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	200 0 0
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	50 0 0
Hovell Lectureship	525 0 0
James Aitken Scholarship	70 0 0
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	200 0 0
Fisher Estate	1,280 0 0
,, Building Account	963 0 0
Woolley Scholarship	200 0 0
P. N. Russell Sinking Fund	153 5 8
	£4.641 5 8

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.

(Included in Private Foundations Account.)

	£	s.	d.
Received Interest on Funded Stock	1,886	16	0
Sinking Fund.			
Received Interest on Investment	6	8	10
,, from Endowent Fund	140	8	0
	£2,033	12	10

David Fell, Auditor.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

Revenue Account.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Commercial Bank 31st December, 1898				1,487	19	10
Received from Challis Trustees in England				2,545	0	9
,, Interest on Investments :—						
Debentures	2,762	0	0			
Bank Deposits	756	0	0			
Mortgages	6,090	15	0			
Rents of Properties	208	16	0			
	9,817	11	0			
,, from Challis Trustees in Australia, Interest on Guarantee Fund after payment of Australian Annuity, &c.	761	19	8			
	10,579	10	8			
Less transfer to Special Reserve Fund ...	2,557	10	4			
				8,022	0	4
				£12,055	0	11

Investment Account.	£	s.	d.
Received from Revenue Account for Investment	2,700	0	0
,, principal sum of mortgage	900	0	0
	£3,600	0	0

SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT.

Revenue Account.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Commercial Bank 31st December, 1898	5	13	2
Received Interest on Investments	584	4	0
,, from Challis Fund, Interest over 4 per cent. on Investments for providing quinquennial increments to Professors, and for equalising income from Investments	2,557	10	4
Balance due Commercial Bank 31st December, 1899	152	12	6
	£3,300	0	0

Investment Account.	£	s.	d.
Received from Revenue Account for Investment	£2,500	0	0

David Fell, Auditor.

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Cr.

P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.

(Included in Private Foundations Account.)

	£	s.	d.
Paid Salaries	1,325	0	0
„ for Scientific Apparatus	270	0	0
„ fourth instalment towards Sinking Fund to defray premium on Funded Stock...	140	8	0
SINKING FUND.			
Paid for Investment—Bank Deposit	153	5	8
	£1,888	13	8

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid Salaries	6,866	13	4			
„ Printing and General Charges	18	11	6			
„ General Account towards Administration Expenses	500	0	0			
„ „ „	1,040	7	10			
„ Investment Account, for investment	2,700	0	0			
„ Balance in Commercial Bank 31st December, 1899	929	8	3			
				12,055	0	11
				£12,055	0	11

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for Re-investment, Bank Deposits	3,600	0	0
	£3,600	0	0

SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Paid Salaries—Quinquennial Increments	800	0	0
„ Investment Account for investment	2,500	0	0
	£3,300	0	0

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Paid for investment—Bank Deposits	£2,500	0	0

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

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PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS.

Levey Scholarship	...
Barker Scholarships	...
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	...
Wentworth Prize Medal	...
Cooper Scholarships	...
Salting Exhibition	...
Wentworth Fellowship	...
Lithgow Scholarship	...
Nicholson Medal	...
Earl Belmore Medal	...
John Fairfax Prizes	...
Maurice Alexander Bursary	...
Levey and Alexander Bursary	...
John West Prize	...
E. M. Frazer Bursary	...
J. E. Frazer Bursary	...
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	...
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	...
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3	...
Burdekin Bursary	...
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1 / Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2	...
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	...
Renwick Scholarship	...
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	...
Hovell Lectureship	...
George Allen Scholarship	...
Freemasons' Scholarship	...
J. G. Raphael Foundation	...
James Aitken Scholarship	...
Thomas Walker Bursaries	...
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	...
Struth Exhibition	...
Fisher Estate	...
Fisher Estate Building Account	...
Norbert Quirk Prize	...
Smith Prize	...
Badham Bursary	...
Slade Prizes	...
Caird Scholarship	...
James King of Irrawang Scholarship	...
" " " Bursary	...
Macleay Curatorship	...
John Harris Scholarship	...
Horner Exhibition	...
Council of Education Scholarship	...
Frazer Scholarship	...
Grahame Prize Medal	...
Collie Prize	...
Woolley Scholarship	...
P. N. Russell Endowment Fund	...
" " " Sinking Fund	...
Garton Scholarships	...
Challis Estate	...
" " Reserve Fund	...

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SHOWING INVESTMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

Ledger Account, Cr. Balance.	Investments.			
	Mortgages.	Buildings and Land.	Fixed Deposits.	Funded Stock and Debentures.
£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,011 10 8	.....	.....	700 0 0	325 0 0
2,667 8 3	100	1,360	120 0 0	1,070 0 0
2,444 11 1	25	1,036	470 0 0	930 0 0
554 14 4	100	.....	38 15 0	400 0 0
2,702 17 11	.....	1,360	281 5 0	1,020 0 0
822 16 2	.....	.....	50 0 0	755 0 0
2,137 17 2	180	.....	1,365 0 0	595 0 0
2,159 12 3	85	.....	445 0 0	1,630 0 0
621 15 9	.....	.....	418 15 0	200 0 0
605 9 8	.....	.....	190 0 0	415 7 8
553 13 1	50	.....	.....	500 0 0
1,109 12 6	25	.....	940 0 0	150 0 0
1,118 17 6	.....	.....	.....	1,100 0 0
210 2 9	15	.....	200 0 0	.....
1,568 7 8	25	.....	40 0 0	1,495 0 0
1,467 0 6	.....	.....	25 0 0	1,430 0 0
1,000 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	800 0 0
1,037 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
952 10 9	50	.....	761 5 0	150 0 0
1,057 10 3	.....	.....	1,005 0 0	70 0 0
2,440 19 11	.....	.....	1,692 10 0	735 0 0
3,813 4 0	25	.....	2,450 0 0	1,335 0 0
1,106 1 8	.....	.....	616 5 0	495 0 0
975 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
6,036 5 0	.....	4,500	1,250 0 0	275 0 0
1,053 8 1	.....	.....	931 5 0	120 0 0
1,272 19 3	25	.....	107 10 0	1,130 0 0
91 0 4	.....	.....	66 5 0	20 0 0
1,169 0 0	.....	.....	70 0 0	1,100 0 0
5,178 3 5	.....	.....	4,805 0 0	375 0 0
1,648 10 0	.....	.....	1,037 10 0	595 0 0
1,219 10 11	200	.....	835 0 0	190 0 0
12,992 5 11	5,320	552	6,797 10 0	375 0 0
27,473 18 11	7,905	.....	14,662 18 9	4,930 0 0
162 4 2	.....	.....	112 10 0	40 0 0
106 14 7	100	.....	.....	.....
973 17 1	.....	.....	730 0 0	250 0 0
301 14 2	25	.....	280 0 0	.....
1,668 10 4	150	.....	985 0 0	475 0 0
4,406 9 3	50	.....	4,168 15 0	235 0 0
788 6 6	.....	881	.....	.....
5,909 13 0	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	.....
1,032 0 3	1,000	.....	.....	.....
205 13 8	.....	.....	210 0 0	.....
466 12 8	335	.....	50 0 0	45 0 0
2,350 2 6	50	.....	2,185 0 0	115 0 0
97 13 10	100	.....	.....	.....
107 3 2	.....	.....	56 5 0	50 0 0
821 18 1	.....	.....	880 0 0	.....
47,393 2 10	.....	.....	.....	47,170 0 0
580 15 10	.....	.....	582 19 1	.....
2,119 2 0	.....	.....	2,080 0 0	.....
224,139 8 3	126,760	4,350	27,500 0 0	64,600 0 0
18,847 7 6	3,200	1,400	12,800 0 0	1,600 0 0
£404,752 15 4	£145,900	£15,439	£101,192 2 10	£141,290 7 3

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UNIVERSITY CLUBS, ETC.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNION.

The object of the Union is the promotion of the mental culture of its members by Debates, Readings, and such other means as may be determined upon. The meetings are held weekly on Fridays, at the University, or other place as arranged by the Executive Committee. The Professors, Lecturers, and Examiners of the Sydney University are *ex officio* Honorary Members. All Graduates, Undergraduates, Superior Officers, and all Graduates and Undergraduates of British and Colonial Universities, are eligible for ordinary membership. Except in the case of members of other Universities, the formality of an election is dispensed with. Subscription, 5s per annum. Life Member's subscription, £1 10s.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1900.

PRESIDENT—Professor de Sélincourt, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT—N. J. Gough, B.A.

HON. SECRETARIES—F. A. Todd, J. Young, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—L. K. Ward, B.A.

COMMITTEE—G. H. Wilson, D. Wilson, P. H. Power, F. G. Clark, B.A., R. C. Teece, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society, which was founded in 1885, are the intellectual and social improvement of its members, by lectures, essays, and discussions, in any branch of Medical Science, and by any other means calculated to advance the objects of the Society.

The annual general Meeting is held early in Lent Term. Ordinary general meetings are held twice in Lent Term, three times in Trinity Term, and once in Michaelmas Term, in the Harveian Theatre. At the last meeting in Trinity Term an address is delivered by some eminent physician or surgeon on some subject of special interest.

All teachers in the Faculty of Medicine are honorary members *ex officio*. All Students of Medicine, or qualified Medical Practitioners, whose qualifications are recognised by the University of Sydney, are eligible for ordinary membership.

The transactions of the Society, together with other matters of Medical interest, are published in the Society's Journal.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1900.

PRESIDENT—W. F. Burfitt, B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—E. M. Pain, M.B., Ch.M., W. E. Harris, M.B., Ch.M., H. J. W. Brennand, B.A., M.B., Ch.M., F. G. Griffiths, B.A., A. H. Macintosh.

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Hon. Secretary—E. V. Barling.

Hon. Treasurer—R. W. H. Maffey, B.A.

Hon. Librarian—A. I. Blue.

Hon. Auditors—A. G. Corbin, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M., E. Ludowici, M.B., Ch.M.

Editorial Committee of the Society's Journal—J. B. Cleland, M.B., Ch.M., F. G. Griffiths, B.A., H. M. Anderson, B.A.

Council—Five members, one from each year in Medicine.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY SPORTS UNION.

The Union has been formed by the amalgamation of the existing Football, Cricket, Boat, Athletic, Tennis and Lacrosse Clubs. Such other Clubs as may from time to time be approved by the Committee shall be admitted.

Membership is open to Graduates of this University and of other recognised Universities, to all Undergraduates proceeding to degrees, and to such matriculated students as shall have attended at least one year of lectures.

Annual Subscription—For active members, £2 2s.; ladies, £1 1s.; Honorary Members, £1 1s.; Life Active Members, £15 15s.; Life Honorary Members, £10 10s. Honorary Members are not entitled to use any of the Sports Union materials nor make use of the Oval.

Office Bearers for 1900.

Patron—The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Chancellor.

President—A. H. Uther, B.A.

Vice-Presidents—Professor Anderson, Professor Pollock, H. E. Barff, M.A., J. T. Walker, H. M. Faithfull, M.A., Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C., Judge Backhouse, M.A., C. H. Helsham, B.A., H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B., J. a'B. D. Barton, B.A.

Committee—The Committee consists of Delegates from the constituent clubs.

Hon. Treasurers—H. F. Maxwell, B.A., H. M. Stephen, B.A. (graduates), A. B. S. White, H. A. Jones (undergraduates).

Hon. Secretary—S. D. Tozer, B.A.

Grounds Committee—H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B., W. B. Dight, H. A. Jones.

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

All members of the Sports Union are members of the Boat Club. The boat shed of the Club stands on the Western side of Woolloomooloo Bay, next to the Corporation baths.

Office Bearers for 1900.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor.

President—His Honor Judge Backhouse.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS—H. E. Barff, M.A., the Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C., A. Consett Stephen, T. Rolin, M.A., A. MacCormick, M.D., John Harris, A. C. Millard, B.A., W. H. Palmer, V. B. MacDermott, B.A., G. W. Millard, M.A.

CAPTAIN—G. A. Vivers.

VICE-CAPTAIN—H. M. Stephen, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY—E. B. Fitzpatrick.

HON. TREASURER—A. G. de L. Arnold.

TRUSTEES—Professor Scott, R. Smith, M.A.

COMMITTEE—C. H. Helsham, B.A., R. P. Hickson, E. M. Mitchell, B.A., F. G. Griffiths, B.A., A. G. Purves, H. W. Kendall.

DELEGATES TO SPORTS UNION—A. G. de L. Arnold (*ex officio*), C. H. Helsham, B.A.

DELEGATES TO N.S.W. R.A.—G. A. Vivers, A. G. Purves.

HON. MEDICAL OFFICER—W. E. Harris, M.B., Ch.M.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.

This Club was established in the year 1865. All members of the Sports Union are Members of the Cricket Club. The Senate has granted to the Club the use of that portion of the University grounds known as the "Oval." A considerable sum of money has been spent upon this ground, and a handsome pavilion has been erected upon it. Practice is carried on daily (Wednesdays excepted) from October to April (inclusive) on the Oval.

Fifteen matches have been played between this University and that of Melbourne. Of these, ten have been won by Sydney.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1899-1900.

PRESIDENT—Mr. H. M. Faithfull, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Messrs. R. Teece, M.A., H. E. Barff, M.A., Theo. Powell, M.A., Thos. Buckland, B.A., Ald. John Harris, T. W. Garrett, Hon. Edmund Barton, N. F. White, B.E.

HON. SECRETARY—W. B. Dight.

ASSISTANT HON. SECRETARY 2ND XI.—J. R. Love.
,, ,, ,, 3RD XI.—T. B. Clouston.
,, ,, ,, VETERANS—A. G. Purves.

HON. TREASURER—D. A. Cameron.

DELEGATES TO S.U.S.U.—D. A. Cameron and W. B. Dight.

COMMITTEE—Dr. Stacy, Dr. Cargill, Messrs. A. C. Gill, M.A., LL.B., A. B. S. White, W. H. Gregson, H. M. Stephen, E. C. Delohery, J. W. Woodburn, D. A. Cameron, W. B. Dight, J. Love, T. B. Clouston, A. G. Purves.

SELECTION COMMITTEES—UNDERGRADUATES: L. O. S. Poidevin, W. H. Gregson, E. C. Delohery. VETERANS: A. G. Purves, A. C. Gill, J. S. Cargill. 2ND XI.—J. Love, J. Garry, J. W. Woodburn. 3RD XI.—T. B. Clouston, — Harris, H. A. Jones.

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UNIVERSITY TENNIS CLUB.

The Club was established in September, 1885. All members of the Sports Union are also members of the Tennis Club.

Office Bearers for 1900.

President—Professor Wood, M.A.

Vice-Presidents—F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., H. E. Barff, M.A., G. W. Waddell, B.A., LL.B., E. O. Pockley, M.B., Ch.M., W. E. Harris, M.B., Ch.M.

Hon. Secretary—L. O. S. Poidevin, B.A.

Hon. Treasurer—A. G. M. Pitt.

Committee—V. W. Savage, E. L. Newman, L. K. Ward, W. Halcomb, J. N. Griffiths, A. C. Gill, M.A., LL.B.

Delegates to Sports Union—A. G. M. Pitt, L. O. S. Poidevin, B.A.

Delegates to N.S.W. Lawn Tennis Association—G. W. Waddell, M.A., LL.B., L. O. S. Poidevin, B.A.

LADIES' TENNIS CLUB.

Office Bearers for 1900.

Patroness—Mrs. MacLaurin.

President—Mrs. MacCallum.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Trechmann, Mrs. Barff, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Fidler, B.A.

Hon. Secretary—Marian Harris, B.A.

Hon. Treasurer—Nellie M. Amos.

Committee—Maud Alexander (Captain), Grace M. Bruce, Florence M. Rutherford, B.A., L. Fullerton, B. W. Loudon, W. Cowlishaw.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

Office Bearers for 1900.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor.

President—Professor Anderson, M.A.

Vice-Presidents—J. T. Walker, H. E. Barff, M.A., H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B., F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., A. H. Uther, B.A., LL.B., Acting Professor Henderson, B.A., Professor Pollock, B.Sc., F. W. West, M.B., Ch.M.

Hon. Graduate Secretary—F. T. Perkins, B.A.

Hon. Undergraduate Secretary—A. H. Stewart.

Hon. Treasurer—W. S. Boyd.

Delegates to S.U. Sports Union—J. a'B. D. Barton, B.A., W. S. Boyd.

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Delegates to N.S.W. A.A.A.—A. H. Uther, B.A., LL.B., F. G. Griffiths, B.A.

General Committee—H. H. Lee, H. Blaney, W. B. Dight, C. G. Gibson, F. Futter, A. McDowall, F. G. Griffiths, B.A., D. B. Corfe.

UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL CLUB.

This Club was formed in 1863. Matches are played every Saturday and Wednesday during the season, which lasts from April till September. All members of the Sports Union are members of the Football Club.

Office Bearers for 1900.

President—The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.D., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents—H. E. Barff, M.A., L. E. F. Neill, M.B., Ch.M., H. P. Abbott, J. F. MacManamey, B.A., P. B. Colquhoun, A. A. King, M.B., Ch.M., H. D. Braund.

General Committee—H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B., H. P. Blaney, A. I. Blue, H. A. Jones, G. B. Thomas.

Selection Committees—First XV.: H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B., H. A. Jones, G. B. Thomas. Second XV.: B. L. Hart, J. J. Garry, S. D. Tozer, B.A. Third XV.: T. B. Clouston, J. Woodburn, A. McCrae.

Hon. Treasurer—St. A. W. L. McDowall.

Delegate to Sports Union—H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B.

Delegates to Metropolitan Union—H. Marks, B.A., H. A. Jones.

Delegate on Committee of Metropolitan Union—H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B.

Hon. Secretaries—First XV.: S. D. Tozer, B.A., F. C. Futter. Second XV.: J. M. Thomson. Third XV.: T. B. Clouston, B. T. Stiles.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to help those requiring and deserving help, as far as lies in the power of the Society. All women members of the University of Sydney are eligible for membership. Honorary members may be admitted by consent of a general meeting. Subscription, 1s. 6d. per Term.

Foundress—The Countess of Jersey.

Office Bearers for 1900.

Patroness—

President—Lady Manning.

Vice-Presidents—Lady Renwick, Mrs. Barff, Mrs. Haswell, Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. Hey Sharp, Mrs. Wilson.

Hon. Secretary—M. C. Larkins.

Hon. Treasurer—Alice Pritchard, B.A.

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Representatives—Newington Asylum, E. F. Cripps, B.A.; Prince Alfred Hospital, T. A. Britton, B.A.; University Women's Society Club, C. J. Dey, B.A.

Members of Committee—L. Macdonald, M.A., S. O. Brennan, M.A., B.Sc., I. M. Fidler, B.A., M. Harris, B.A., Georgina J. Harriott, B.A., C. E. Fraser-Hill, F. M. Fry, F. Martin, B. Paxton.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in May, 1892, with the aim of bringing all women Graduates and Undergraduates together from time to time for social and intellectual purposes, and of taking cognizance of all matters affecting their well-being.

Office Bearers for 1900.

President—Miss Macdonald, M.A.

Hon. Secretary—Miss E. A. Russell, B.A.

Hon. Treasurer—Miss Bolton.

Committee—Mrs. Barff, M.A., Mrs. Windeyer, B.A., Miss Fidler, B.A., Miss Britton, B.A., Miss Scrutton, B.A., Miss Ina Armstrong.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

Office Bearers for 1900.

President—H. E. Whitfeld, B.A.

Vice-Presidents—A. H. MacIntosh, L. W. Bond.

Hon. Secretaries—T. B. Clouston, L. B. Williams, B.A.

Hon. Treasurer—P. H. Power.

Committee—F. A. Todd, D. Wilson, R. N. Teece, F. G. Phillips, J. Manning, E. J. Waters, F. G. Griffiths, B.A., R. C. Miller, F. Adams, C. S. Browne, C. C. Dight, W. S. Boyd, A. H. Stewart, E. H. Reynolds, C. N. Neale, W. L. Artlett, W. Campbell.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

The object of the Society is to promote the welfare of the Department of Engineering by bringing into closer association the Graduates and Undergraduates in Engineering, by the reading of papers and the delivery of lectures on professional subjects, and by such other similar means as may be approved by the Council of the Society. The subscription is 10s. 6d. per annum, payable before the beginning of May. This fee covers the cost of Proceedings.

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OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1900.

PRESIDENT—W. M. Thompson, M.A., B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

PAST PRESIDENTS—Professor Warren, M.I.C.E., G. H. Knibbs, F.R.A.S., P. W. Rygate, M.A., B.E., H. H. Dare, M.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Acting Professor Barraclough, M.M.E., B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., J. J. C. Bradfield, M.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., J. W. Roberts, B.E., N. J. C. MacTaggart, B.E.

COUNCIL—B. Wallach, B.E., B. Turner, A.R.S.M., H. E. Whitfeld, B.A., L. Williams, B.A., R. T. Slee.

HON. TREASURER—W. S. Boyd.

HON. SECRETARY—J. P. V. Madsen, B.Sc.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN UNION.

This Union was founded on May 19th, 1896. Its objects may be gathered from Article II. of the Constitution:—

"To strengthen the bonds of union among Christian students; to influence fellow-students to become followers of Christ; to deepen the spiritual life of students; to promote Christian work, especially by and for students; to lead students as they go forth from the University to place their lives where they will be most useful in extending the kingdom of Christ."

Weekly meetings are held on Thursdays, at 4 or 8 p.m.; also Bible classes, missionary study classes, prayer meetings, &c., as arranged.

Membership is open to all members of the University. Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Under the Constitution the annual general meeting of the Union is held in the second week of the Third Term, at which meeting the executive officers are elected to serve for one year. They take office at once.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1900.

PRESIDENT—R. N. Robson, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—E. N. Merrington, B.A., Elsie A. H. Mills.

RECORDING SECRETARY—A. R. Mote; Assistant, D. D. Day.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES—R. N. Teece, Jessie Bowmaker.

TREASURER—A. B. S White.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES—R. N. Robson, B.A. (New Students), E. J. Withycombe, B.A. (Handbook), T. M. Taylor (Bible Study), R. B. Reynolds (Membership), J. Love (Missionary), A. R. Mote (Religious Meetings), R. N. Teece (Inter-Col. Relations), Miss E. A. H. Mills (Women Students).

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY WOMEN-UNDERGRADUATES ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1900.

PRESIDENT—Marian Harris, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Marion Bolton.

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Hon. Secretary—Marjorie K. Jarrett.

Hon. Treasurer—Ida Henry.

Committee—Grace M. Bruce, Lottie Fullerton, Margaret I. White, Margaret Sproule.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S BOAT CLUB.

Office Bearers for 1900.

President—Miss Dickinson.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Wilson.

Committee—Mary H. Uther, Florence Rutherford, Nellie Amos, Lottie Fullerton, Dora Gillam.

Hon. Treasurer—Eleanor Bourne.

Hon. Secretary—Margaret I. White.

UNIVERSITY CITY CLUB.

Office Bearers for 1900.

President—Professor Wood, M.A.

Vice-President—E. M. Pain, M.B., Ch.M.

Hon. Secretary—F. S. Stuckey, B.Sc.

Hon. Treasurer—E. V. Barling.

Committee—E. Ludowici, M.B., Ch.M., J. L. P. Isbister, M.B., Ch.M., R. C. Teece, B.A., R. N. Robson, B.A., E. J. Withycombe, B.A., R. N. Teece, E. M. Stephen, F. G. Phillips, O. Latham, D. Dey, J. N. Griffiths, G. Hill, R. B. Reynolds, G. Wilson, Meeks, Stewart.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

Office Bearers for 1900.

Patron—His Excellency Earl Beauchamp.

President—The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents—Professor MacCallum, Professor Anderson, Professor Butler, Professor Wood, Professor Pollock, Acting Professor de Sélincourt, Miss Fidler, B.A., F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., E. R. Holme, B.A.

Hon. Secretary—R. N. Teece.

Hon. Treasurers—Miss Ina Armstrong, W. J. Curtis, B.A.

Committee—Miss J. Bowmaker, Miss A. Bruce, Miss J. Thomson, A. B. Davies, B.A., LL.B., L. Fox, H. Wilshire, H. S. Mort, F. A. Todd, L. Jones, J. W. Woodburn.

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SYDNEY UNIVERSITY EVENING STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Office Bearers, 1900-1901.

President—N. J. Gough, B.A.

Vice-Presidents—J. H. Nolan, B.A., E. M. Dickenson, B.A., J. T. Grieve.

Secretary—C. N. Neale.

Assistant Secretary—W. J. Binns, B.A.

Treasurer—E. M. de Lepervanche, B.A.

Assistant Treasurer—W. R. Campbell.

Committee—A. N. Graham, W. L. Artlett, J. A. Browne.

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APPENDIX.

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*EXAMINATION PAPERS.

DECEMBER, 1899.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

Not more than NINE *questions to be attempted.*

1. Compare Latin and Modern English as regards convenience, conciseness and expressiveness.
2. By what great social and political events has the English language been affected, and in what ways?
3. "The best standard of language is to be found in custom, reputable, national, and recent."
   Explain and criticise this.
4. What is meant by the following terms—*solecism*, *pleonasm*, *metonymy*, *assonance?*
5. Render into modern English, with explanatory notes—
   (*a*) Wel coude he fortunen the ascendent
   Of his images for his pacient.
   (*b*) Up roos our hoste, and was our aller cok,
   And gadrede us togidre alle in a flok,
   And forth we riden, a litel more than pas,
   Unto the watering of seint Thomas.
   (*c*) (Wel coude he dresse his takel yemanly:
   His arwes drouped noght with fetheres lowe),
   And in his hand he bar a mighty bowe.
   A not-heed had he with a broun visage.

*NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

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(*d*) It is ful fair to been yclept "*ma dame*"
And goon to vigilyes al before
And have a mantel royalliche ybore.

(*e*) He was a Iangler and a goliardeys.

(*f*) Of his complexioun he was sangwyn.
Wel loved he by the morwe a sop in wyn.
To liven in delyt was ever his wone.

6. Explain the underlined grammatical forms—

(*a*) Which that, he seyde, was our lady veyl.

(*b*) She wolde wepe, if that she sawe a mous.

(*c*) He knew the tavernes wel in every toun
And everich hostiler and tappestere
Bet than a lazar or a beggestere.

(*d*) And yet this manciple sette hir aller cappe.

Note the metrical peculiarities of—

(*e*) Ye woot your forward, and I it yow recorde.

(*f*) And thryes hadde she been at Jerusalem.

(*g*) Trouthe and honour, fredom and curtesye.

(*h*) His hors were gode, but he ne was nat gay.

7. Describe the Host and his plan for the entertainment of the pilgrims.

8. Discuss the "satirical strain" in the Prologue.

9. "It is a common practice nowadays amongst a sort of shifting companions, that run through every art and thrive by none, to leave the trade of *noverint* whereto they were born, and busy themselves with the endeavours of art, that could scarcely latinise their neck verse if they should have need: yet English Seneca read by candlelight yields many good sentences, as *Blood is a beggar*, and so forth; and if you entreat him fair on a frosty morning, he will afford you whole Hamlets, I should say handfuls of tragical speeches."—(Nash, 1587 or 1589).

Examine this passage with reference to the question of Shakespeare's authorship of the lost Hamlet.

10. Discuss Shakespeare's treatment of the supernatural in Hamlet.

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11. Explain the dramatic significance of the following passages—

(*a*) But howsoever thou pursuest this act,
Taunt not thy mind nor let thy soul contrive
Against thy mother aught.

(*b*) The time is out of joint: O cursed spite
That ever I was born to set it right!

(*c*) Yet must not we put the strong law on him.
He's loved of the distracted multitude.

(*d*) Let him go, Gertrude; do not fear our person;
There's such divinity doth hedge a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would,
Acts little of his will.

12. Explain fully—

(*a*) The dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance of a doubt
To his own scandal.

(*b*) So frowned he once when in an angry parle
He smote the sledded Polacks on the ice.

(*c*) The source of this our watch and the chief head
Of this post haste and romage in the land.

(*d*) "But who, O, who had seen the mobled queen—"

(*e*) Would not this, Sir, and a forest of feathers—with two Provincial roses on my razed shoes,—get me a fellowship in a cry of players, Sir?

(*f*) . . . so far he topped my thought
That I in forgery of shapes and tricks
Came short of what he did.

(*g*) Sir, his definement suffers no perdition in you; though, I know, to divide him inventorially would dizzy the arithmetic of memory, and yet but yaw neither, in respect of his great sail.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

(*a*) Do you think Cicero to blame for attacking Clodius so fiercely in the speech he delivered on behalf of Sestius?

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(*b*) There was no one who did not agree with Cotta that Cicero had been illegally banished.

(*c*) If he had made good use of his time, he would now be able to answer fairly well all the questions asked of him.

(*d*) Nero was absent at Antium when the fire broke out, and he returned to the city as the conflagration was approaching the palace. He left nothing undone in his attempts to quell the flames. He rushed about the city by himself, without attendants or guards, to the places which were most in danger; and, when at length the fire ceased to spread, he did all he could to relieve the terrible distress of the homeless thousands who had lost all their belongings. The public buildings and the imperial gardens were opened to receive them, and a temporary shelter was erected in the Campus. The price of corn was lowered to three sesterces a bushel, and contributions were levied for the relief of the sufferers. The rebuilding of Rome was begun with vigour. It involved a vast outlay, and Nero was determined that the city should arise from its ashes both on a more splendid scale and on a more salubrious plan.

2. Translate into English—

Nec Veiis melius gesta res, quod tum caput omnium curarum publicarum erat. nam et duces Romani plus inter se irarum quam adversus hostes animi habuerunt, et auctum est bellum adventu repentino Capenatium atque Faliscorum. hi duo Etruriae populi, quia proximi regione erant, devictis Veiis, bello quoque Romano se proximos fore credentes, Falisci propria etiam causa infesti, quod Fidenati bello se iam antea immiscuerant, per legatos ultro citroque missos iure iurando inter se obligati, cum exercitibus necopinato ad Veios accessere. forte ea regione, qua M. Sergius tribunus militum praeerat, castra adorti sunt ingentemque terrorem intulere, quia Etruriam omnem excitam sedibus magna mole adesse Romani crediderant. eadem opinio Veientes in urbe concitavit. ita ancipiti proelio castra Romana oppugnabantur; concursantesque cum huc atque illuc signa transferrent, nec Veientem satis cohibere intra munitiones nec suis munimentis arcere vim ac tueri se ab exteriore poterant hoste.

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LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Virgil, Æneid, Books V. and VI.

2. Translate, with brief notes—
   (*a*) Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taenis.
   (*b*) [addit] Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit.
   (*c*) Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoia regna,
   Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,
   Chalcidicaque levis tandem super adstitit arce.

3. Translate into English, from Cicero pro Sestio.

4. Translate, with brief notes—
   (*a*) Hoc interim tempore P. Sestius, iudices, designatus *tribunus* iter ad C. Caesarem pro mea salute suscepit.
   (*b*) [cum viderem] senatum, sine quo civitas stare non posset, omnino de civitate esse sublatum.
   (*c*) Contenderem contra tribunum plebis privatus armis?

GREEK—PRELIMINARY CLASS.—*(FIRST YEAR PASS.)

COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

1. Translate into English—

ὑμῖν δὲ νῦν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐκ θεῶν τινος καιρὸς παραγεγένηται, ἐὰν δεομένοις βοηθήσητε Λακεδαιμονίοις, κτήσασθαι τούτους εἰς τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον φίλους. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἐνθυμήθητε καὶ τάδε. εἴ ποτε πάλιν ἔλθοι τῇ Ἑλλάδι κίνδυνος ὑπὸ βαρβάρων, τίσιν ἂν μᾶλλον πιστεύσαιτε ἢ Λακεδαιμονίοις; τίνας δ' ἂν συμμάχους ἥδιον τούτων ποιήσαισθε, ὧν γε καὶ οἱ ταχθέντες ἐν Θερμοπύλαις ἅπαντες εἵλοντο μαχόμενοι ἀποθανεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ ζῶντες ἐᾶν τὸν βάρβαρον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα εἰσβάλλειν; πῶς οὖν οὐ δίκαιον πᾶσαν προθυμίαν εἰς αὐτοὺς καὶ ὑμᾶς καὶ ἡμᾶς παρέχεσθαι; ἐγὼ δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πρόσθεν μὲν ἀκούων ἐζήλουν τήνδε τὴν πόλιν, ὅτι πάντας καὶ τοὺς ἀδικουμένους καὶ τοὺς φοβουμένους ἐνθάδε καταφεύγοντας βοηθείας ἥκουον τυγχάνειν· νῦν δ' οὐκέτ' ἀκούω, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἤδη ὁρῶ Λακεδαιμονίοις τε καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν τοὺς πιστοτάτους φίλους αὐτῶν πρὸς ὑμᾶς

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ἥκοντας καὶ δεομένους ὑμῶν βοηθῆσαι. ὥστε καλὸν ἂν ὑμῖν γε τοῦτο φανείη, εἰ, πολλάκις καὶ φίλοι καὶ πολέμιοι γενόμενοι Λακεδαιμονίοις, μὴ ὧν ἐβλάβητε μᾶλλον ἢ ὧν εὖ ἐπάθετε μνησθείητε, καὶ χάριν ἀποδοίητε αὐτοῖς μὴ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὲρ πάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ὅτι ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς ἐγένοντο.

2. Translate into Greek—

But Rome was hard beset by siege. So Caius Mucius, a young noble, went forth to slay Porsenna and save the city. He found entrance to the camp; and when he saw a man in a fine robe sitting on a throne and giving pay to the soldiers, he went up and stabbed him, thinking him to be the king. Yet it was but the king's scribe. So they dragged him before the king. But when they threatened torture if he revealed not the whole matter, he thrust his hand into the fire that was on an altar, crying out that pain was a small thing compared to glory. Porsenna marvelled, and bade him go in peace. So Mucius was won by kindness to tell the king that three hundred noble Romans had sworn to take Porsenna's life, and would attempt the deed each in his turn.

GREEK—PRELIMINARY CLASS.—*(FIRST YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

1. Translate the following, and write notes on the grammatical construction or meaning of the words underlined—

(*a*) τῶνδε δὲ εἵνεκεν προσεδεήθησαν αὐτῶν σχεῖν πρὸς Σαλαμῖνα Ἀθηναῖοι, ἵνα αὐτοὶ παῖδάς τε καὶ γυναῖκας ὑπεξαγάγωνται ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, πρὸς δὲ καὶ βουλεύσωνται τὸ ποιητέον αὐτοῖσι ἔσται. ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῖς κατήκουσι πρήγμασι βουλὴν ἔμελλον ποιήσεσθαι ὡς ἐψευσμένοι γνώμης. δοκέοντες γὰρ εὑρήσειν Πελοποννησίους πανδημεὶ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίῃ ὑποκατημένους τὸν βάρβαρον, τῶν μὲν εὗρον οὐδὲν ἐὸν, οἱ δὲ ἐπυνθάνοντο τὸν Ἰσθμὸν αὐτοὺς τειχέοντας, τὴν Πελοπόννησον περὶ πλείστου τε ποιευμένους περιεῖναι καὶ ταύτην ἔχοντας ἐν φυλακῇ, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα ἀπιέναι.

(*b*) συγκαλέσας Ἀθηναίων τοὺς φυγάδας, ἑωυτῷ δὲ ἑπομένους, ἐκέλευε τρόπῳ τῷ σφετέρῳ θῦσαι τὰ ἱρὰ ἀναβάντας ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, εἴτε δὴ ὧν ὄψιν τινὰ ἰδὼν ἐννυπνίου ἐνετέλλετο ταῦτα, εἴτε καὶ ἐνθύμιόν οἱ ἐγένετο ἐμπρήσαντι τὸ ἱρόν.

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(*c*) ἡμέας στασιάζειν χρεόν ἐστι ἔν τε τῷ ἄλλῳ καίρῳ καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐν τῷδε περὶ τοῦ ὁκότερος ἡμέων πλέω ἀγαθὰ τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάσεται.

(*d*) τῶν τινὲς Φοινίκων, τῶν αἱ νέες διεφθάρατο, ἐλθόντες παρὰ βασιλέα διέβαλλον τοὺς Ἴωνας, ὡς δι' ἐκείνους ἀπολοίατο αἱ νέες, ὡς προδόντων.

(*e*) εἰ γὰρ ἀναγκασθείη ἁπολαμφθεὶς ὁ Πέρσης μένειν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ, πειρῷτο ἂν ἡσυχίην μὴ ἄγειν, ὡς ἄγοντι μὲν οἱ ἡσυχίην οὔτε τι προχωρέειν οἷόν τε ἔσται τῶν πρηγμάτων οὔτε τις κομιδὴ τὸ ὀπίσω φανήσεται, λιμῷ τε οἱ ἡ στρατιὴ διαφθαρέεται, ἐπιχειρέοντι δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ἔργου ἐχομένῳ πάντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην οἷα τε ἔσται προσχωρῆσαι κατὰ πόλιάς τε καὶ κατὰ ἔθνεα, ἤτοι ἁλισκομένων γε ἢ πρὸ τούτου ὁμολογεόντων.

(*f*) καλέσας δὲ τοὺς θῆτας προηγόρευέ σφι ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι ἐκ γῆς τῆς ἑωυτοῦ. οἱ δὲ τὸν μισθὸν ἔφασαν δίκαιοι εἶναι ἀπολαβόντες οὕτω ἐξιέναι. ἐνθαῦτα ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ μισθοῦ πέρι ἀκούσας, ἦν γὰρ κατὰ τὴν καπνοδόκην ἐς τὸν οἶκον ἐσέχων ὁ ἥλιος, εἶπε θεοβλαβὴς γενόμενος· "Μισθὸν δὲ ὑμῖν ἐγὼ ὑμέων ἄξιον τόνδε ἀποδίδωμι," δέξας τὸν ἥλιον.

2. Write down the Attic equivalents of the non-Attic word-forms in passage (*e*) above.

3. Translate into English, extracts from Euripides, Alcestis.

4. Translate the following passages, and write notes on the grammatical construction or meaning of the words underlined—

(*a*) ἱερὸς γὰρ οὗτος τῶν κατὰ χθονὸς θεῶν
ὅπου τόδ' ἔγχος κρατὸς ἀγνίσῃ τρίχα.

(*b*) μὴ πρός σε θεῶν τλῇς με προδοῦναι,
μὴ πρὸς παίδων, οὓς ὀρφανιεῖς,
ἀλλ' ἄνα τολμα·
σοῦ γὰρ φθιμένης οὐκέτ' ἂν εἴην·
ἐν σοὶ δ' ἐσμὲν καὶ ζῆν καὶ μή·
σὴν γὰρ φιλίαν σεβόμεσθα.

(*c*) οὐκ ἦλθες ἐν δέοντι δέξασθαι δόμοις·
πένθος γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐστί· καὶ κουρὰν βλέπεις
μελαμπέπλους στολμούς τε.

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(*d*) HP. *εἰ γὰρ τοσαύτην δύναμιν εἶχον ὥστε σὴν*
ἐς φῶς πορεῦσαι νερτέρων ἐκ δωμάτων
γυναῖκα, καί σοι τήνδε πορσῦναι χάριν.
ΑΔ. *σάφ' οἶδα βούλεσθαί σ' ἄν.*

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. The floor space of a room is 224 square feet; the wall space, including doors and windows, is 660 square feet; and the diagonal of the floor is $\sqrt{452}$ ft. Find the dimensions of the room.

2. The difference between the simple interest and the true discount on a certain sum for a year at 4 per cent. per annum is 1s. 8d.; find the sum.

3. Solve the equation
$$\sqrt{(5x+6)}+\sqrt{(3x-2)}=\sqrt{(15x+10)},$$
and verify the roots found.

4. Solve the equations
$$\left.\begin{aligned} ax-by&=2 \\ x(ax+by)&=2b(ab+1) \end{aligned}\right\}$$

5. Find the value of x^3-3x^2-7x+6 when x is replaced by $\frac{1}{2}(5+\sqrt{13})$.

6. Shew that the sum of the roots of the equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ is equal to $-\frac{b}{a}$, and the product equal to $\frac{c}{a}$.

Find a value of k in the equation $18x^2+45x+k=0$ so that one root may be double the other.

7. Find the square root of
$$(a^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{\frac{1}{2}}+y^{\frac{1}{2}})^2(a^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{\frac{1}{2}}-y^{\frac{1}{2}})^2+4(a^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^2y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

8. Find three numbers which are to one another as 3:4:7, and such that the sum of the greatest and least exceeds the other by 9.

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9. Find the last term and the sum to n terms of a given A.P.

The sum of 80 consecutive terms of an A.P. is 6480, and the difference between the sum of the odd terms and the sum of the even terms is 80; find the series.

10. The sum of the first three terms of an infinite G.P. is $\frac{7}{12}$, and the sum to infinity is $\frac{1}{2}$. Find the tenth term.

TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. What is a radian?

The arc of a certain sector is 3 inches, and the radius 5 inches in length. Find the angle of the sector in radians and in degrees. [Take $\pi = 22/7$].

2. Given $\cos A = 12/37$, find $\tan A$.

3. If $\sec\theta = \kappa + \frac{1}{4\kappa}$, prove that $\sec\theta + \tan\theta = 2\kappa$ or $2/\kappa$.

4. By means of a figure, prove the formula for expanding $\sin(A+B)$.

5. Prove one of the two formulæ

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}.\cos\frac{A-B}{2},$$

$$\cos A - \cos B = -2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}.\sin\frac{A-B}{2},$$

and use these formulæ to reduce

$$\frac{\sin 3^\circ + \sin 1^\circ}{\sin 3\frac{1}{2}^\circ + \sin 1\frac{1}{2}^\circ} \times \frac{\cos 6^\circ - \cos 1^\circ}{\cos 4\frac{1}{2}^\circ - \cos 2\frac{1}{2}^\circ}.$$

6. Solve the equation

$$\cos\theta - \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta = 0.$$

7. In the triangle ABC, prove the following relations

(i.) $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$,

(ii.) $\cot A + \cot B = \frac{c^2}{ab\sin C}$.

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8. The sides of a triangle are 17, 25 and 28 feet respectively, find the cosine of the smallest angle.

Also find the sine of that angle, and the area of the triangle.

9. A rock is observed from a steamer to be right ahead, at an estimated distance of one mile and a-half. If the steamer alters its course by 30°, how near will it pass to the rock?

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Describe a parallelogram equal to a given rectilinear figure, and having an angle equal to a given angle.

2. If the middle points of the sides of a quadrilateral be joined in order, a parallelogram will be formed whose area is half that of the given quadrilateral.

3. Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one part may be equal to the square on the other part.

4. In equal circles the arcs which subtend equal angles, whether at the centres or at the circumferences, are equal to one another.

P is a variable point on the circumference of a given segment APB of a circle. Shew that the line bisecting the angle APB always passes through a fixed point.

5. Inscribe a square in a given circle.

6. If two triangles be equiangular to one another, the sides about the equal angles shall be proportional, those sides which are opposite to equal angles being homologous.

If ABC is a triangle and BD, CD are drawn perpendicular to AB, AC respectively and CE is drawn perpendicular to AD to meet AB in E, prove that

$$AE : AC :: AC : AB.$$

7. ABCDE is a pentagonal field. CK, DM, EN are perpendicular to AB and AN = ·95 chains, EN = 1·62 chains, AM = 2·54

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chains, DM = 1·83 chains, AK = 3·77 chains, CK = 1·45 chains, AB = 4·25 chains. Find the area of the field in acres, roods and perches.

8. Find the volume of a mast in the form of a frustum of a cone, the length of the mast being 34 feet, and the diameters of the two ends 18 inches and 15 inches respectively.

JUNIOR FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into French—

(*a*) A tempestuous night closed the memorable day of Albuera. The rain, which during the action had fallen heavily at intervals, became more constant and severe as evening advanced; and the streams which rolled down the heights and mingled with the waters of the river were not unfrequently observed to be deeply tinged with blood. The village of Albuera had been plundered and destroyed by the enemy: every house was roofless; every inhabitant had disappeared; and had there been a place of shelter near, there was neither carriage nor beast of burden by which the wounded could have been removed. Throughout the night, and during the following day, the dead and the disabled lay upon the field as they had fallen; and nothing could be more painful than the groans and complainings of the wounded.

(*b*) The death of Nelson was felt in England as something more than a public calamity: men started at the intelligence and turned pale, as if they had heard of the loss of a dear friend. An object of our admiration and affection, of our pride and of our hopes, was suddenly taken from us; and it seemed as if we had never till then known how deeply we loved and reverenced him. . . . So perfectly, indeed, had he performed his part that the maritime war after the battle of Trafalgar was considered at an end: the fleets of the enemy were not merely defeated, but destroyed. It was not, therefore, from any selfish reflection upon the magnitude of our loss that we mourned for him; the general sorrow was of a higher character.

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2. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) La Retraite de Russie, 1812.

Ceux de nos soldats jusque-là les plus actifs, les plus persévérants, se rebutèrent. Tantôt la neige s' ouvrait sous leurs pieds, plus souvent la surface dure et miroitée ne leur offrant aucun appui, ils glissaient à chaque pas et marchaient de chute en chute. Il semblait que ce sol ennemi refusât de les porter, qu'il s'échappât sous leurs efforts, qu'il leur tendît des embûches comme pour embarrasser, pour retarder leur marche, et les livrer aux Russes qui les poursuivaient, ou à leur terrible climat. Et réellement, dès qu'épuisés ils s'arrêtaient un instant, l'hiver, appesantissant sur eux sa main de glace, se saisissait de cette proie. C'était vainement qu'alors ces malheureux, se sentant engourdis, se relevaient, et que, déjà sans voix et presque insensibles, ils faisaient quelques pas tels que des automates; leur sang ce glaçant dans leurs veines, comme les eaux dans le cours des ruisseaux, alanguissant leur cœur, et le fluide vital ainsi arrêté ils chancelaient comme dans un état d'ivresse. De leurs yeux rougis et enflammés par l'aspect continuel d'une neige éclatante, par la privation du sommeil, par la fumée des bivouacs, il sortait de véritables larmes de sang; leur poitrine exhalait de profonds soupirs; ils regardaient le ciel, leurs camarades et la terre d'un œil consterné, fixe et hagard: c'étaient leurs derniers adieux, et peut-être leurs reproches à cette nature barbare qui les torturait si cruellement.—(De Ségur, Histoire de Napoléon.)

(*b*) L'Homme et la Mer.

Homme libre, toujours tu chériras la mer.
La mer est ton miroir; tu contemples ton âme
Dans le déroulement infini de sa lame,
Et ton esprit n'est pas un gouffre moins amer.

Tu te plais à plonger au sein de ton image;
Tu l'embrasses des yeux et des bras, et ton cœur
Se distrait quelquefois de sa propre rumeur
Au bruit de cette plainte indomptable et sauvage.

Vous êtes tous les deux ténébreux et discrets:
Homme, nul n'a sondé le fond de tes abîmes,
O mer, nul ne connaît tes richesses intimes,
Tant vous êtes jaloux de garder vos secrets!

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Et cependant voilà des siècles innombrables
Que vous vous combattez sans pitié ni remord,
Tellement vous aimez le carnage et la mort,
O lutteurs éternels, ô frères implacables!

—(C. Baudelaire, Les Fleurs du Mal.)

JUNIOR FRENCH—AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Corneille, Horace.

   Compare the characters of the younger Horatius and Curiatius.

2. Translate into English, extracts from La Fontaine, Fables.

   Point out the peculiarities of dialect in (*a*).

3. Translate—

   (*a*) Une hirondelle en ses voyages
   Avait beaucoup appris. Quiconque a beaucoup vu
   Peut avoir beaucoup retenu.
   Celle-ci prévoyait jusqu'aux moindres orages,
   Et, devant qu'ils fussent éclos,
   Les annonçait aux mate lots.
   Il arriva qu'au temps que la chanvre se sème,
   Elle vit un manant en couvrir maints sillons.
   Ceci ne me plaît pas, dit-elle aux oisillons:
   Je vous plains; car, pour moi, dans ce péril extrême,
   Je saurai m'eloigner, ou vivre en quelque coin.
   Voyez-vous cette main qui par les airs chemine?
   Un jour viendra, qui n'est pas loin,
   Que ce qu'elle répand sera votre ruine.

   (*b*) Certain renard gascon, d'autres disent normand,
   Mourant presque de faim, vit au haut d'une treille,
   Des raisins, mûrs apparemment
   Et couverts d'une peau vermeille.
   Le galant en eût fait volontiers un repas,
   Mais comme il n'y pouvait atteindre:
   Ils sont trop verts, dit-il, et bons pour des goujats.

   Comment on the underlined words in the above.

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4. Translate into English, extracts from Molière Fourberies de Scapin.

JUNIOR GERMAN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into German—

(*a*) And then the Earl looked up. What Cedric saw was a large old man with shaggy white hair and eyebrows, and a nose like an eagle's beak between his fierce deep eyes. What the Earl saw was a graceful childish figure in a black velvet suit, with a lace collar, and with lovelocks waving about the handsome, manly little face, whose eyes met his with a look of innocent good-fellowship. If the castle was like the palace in a fairy story, it must be owned that little Lord Fauntleroy was himself rather like a small copy of the fairy prince, though he was not at all aware of the fact, and perhaps was rather a sturdy young model of a fairy. But there was a sudden glow of triumph and exultation in the fiery old Earl's heart as he saw what a strong beautiful boy this grandson was, and how unhesitatingly he looked up as he stood with his hand on the big dog's neck. It pleased the grim old nobleman that the child should show no shyness or fear, either of the dog or of himself.

(*b*) The English had come down the Seine and intended to attack Paris. In the morning the camp-fires of their outposts were seen; soon the main body of their army appeared and encamped on both banks. In the meantime all the warlike men in the town had armed themselves; even the citizens ran up with great cries. Stones were carried on to the ramparts to throw upon the assailants, and sacks full of earth to afford shelter from their arrows. Gradually the first terror gave place to confidence, then to contempt. Cries were raised that the enemy should be anticipated by attacking them in their camp. The men-at-arms were collected, the most resolute citizens joined them, and a gate was opened so that the body of men might be able to march against the English.

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2. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) Der Platzmajor D'oo war ein Liebling des Generals Fouquet. Ein gewinnsüchtiger Mann: er wusste, dass ich Geld hatte, und wollte den Protektor machen. Mir sagte er allezeit, ich sei auf Lebenslang verurteilt und lenkte die Unterredung auf den grossen Kredit seines Generals bei dem Könige, auch des seinigen bei dem General. Für ein Geschenk eines Pferdes, worauf ich nach Glatz geritten war, erhielt ich die Erlaubnis, in der Festung spazieren zu gehen, und für ein anderes von 100 Dukaten rettete ich den Fähnrich Reitz, welcher mit mir entfliehen wollte und verraten wurde. Man versicherte mir, er sei an eben dem Tage, da ich ihm den Degen von der Seite riss und von allen Glatzer Wällen als ein Verzweifelter heruntersprang, wirklich in meinen Kerker gekommen, um nach vielen drohenden Vorbereitungen mir erst die freudige Nachricht zu bringen, dass ich durch seine Bemühungen und des Generals Fürbitte nur ein Jahr im Arrest zu bleiben, folglich binnen etlichen Wochen meine Freiheit zu hoffen hätte. Welche verfluchte Schandthat eines eigennützigen Menschen, um Geld zu erschnappen! Nachdem ich nun die erste ganz rasende Art zur Flucht wählte, wurde gewiss dem Könige die Intrigue des Platzmajors nicht gemeldet. Man schrieb ihm nur, ich hätte etliche Tage vor Abwartung der mir zum Arrest bestimmten Zeit eine so verzweifelte Art erwählt, um zu fliehen und zum Feinde überzugehen. Musste der Monarch, hierdurch betrogen und in seinem Argwohne bestärkt, nicht glauben, dass meine Sehnsucht das Vaterlend zu verlassen unbegrenzt sei? Was konnte er anders thun, als befehlen, den festzuhalten, welcher ihm trotzen und seinen Feinden dienen wollte?

(*b*) DREI BITTEN.

Drei Bitten hab' ich für des Himmels Ohr,
Die send' ich täglich früh und spät empor:
Zum ersten, dass der Liebe reiner Born
Mir nie versieg' in Ungeduld und Zorn;
Zum zweiten, dass mir was ich auch vernahm
Ein Echo weck', ein Lied in Lust und Gram;
Zum dritten, wenn das letzte Lied verhallt
Und wenn der Quell der Liebe leiser wallt,
Dass dann der Tod mich schnell mit sanfter Hand

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Hinüberführ' in jenes bessere Land,
Wo ewig ungetrübt die Liebe quillt,
Und wo das Lied als einz'ge Sprache gilt.

JUNIOR GERMAN—AUTHORS.

PASS.

1 and 2. Translate into English, extracts from Kleist, Pring von Homburg and Heine, Lieder und Gedichte.

Give explanations where necessary.

3. Give a short account of H. von Kleist and his principal works, pointing out the chief defects in the latter.

CHEMISTRY—(Introductory).

1. Give a concise account of the general composition of the atmosphere and of sea water.
2. How would you determine the volume of Hydrogen in hydrochloric acid gas, in ammonia and in water?
3. Give an account of the oxides and oxygen acids of chlorine.
4. Explain fully what is conveyed by the following equation:—

$$P_4 + 3\,KOH + 3\,H_2O = PH_3 + 3\,KPH_2O_2.$$

5. Enunciate the laws of chemical combination and give examples.
6. Give a general account of the properties of Boron and of its principal compounds with chlorine, oxygen and sulphur.
7. Why are sulphur, selenion and tellurium classed together?
8. Give a brief account of the laboratory methods used for liquefying gases. What do you know about the properties of liquid air?

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

1. "The not unfrequent, steady, and, for a time, continuous flow of lava from a fissure, and its intrusion as sheets, laccolites, &c., suggest that the fluid mass is forced outwards, as we can squeeze oil-paint gradually from a compressible tube."

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Explain and illustrate the formation of sheets and laccolites, show that they are likely to be developed chiefly at the "zone of no strain," and explain the nature and origin of the squeeze exerted by the earth's crust on magmas, at a depth, with the result that even heavy magmas, like the basalts, are forced up to the surface of the earth.

2. What are the chief evidences of past glacial action in Australia or elsewhere, in localities where ice no longer exists? At what places and on what geological horizons have such evidences been observed in Australia?

3. Draw a vertical section for a depth of about 7,000 feet under Balmain, Sydney, showing the different formations that might be met with; describe their probable nature, and mention any of the fossils which they are likely to contain. Explain also why the Balmain Coal Pit has struck the "chocolate shales" at about 900 feet below sea-level, whereas at Long Reef the shales outcrop at and even above sea-level. What reasons may be assigned for this difference of level of the "chocolate shales" at the two places just mentioned?

4. What is an Anticylone? Explain in detail and illustrate with sketches. Give reasons for the fact that the moving Anticyclones of the Southern Hemisphere travel from west to east.

5. State briefly what you know about the following—Negritoes, cosmic dust, retrograde development, lunar rill, contact ore deposit, radiolarian earth, nullipore.

6. Explain and illustrate with sketches the hydraulic grade for an artesian basin like that of Queensland under respectively the three following conditions:—(i.) Material of the porous beds of uniform size from intake to outlet; (ii.) Material coarser at intake and finer towards outlet; (iii.) Material finer at intake and coarser at outlet. Explain why the last mentioned structure (iii.) would probably be of rare occurrence. From what geological horizons is the artesian water of Australia derived?

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH I.

PASS.

Not more than EIGHT *questions to be attempted. Nos.* 1 *and* 10 *are compulsory.*

1. Paraphrase, with explanatory notes, the following passages-

(*a*) Allas, ye lordes, many a fals flatour
Is in youre courtes, and many a losengeour,
That plesen yow wel moore, by my feith,
Than he that soothfastnesse unto yow seith,—
Redeth Ecclesiaste of flaterye,—
Beth war, ye lordes, of hir trecherye.

(*b*) "As I am feithful man,
And by that precious corpus Madrian,
I hadde levere than a barel ale
That goode lief my wyf, hadde herd this tale!
For she nys no thyng of swich pacience
As was this Melibeus wyf Prudence."

(*c*) A Sheffield thwitel baar he in his hose.
Round was his face, and camuse was his nose;
As piled as an ape was his skulle;
He was a market-betere atte fulle.

(*d*) A large man he was, with eyen stepe,
A fairer burgeys was ther noon in Chepe.

(*e*) Ful worthy was he in his lordes werre,
And therto hadde he riden, no man ferre,
As wel in cristendom as in hethenesse,
And evere honoured for his worthynesse.

2. What circumstances and episodes does Marlowe introduce into his *Doctor Faustus* which are not found in the story-book?

3. How has Shakespeare modified Plutarch's story (*a*) in Julius Cæsar, *or* (*b*) in Coriolanus?

4. In what respects is Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* characteristic of the age and of the author?

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5. "Shakespeare, for the sake of securing our sympathy for Brutus, has so obliterated Cæsar's greatness and exaggerated his weakness that the result is little better than a caricature."

   Comment on this.

6. "In the world of Antony and Cleopatra the only moral ties possible are those of the soldier to his captain or of the servant to his lord."

   Explain, illustrate and criticise this statement.

7. "*Coriolanus* is the expression of Shakespeare's aristocratic prejudice."

   Is this remark justifiable?

8. Discuss the Roman women in Shakespeare's Roman plays.

9. Give the substance of Jonson's paragraph, *De Shakespeare nostrati*, and explain and criticise his opinions.

10. Explain the following passages—

   (*a*) (Dr. Faustus) became an enemy to all mankind; yea, worse than the giants, whom the poets said to climb the hills to make war with the gods, not unlike the enemy of God and Christ, that for his pride was cast into hell.

   (*b*) A bare pension,—that is thirty meals a day and ten bevers.

   (*c*) He lost three of his ensigns by the way, that were slain every man of them.

   (*d*) Hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
   Make gallant show and promise of their mettle;
   But when they should endure the bloody spur,
   They fall their crests.

   (*e*) The itch of his affection should not then
   Have nick'd his captainship.

   (*f*) The kitchen malkin pins
   Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck.

   (*g*) (Wits then) had their several instruments for the disquisition of arts.

   (*h*) He that is cruel to halves (saith the said Saint Nicholas) loseth no less the opportunity of his cruelty than of his benefits.

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(ɛ) If you write to a man, whose estate and cense, as senses you are familiar with, you may the bolder (to set a task to his brain) venter on a knot.

ENGLISH II.

PASS.

Not more than EIGHT *questions in all to be answered, and not more than* FOUR *from each part.*

A.

1. Estimate and compare the influence of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio upon Chaucer.

   Or

   Sketch Chaucer's development from the point reached in Troilus and Cressida.

2. "In Chaucer's day prose made but a feeble showing alongside of poetry, but when the latter declined the former proved capable of good progress."
   Explain this.

3. Compare Henryson and Hawes, also Douglas and Barclay.

4. Discuss the work of Malory with special reference to its claim to be considered original.

5. Examine the Sonnet as a poetic form, and note its main use from Wiatt to Shakespeare.

6. Describe the Elizabethan Practical Miscellanies and estimate their position in the history of literature.

7. Discuss Euphuism, Arcadianism and the Areopagus as "Renascence symptoms."

8. "The '*new poet*' was clearly the child of his age and the heir of the highest English poetical tradition."
   Discuss this description of Spenser about 1580.

B.

1. Trace the progress of Marlowe's mental development in his works.

2. "To the onlie begetter of / these insuing sonnets / Mr. W. H., all happinesse / and that eternitie / promised / by / our ever-living poet / wisheth / the well-wishing / adventurer in / setting / forth. T.T."
   Discuss the various points in dispute in this dedication.

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3. "Shakespeare's own family seem to have looked on him (when he went home to live at Stratford) in the light of a returned artist-bohemian."

   Is there any ground for supposing that Shakespeare's last years were troubled by domestic disunion?

4. Describe the origin and development of the morality.

   Or

   Classify and briefly characterise Shakespeare's later contemporaries and successors in the drama.

5. Explain Ben Jonson's theory of "humours," and show how it agrees with his preference for the classical drama.

6. Enumerate Chapman's historical tragedies in their probable order, and describe his peculiarities of treatment.

7. "Decker had poetry enough for anything." "Heywood was a prose Shakespeare." (*Lamb.*)

   Examine these criticisms.

8. Tell what you know of any three of the following personages: *Barabas, Zeal-of-the-Land Busy, Monsieur D' Olive, Simon Eyre, the Malcontent, Bosola, Philaster.*

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

   The new ruler of the Roman world, Titus Flavius Vespasianus, has the distinction of having founded a new dynasty. Indeed he might claim to be considered a second Augustus, somewhat as Augustus claimed to be a second Romulus. He was called upon to perform a task of the same kind as that which Augustus wrought, though on a far smaller scale. The conqueror of Vitellius, like the conqueror of Antonius, had to pacify the State, and restore order after civil wars. The wars which followed the death of Nero were not as great in importance or duration as those which followed the death of Julius. But they were serious enough to put the State out of joint, and Vespasian has the glory of having set it right so effectively that things went smoothly for another century, during which the Empire enjoyed peace and plenty. Vespasian was not a man of originality, he had not a spark

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of genius. But then no new ideas were required for his work. He merely confirmed the Augustan system, and rectified it in some details. He was fully equal to the task which fell to his lot. It required strength of character, and he was strong; it required caution, and he was not rash; it required determination, and when he had made up his mind, nothing deterred him from carrying out his resolve.

2. Translate into English—

Cum M. Marcellum, deprecantibus vobis, rei publicæ conservavit, memet mihi, et iterum rei publicæ, nullo deprecante, reliquos amplissimos viros et sibi ipsis et patriæ reddidit: quorum et frequentiam et dignitatem hoc ipso in consessu videtis. Non ille hostes induxit in curiam: sed judicavit a plerisque ignoratione potius, et falso atque inani metu, quam cupiditate aut crudelitate, bellum esse susceptum. Quo quidem in bello semper de pace audiendum putavi; semperque dolui, non modo pacem, sed orationem etiam civium pacem flagitantium, repudiari. Neque enim ego illa, nec ulla unquam, secutus sum arma civilia; semperque mea consilia pacis et togæ socia, non belli atque armorum, fuerunt. Hominem sum secutus privato officio, non publico: tantumque apud me grati animi fidelis memoria valuit, ut nulla non modo cupiditate, sed ne spe quidem, prudens et sciens, tanquam ad interitum ruerem voluntarium. Quod quidem meum consilium minime obscurum fuit. Nam et in hoc ordine, integra re, multa de pace dixi: et in ipso bello eadem, etiam cum capitis mei periculo, sensi. Ex quo jam nemo erit tam injustus rerum existimator, qui dubitet, quæ Cæsaris voluntas de bello fuerit, cum pacis auctores conservandos statim censuerit, ceteris fuerit iratior.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Horace, Satires.
2. Translate, with brief notes—

(*a*) Hoc erat, experto frustra Varrone Atacino
atque quibusdam aliis melius quod scribere possem,
inventore minor.

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(*b*) Quin ubi se a volgo et scaena in secreta remorant
virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli,
nugari cum illo et discincti ludere, donec
decoqueretur holus, soliti.

(*c*) Quem mala stultitia et quemcumque inscitia veri
caecum agit, insanum Chrysippi porticus et grex
autumat.

3. Translate into English extracts from Cicero's Letters.

4. Translate, with brief notes—

(*a*) Asiam qui de censoribus conduxerunt, questi sunt in senatu se cupiditate prolapsos nimium magno conduxisse: ut induceretur locatio, postulaverunt.

(*b*) Nunc si Parthus movet aliquid, scio non mediocrem fore contentionem.

(*c*) Nunc venio ad iocationes tuas, quoniam tu secundum Oenomaum Accii, non, ut olim solebat, Atellanam, sed, ut nunc fit, mimum introduxisti.

(*d*) Nos omnem nostram de re publica curam, cogitationem de dicenda in senatu sententia, abiecimus: in Epicuri nos adversarii nostri castra coniecimus.

ROMAN HISTORY.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

PASS.

Not more than FOUR *questions are to be answered.*

1. Describe the powers and functions of the praetors, and discuss Mommsen's view as to the new regulation of their functions by Sulla.

2. "Tib. Gracchus had come before the burgesses with a single administrative reform: what Gaius introduced in a series of separate proposals was nothing else than an entirely new constitution."
Comment on this statement.

3. Describe the career of Marius.

4. "It was the impracticable jealousy of his personal rivals in the Senate which drove Pompey once more, in spite of Cicero's efforts, into the camp of what was still nominally the popular party." Comment on this.

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5. What were the chief causes of the downfall of the Republic?

GREEK—JUNIOR CLASS.

*(FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS.)

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

1. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις ὡς ἦλθε τὰ περὶ τὴν Εὔβοιαν γεγενημένα, ἔκπληξις μεγίστη δὴ τῶν πρὶν παρέστη. οὔτε γὰρ ἡ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ξυμφορά, καίπερ μεγάλη τότε δόξασα εἶναι, οὔτ' ἄλλο οὐδέν πω οὕτως ἐφόβησεν. ὅπου γὰρ στρατοπέδου τε τοῦ ἐν Σάμῳ ἀφεστηκότος, ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὐσῶν, οὐδὲ τῶν ἐσβησομένων, τοσαύτη ἡ ξυμφορὰ ἐπεγεγένητο ἐν ᾗ Εὔβοιαν ἀπολωλέκεσαν, ἐξ ἧς πλείω ἢ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὠφελοῦντο, πῶς οὐκ εἰκότως ἠθύμουν; μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ δι' ἐγγυτάτου ἐθορύβει, εἰ οἱ πολέμιοι τολμήσουσι νενικηκότες εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐρῆμον ὄντα νεῶν πλεῖν· καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς παρεῖναι. ὅπερ ἂν, εἰ τολμηρότεροι ἦσαν, ῥᾳδίως ἂν ἐποίησαν, καὶ ἢ διέστησαν ἂν ἔτι μᾶλλον τὴν πόλιν ἐφορμοῦντες, ἢ εἰ ἐπολιόρκουν μένοντες, καὶ τὰς ἀπ' Ἰωνίας ναῦς ἠνάγκασαν ἂν, καίπερ πολεμίας οὔσας τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ, τοῖς σφετέροις οἰκείοις καὶ τῇ ξυμπάσῃ πόλει βοηθῆσαι, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Ἑλλήσποντός τε ἂν ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἰωνία καὶ αἱ νῆσοι καὶ ὡς εἰπεῖν ἡ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχὴ πᾶσα. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τούτῳ μόνῳ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Ἀθηναίοις πάντων δὴ ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι ἐγένοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις πολλοῖς· διαφόροι γὰρ πλεῖστον ὄντες τὸν τρόπον, οἱ μὲν ὀξεῖς οἱ δὲ βραδεῖς, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπιχειρηταὶ οἱ δὲ ἄτολμοι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ναυτικῇ, πλεῖστα ὠφέλουν.

2. κακῶν γὰρ ὄντων μυρίων καθ' Ἑλλάδα
οὐδὲν κάκιόν ἐστιν ἀθλητῶν γένους.
ἐμεμψάμην δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἑλλήνων νόμον,
οἳ τῶνδ' ἕκατι σύλλογον ποιούμενοι
τιμῶσ' ἀχρείους ἡδονὰς δαιτὸς χάριν.
τίς γὰρ παλαίσας εὖ, τίς ὠκύπους ἀνὴρ,
ἢ δίσκον ἄρας, ἢ γνάθον παίσας καλῶς,
πόλει πατρῴᾳ στέφανον ἤρκεσεν λαβών;
πότερα μαχοῦνται πολεμίοισιν ἐν χεροῖν
δίσκους ἔχοντες, ἢ δι' ἀσπίδων ποσὶ
θείνοντες ἐκβαλοῦσι πολεμίους πάτρας;
οὐδεὶς σιδήρου ταῦτα μωραίνει πέλας

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*For Second Year Honours see "Greek—Senior Class," under Third Year.

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στάς. ἄνδρας οὖν χρὴν τοὺς σοφούς τε κἀγαθοὺς
φύλλοις στέφεσθαι, χὥστις ἡγεῖται πόλει
κάλλιστα, σώφρων καὶ δίκαιος ὢν ἀνήρ,
ὅστις τε μύθοις ἔργ' ἀπαλλάσσει κακὰ,
μάχας τ' ἀφαιρῶν καὶ στάσεις· τοιαῦτα γὰρ
πόλει τε ταύτῃ πᾶσί θ' Ἕλλησιν καλά.

8. Μίδας ὁ παλαιὸς, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἔκ τινων ἐννυπνίων ἀθυμῶν καὶ ταραττόμενος, οὕτω κακῶς ἔσχε τὴν ψυχὴν, ὥστε ἑκουσίως ἀποθανεῖν, αἷμα ταύρου πιών. ἦν δὲ ἴσως καὶ Νικίᾳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων στρατηγῷ ἄμεινον οὕτως ἀπαλλαγῆναι τῆς δεισιδαιμονίας ὡς Μίδας, ἢ φοβηθέντι τὴν σκιὰν ἐκλιπούσης τῆς σελήνης καθῆσθαι περιτειχιζόμενον ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, εἶτα ὁμοῦ τέτταρσι μυριάσιν ἀνθρώπων φονευθέντων ἢ ζώντων ἁλόντων ὑποχείριον γενέσθαι καὶ δυσκλεῶς ἀποθανεῖν. οὐ γὰρ γῆς ἀντίφραξις ἐν μέσῳ γενομένης φοβερὸν, οὐδὲ δεινὸν ἐν καιρῷ περιόδων σκιᾶς πρὸς σελήνην ἀπάντησις· ἀλλὰ δεινὸν τὸ τῆς δεισιδαιμονίας σκότος ἐμπεσὸν τὸν ἀνθρώπου συγχέαι καὶ τυφλῶσαι λογισμὸν ἐν πράγμασι μάλιστα λογισμοῦ δεομένοις.

GREEK—JUNIOR CLASS.

(FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Thucydides, Books IV. and V.

2. Translate, with short explanatory notes—

(*a*) ὁρῶντες δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὔτε σφίσιν οἷόν τε ὂν ἐν πλήθει εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ξυμφορᾶς ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ξυγχωρεῖν, μὴ ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους διαβληθῶσιν εἰπόντες καὶ οὐ τυχόντες, οὔτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐπὶ μετρίοις ποιήσοντας ἃ προυκαλοῦντο, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἄπρακτοι.

(*b*) ἅμα δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς νεωστὶ πεπληγμένων, καὶ τοῦ Βρασίδου ἐφολκὰ καὶ οὐ τὰ ὄντα λέγοντος, ὡς αὐτῷ ἐπὶ Νίσαιαν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ μόνῃ στρατιᾷ οὐκ ἠθέλησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ξυμβαλεῖν, ἐθάρσουν, καὶ ἐπίστευον μηδένα ἂν ἐπὶ σφᾶς βοηθῆσαι.

(*c*) τοὺς δ' ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέντας σφῶν καὶ τὰ ὅπλα παραδόντας, δείσαντες μή τι διὰ τὴν ξυμφορὰν νομίσαντες ἐλασσωθήσεσθαι καὶ ὄντες ἐπίτιμοι νεωτερίσωσιν, ἤδη καὶ ἀρχάς τινας ἔχοντας ἀτίμους ἐποίησαν, ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μήτε ἄρχειν μήτε πριαμένους τι ἢ πωλοῦντας κυρίους εἶναι.

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3 and 4. Translate into English, extracts from Sophocles, Ajax, and Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus.

5. Translate, with short notes on points needing explanation—

(*a*) *ἀνὴρ ἔοικεν ἢ νοσεῖν, ἢ τοῖς πάλαι*
νοσήμασι ξυνοῦσι λυπεῖσθαι παρών.

(*b*) *κεἰ μὴ θεῶν τις τήνδε πεῖραν ἔσβεσεν,*
ἡμεῖς μὲν ἂν τήνδ', ἣν ὅδ' εἴληχεν τύχην,
θανόντες ἂν προὐκείμεθ' αἰσχίστῳ μόρῳ,
οὗτος δ' ἂν ἔζη.

(*c*) *τίς ἄρα νέατος, ἐς πότε λήξει πολυπλάγκτων ἐτέων ἀριθμό .*
τὰν ἄπαυστον αἰὲν ἐμοὶ δορυσσοήτων μόχθων ἄταν ἐπάγων
ἀν τὰν εὐρώδεα Τρωΐαν,
δύστανον ὄνειδος Ἑλλάνων;

6. Translate, with short notes on points needing explanation—

στένω σε τᾶς οὐλομένας τύχας, Προμηθεῦ,
δακρυσίστακτον δ' ἀπ' ὄσσων ῥαδινῶν λειβομένα ῥέος παρειὰν
νοτίοις ἔτεγξα παγαῖς· ἀμέγαρτα γὰρ τάδε Ζεὺς
ἰδίοις νόμοις κρατύνων ὑπερήφανον θεοῖς τοῖς
πάρος ἐνδείκνυσιν αἰχμάν.

GREEK HISTORY.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. State and discuss the evidence for the "Dorian Migration." How much is known about that event?

2. Describe the relations between the ruling and subject classes in Lacedaemon.

3. "Could Athens have continued the line of policy on which she was launched under the guidance of Aristides and the Areopagus, her subsequent history would not have so glaringly contradicted the aspirations of her noblest sons." Explain and discuss this.

4. Give an account of the oligarchic revolution at Athens in B.C. 411.

5. Describe the chief traits in the picture of Athenian democracy presented by Aristophanes, and discuss the degree of truth to be ascribed to his account of it.

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LOGARITHMS AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Prove that $\log_b a . \log_a b = 1$, and find the value of $\log_7 \sqrt[12]{\cdot 03421}$.

2. If $A+B+C=180°$, prove that
$$\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C + \cos A \cos B \cos C + 1 = 0.$$

3. If the present value of a perpetual annuity of £30 is £800, find the value of an annuity to continue for 7 years of £52, the first payment of which is to be at the end of three years.

4. Prove that in any triangle
   (i.) $\tan\frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c}\cot\frac{A}{2}$
   (ii.) $b^2 \sin 2C + c^2 \sin 2B = 4$ area of triangle.
   (iii.) $a^2 : b^2 : c^2 :: \cot B + \cot C : \cot C + \cot A : \cot A + \cot B$.

5. Solve the triangle in which
$A = 53° 24'$, $b = 13{\cdot}427$, $c = 19{\cdot}851$.

6. Find a formula for the radius of the circumscribing circle of any triangle
   (i.) in terms of a side and the opposite angle,
   (ii.) in terms of the area and the three sides.

7. Prove that, with the usual notation
   (i.) $\cot^2\frac{A}{2} = \frac{r_2 + r_3}{r_1 - r}$,
   (ii.) $(r_1 - r)(r_2 - r)(r_3 - r) = 4r^2R$.

8. If $x = a\cos(\theta + \alpha)$, and $y = b\cos(\theta + \beta)$, prove that
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{2xy}{ab}\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \sin^2(\alpha - \beta).$$

STATICS.

PASS.

1. Explain what is meant by the Statical Resultant of two or more forces.
   Enunciate the Statical Parallelogram of Forces, and, assuming that it correctly gives the direction of the resultant, prove that it also gives the magnitude correctly.

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2. ABCD is a parallelogram, and O is the middle point of AB. Find the resultant of forces represented by OA, $2 \times$ OB, $3 \times$ OC, $4 \times$ OD.

3. Find the resultant of two unlike parallel forces, and examine the case in which the forces are of equal magnitude.

4. Masses of 1 lb., 3 lbs., 2 lbs., 4 lbs. are placed at the corners of a square, taken in order. Find the centre of gravity.

5. Find the centre of gravity of a uniform triangular lamina, and shew that it coincides with the centre of gravity of three equal particles placed at the angular points.

6. In the case of a uniform lamina of mass M, in the shape of an irregular quadrilateral, prove that the C.G. is coincident with that of four particles, each of mass $\frac{1}{3}$M, situated at the angular points, and a fifth particle, of negative (or levitating) mass $-\frac{1}{3}$M, situated at the intersection of the diagonals.

7. Describe a pulley in which only one rope is used, by means of which a power of 1 cwt. will support 4 cwt.

   If in this pulley the power-rope is fastened to the 4 cwt. mass, instead of being held by the hand, what alteration is there in the tension of the rope?

8. What are the laws of friction?

   A brick weighing 4 lbs. is placed on a board, and begins to slip when the board is inclined at 30° to the horizon. Find the coefficient of friction and the normal pressure on the board.

   A fine string is now attached to the brick, and, passing over a small pulley at the top of the incline, carries a weight of 4 lbs. hanging freely at the other end. Prove that the brick is now on the point of slipping up the plane.

HYDROSTATICS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Given the weights and specific gravities of several substances which are mixed together, find the specific gravity of the compound substance.

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A block 2 in. x 3 in. x 4 in. of brass (sp. gr. 8·4) with a flaw in it weighs 6 lbs.; what is the size of the flaw?

2. What is meant by the equal transmission of fluid pressure?

A closed cubical tank of edge 4 ft. with two faces horizontal is full of water. Opening into it at the top is a tube of cross section 30 sq. in. closed by a piston. If 50 lbs. weight be placed on this piston, find how much the pressure on the six faces of the tank is increased.

3. Two liquids that do not mix together meet in a bent tube; shew that the heights of their upper surfaces above their common surface are inversely proportional to their densities.

The bottom of a U shaped tube with both arms straight and vertical and of length 12 inches contains mercury (sp. gr. 14) to within 10 inches of the top of each arm. One arm is then slowly filled with water: find what length of the tube will be filled with water.

4. A cubical piece of metal (sp. gr. 6) is floating in mercury (sp. gr. 14) with 4 inches of its height unimmersed. If water is then poured into the vessel till the metal cube is just submerged, find the depth of water poured in.

5. Find the resultant horizontal pressure in a given direction of a liquid on any surface.

A closed cylinder of height h and radius r is closed at each end with hemispherical caps and is filled with water. It is placed with its axis inclined at 45° to the vertical. What is the resultant horizontal pressure on the lower hemispherical cap?

6. Describe an experiment illustrating the effect of heat on gases when the pressure is kept constant, and enunciate the experimental law deduced from such experiments.

If the specific gravity of air is ·0013 at temp. 0°C. and bar. 30 in., what will be its specific gravity at temp. 10°C. and bar. 29·5 in.?

7. Describe the construction and action of the siphon.

8. If one arm of the tube mentioned in question 3 be sealed up before any water is poured into the other, and water be then poured in as before, find what length of tube will now be occupied by the water. Take the height of the water barometer as 33 feet.

9. Describe the common or suction pump.

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SENIOR FRENCH I.

PASS.

1. Translate into French—

The Spaniards and Portuguese settled in tropical countries, which soon enervated them. They carried with them the poison of slavery; their colonists were separated, some by long journeys, and all by still longer voyages, from the centres of civilization. But the railway and the telegraph follow the Western American. The Greeks of the sixth and seventh centuries before Christ, who planted themselves all around the coasts of the Mediterranean, had always enemies, and often powerful enemies, to overcome before they could found even their trading stations on the coast, much less occupy the lands of the interior. In Western America the presence of the Indians has done no more than to give a touch of romance or a spice of danger to the exploration of some regions, such as Western Dakota and Arizona, while over the rest of the country the unhappy aborigines have slunk silently away, scarcely even complaining of the robbery of lands and the violation of plighted faith. Nature and Time seem to have conspired to make the development of the Mississippi basin and the Pacific slope the swiftest, easiest, completest achievement in the whole record of the civilizing progress of mankind since the founder of the Egyptian monarchy gathered the tribes of the Nile under one government.

2. Translate (at sight)—

SOUVENIRS D'ENFANCE.

Comme j'étais heureux de pêcher, dans le ruisseau, les écrevisses, sous les saules! Et la source si pure, avec son cresson, au bout du pré, où j'allais boire après être demeuré si longtemps étendu dans l'herbe, lisant ou regardant tantôt les fourmis qui passaient sur les brins du gazon, tantôt les nuages blancs qui couraient au fond du ciel limpide! Je ferme les yeux et je le revois toujours, ce coin de terre. Les libellules sautent audessus des iris violets, l'eau du ruisseau court en riant sur les pierres. Au loin, sur le chemin, la roue d'un char fait crier les cailloux de la route. Les grillons chantent dans l'air chaud et leur symphonie monotone emplit les prés où tout, excepté leurs voix, fait silence. Qu'il fait bon alors, à l'ombre fraîche des noyers!

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Mais la chaleur tombe. Il faut rentrer. Je remonte lentement le sentier grimpant qui mène au logis. Vrai sentier de chèvres avec des pierres roulées comme dans le lit d'un torrent et, des deux côtés, les ronces des buissons et les mûres toutes noires. Que j'en ai cueilli des mûres, en chemin! Et voici la terrasse, avec le banc de bois d'où je regardais les bonnes gens du pays aller à Saint-Alvère. Il n'y a pas un pouce de terrain que je ne revoie. Et le pigeonnier où roucoulaient les colombes, où j'entrais parfois prendre un pigeon au nid pour la table du soir (Michelet m'a donné plus tard le remords de ces meurtres)! Et l'enclos plein d'herbe avec son figuier que je dépouillais seul, et les longues prunes d'Agen aux couleurs violettes.

3. French Literature.

(*a*) What was the nature of the reforms introduced by Malherbe?

(*b*) "Molière est parti de la farce." Explain this. Characterise the influence of Molière's drama upon that of his contemporaries and successors.

(*c*) Give a short account of Descartes' *Discours de la Méthode* and point out its importance.

(*d*) Show how Corneille and Racine respectively surmounted the difficulties of the "Unities."

(*e*) Give a short account of the Fiction of the seventeenth century.

(*f*) Write short notes on—Racan; de Retz; Quinault; *les Pensées; le Lutrin; le Tartufe.*

FRENCH II.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Translation of passages from Boileau's Satires; Racine, Athaiie (with question on subject matter); La Bruyère, Les Caractères; Molière, Le Misanthrope; and Mme. de La Fayette, La Princesse de Clèves.

SENIOR GERMAN I.

PASS.

1. Translate into German—

I come at last to the character and ways of the Americans themselves, in which there is a certain charm, hard to

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convey by description, but felt almost as soon as one sets foot on their shore, and felt constantly thereafter. Good-nature, heartiness, a readiness to render small services to one another, an assumption that neighbours in the country, or persons thrown together in travel, or even in a crowd, were meant to be friendly rather than hostile to one another, seem to be everywhere in the air and in those who breathe it. Sociability is the rule, and moroseness the rare exception. It is not merely that people are more vivacious or talkative than an Englishman expects to find them, for the Western man is often taciturn, and seldom wreathes his long face into a smile. It is rather that you feel that the man next you, whether silent or talkative, does not mean to repel intercourse, or convey by his manner his low opinion of his fellow-creatures. Everybody seems disposed to think well of the world and its inhabitants, well enough at least to wish to be on easy terms with them, and serve them in those little things whose trouble to the doer is small in proportion to the pleasure they give to the receiver. To help others is better recognized as a duty than in Europe.

2. Translate (at sight)—

"Die Streitschrift des Celsus lässt uns nun deutlich erkennen, weshalb die höher Gebildeten unter seinen römischen und griechischen Zeitgenossen von dem christlichen Glauben, auch wenn sie mit demselben etwas näher bekannt wurden, doch in der Regel nichts wissen wollten. Sie konnten sich mit ihm schon deshalb nicht befreunden, weil er aus einer ganz anderen Sphäre hervorgegangen war, eine andere Stimmung und Denkweise voraussetzte, als die ihrige. Das Christenthum war eine Religion der Mühseligen und Beladenen: wer sich in dieser Welt misshandelt und hintangesetzt fand, dem versprach es Ersatz in einer anderen;—wer vom Gefühl der moralischen Schwäche und Verschuldung niedergedrückt war, dem wusste es durch das Evangelium der Versöhnung die Ruhe des Gewissens zurückzugeben, ihn zu einer ihm bis dahin unbekannten Freiheit und Freudigkeit des sittlichen Strebens zu erheben. Aber alles, was die Freude des Hellenen, der Stolz des Römers gewesen war, rechnete es zu der Herrlichkeit dieser Welt, auf deren Trümmern erst das Reich Gottes sich erbauen sollte. Je tiefer der Einzelne

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in der Bildung der klassischen Völker wurzelte, um so fremdartiger mussten ihn diese Anschauungen berühren; je höher er die Güter dieser Bildung schätzte, um so weniger konnte er sie mit dem Glauben und der Gottesverehrung der palästinischen Barbaren zu vertauschen geneigt sein. Je weniger ihm umgekehrt von diesen Gütern zugefallen war, je vollständiger er zu den Paria's des antiken, wesentlich aristokratischen Kulturlebens gehörte, um so grösseren Reiz musste eine Lehre für ihn haben, welche ihn zum gleichberechtigten Genossen einer Gemeinschaft erhob, deren Mitgliedern die höchsten Güter theils sofort in ihrem sittlichen und religiösen Leben mitgetheilt, theils für die Zukunft in sichere Aussicht gestellt wurden.

3. (*a*) Discuss the saying that Klopstock is "a very German Milton."

(*b*) Compare Lessing and Herder as critics.

(*c*) Sketch the mental development of Wieland as shown in his writings.

(*d*) Describe and contrast the non-poetical works of Schiller and Goethe.

(*e*) What difference in conception is there between Lessing's plan and fragments of Faust and Goethe's drama?

SENIOR GERMAN II.

1, 2, 3, 4. Translation of passages from Lessing, Hamburgische Dramaturgie (questions on subject matter); Schiller, Braut von Messina; Henrich Stilling's Jugend, etc.; and Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Not more than SEVEN *questions are to be attempted.*

1. Describe the logical relation of thought and perception.
2. State what is meant by *mood* and figure, and illustrate the process of *reduction*.
3. Explain and criticise the popular conception of *cause*.

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4. Give examples of the *fallacia accidentis*, and its *converse*.
5. Show how induction is related to deduction.
6. Describe the relation between attention and memory.
7. Distinguish desire and impulse.
8. What are the characteristics of æsthetic feeling?
9. A good picture,—a good rifle,—a good action. Explain the significance of the word "good" in each of these expressions.
10. How are ideas associated?

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS I.

1. Discuss the value of eclecticism as philosophical method.
2. What do you understand by the description of philosophy as "criticism of categories?"
3. What was peculiar in the Greek idea of the state?
4. What is the relation between the family and the state?
5. State precisely what is meant by subjective idealism, and illustrate by reference to Berkeley.
6. Describe the place of the "ideas" in Plato's metaphysic.

HISTORY I.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and not more.*

1. Discuss the character of the English Conquest of Britain.
2. Show the importance in English History of the work of Bishop Wilfred, Theodore of Tarsus, and Bede.
3. Show the importance of the reign of Alfred.
4. Tell what you know about the "Domesday Book." What do we learn from it as to the social and political condition of England?
5. Sketch the history of Feudalism in England from 1066 to 1174.

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6. Compare the characters and aims of St. Anselm and St. Thomas of Canterbury (Thomas Becket).
7. Compare the character of the Crusade of Richard I. with that of earlier and later crusades.
8. What is the importance of the Magna Carta?
9. What classes of men were the chief supporters of Simon de Montfort in his struggle with the King?

HISTORY II.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and not more.*

1. Sketch the history of Villeinage in England.
2. What were the most important consequences of the wars of Edward III.?
3. What is meant by "the constitutional experiment of the Lancastrians?" Account for its failure.
4. Describe the chief characteristics of the Renascence in Italy.
5. Show the importance of the work of Erasmus.
6. What do we learn from the "Utopia" as to the social condition of England?
7. Explain the importance of the work of Thomas Cromwell.
8. Sketch the history of Elizabeth's relations with Mary Queen of Scots.
9. Compare the condition of England in 1603 with its condition in 1558, and try to account for the chief changes that had taken place.

HISTORY I.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer not less than FIVE *questions, and not more than* SEVEN.

THIS PAPER IS TO BE TAKEN ALSO BY THIRD YEAR HONOUR STUDENTS AND BY CANDIDATES FOR THE M.A. DEGREE.

1. Sketch the growth of the class of Thegns to the time of the Norman Conquest.

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2. What changes were brought about in the English Church by the Norman Conquest?
3. Sketch the growth of Towns in England during the Middle Ages.
4. Explain the importance of the Shire in English history.
5. Describe the condition of a typical Manor about 1300. What changes had taken place in it by 1400?
6. Trace the development of Wycliffe's theological opinions.
7. Show the influence of the study of Ancient Literature at the time of the Renascence.
8. Discuss Sir Thomas More's relations to Protestantism.
9. Show the influence of the ideas of the "Renascence" and of the "Reformation" respectively in the time of Elizabeth.
10. Discuss the social and economic condition of England in 1603.

GEOLOGY.

PASS AND HONOURS.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year of Science.

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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH I.

PASS.

Not more than FIVE *questions in A and* FOUR *in B to be attempted.*

A.

1. "In *Titus Andronicus* the villain has some spark of humour and some touch of instinctive feeling; the sorrows of the victim are in a sense self-caused; and in the close the private calamity is shown to subserve the public good."
   Explain and discuss these points as they bear on the authorship of the play.
2. Sketch briefly the development of the *Romeo and Juliet* legend, and note especially the contributions of Shakespeare.
3. What evidence have we of Shakespeare's prolonged occupation with *Hamlet?*
4. "Pray, have people no ears for the agony of a human being which is so intolerable that it drives him to the extremity of falling out with himself, no appreciation of a position in which righteous indignation because it cannot reach its object turns against itself in order to give itself vent and to cool the heated sense of the impossibility of acting by self-reproach and all manner of self-depreciation?"
   Examine this view of Hamlet's self-castigation.
5. "Iago's flimsy machinations would have been futile if Desdemona had been a Juliet or a Cleopatra."
   Discuss this.
6. "In Cordelia's story we have an instance of the morally sublime."
   Explain this, and criticise the other view that Cordelia pays the penalty of her mistakes.
7. Discuss Lamb's saying that the witches in *Macbeth* "begin bad impulses to men" and "have power over the soul."
8. How far does Shakespeare succeed in reproducing classical life in his Greek and Roman plays?

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9. "Coriolanus spares Rome in obedience to his ruling instinct, but in this there is no purification of his instincts, and he deservedly falls a victim to his own violence and pride."

   Comment on this. Is any alternative or supplementary view of the story possible?

B.

1. "In one respect Absolom and Achitophel stands alone in Literature. A party pamphlet dedicated to the hour, it is yet immortal."

   Explain carefully.

2. Sketch the development of Dryden's verse style from the Heroic Stanzas to the Hind and Panther.

3. Compare the Ode on the Passions, and the Ode to Fear, in regard to (*a*) Structure, (*b*) Content.

4. "In the Taxation Speech Burke takes the standpoint of England, in that on Conciliation the standpoint of America, in the Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol he justifies himself."

   Explain.

5. Summarise either (*a*) Burke's appreciation of the American "temper and character," or (*b*) his sketch of the periods of Colonial Policy.

6. Comment on the following passages—

   (*a*) "I do not enter into these metaphysical distinctions: I hate the very sound of them."

   (*b*) "Liberty is in danger of being made unpopular to Englishmen."

   (*c*) "Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom."

   (*d*) "It is a thing new; unheard of; supported by no experience; justified by no analogy; without example of our ancestors or root in the constitution."

   (*e*) "Your commerce, your policy, your promises, your reasons, your pretences, your consistency, your inconsistency, all jointly oblige you to this repeal."

7. Illustrate and compare the humour of Swift and Goldsmith.

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ENGLISH II.

PASS.

Not more than THREE *questions in A and* FIVE *in B to be attempted.*

A.

1. Discuss the idea of *Thegnship* as it is presented to us in Old English Poetry.

2. "The Literature of Modern Europe is founded on the Vulgate." In what sense and how far is this true?

3. Explain the popularity of the Vision and the Allegory in the Middle Ages.

4. Sketch briefly the origin and development of Arthurian Romance.

5. Why was the Pastoral so much cultivated at the Renaissance, and what was its history in England?

B.

1. Trace the influence of contemporary conditions on the Thinkers of the Restoration and (Orange) Revolution Periods.

2. "In Milton's later poetry we are conscious of a smothered quarrel between the Spirit of the Renaissance and the Spirit of Puritanism." Explain and illustrate this.

3. Give a brief account of the so-called Metaphysical Poetry (*i.e.*, the Poetry of Conceits) and its chief representatives.

4. Discuss the relations of the Restoration Drama with the French and the Elizabethan Models.

5. Explain the development of Satire at the Restoration, and characterise the chief satirists.

6. Discuss and compare Dryden and Pope as translators.

7. In what sense does Swift's mental development culminate in *Gulliver's Travels?*

8. Compare the literary genius of Steele and Addison.

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LATIN.

PASS.

(MARTIAL AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.)

1. Translate into English, extracts from Martial, Select Epigram, Books I. to X.

2. Translate, with brief notes—

   (*a*) Duosque Senecas unicumque Lucanum
   Facunda loquitur Corduba.

   (*b*) Accola iam nostrae Degis, Germanice, ripae,
   A famulis Histri qui tibi venit aquis.

   (*c*) Antoni Phario nil objecture Pothino
   Et levius tabula, quam Cicerone nocens.

   (*d*) Hic colat Albano Tritonida multus in auro
   Perque manus tantas plurima quercus eat.

   (*e*) Pulchrior et maior quo sub duce Martia Roma?
   Sub quo libertas principe tanta fuit?

3. Translate—

   Tum interrogante accusatore, an cultus dotales, an detractum cervici monile venum dedisset, quo pecuniam faciendis magicis sacris contraheret, primum strata humi longoque fletu et silentio, post altaria et aram complexa 'nullos' inquit 'impios deos, nullas devotiones, nec aliud infelicibus precibus invocavi, quam ut hunc optimum patrem tu, Caesar, vos, patres, servaretis incolumem. sic gemmas et vestes et dignitatis insignia dedi, quo modo si sanguinem et vitam poposcissent. viderint isti, antehac mihi ignoti, quo nomine sint, quas artes exerceant: nulla mihi principis mentio nisi inter numina fuit. nescit tamen miserrimus pater et, si crimen est, sola deliqui.' Loquentis adhuc verba excipit Soranus proclamatque non illam in provinciam secum profectam, non Plauto per aetatem nosci potuisse, non criminibus mariti conexam: nimiae tantum pietatis ream separarent, atque ipse quamcumque sortem subiret. simul in amplexus occurrentis filiae ruebat, nisi interiecti lictores utrisque obstitissent. mox datus testibus locus; et quantum misericordiae saevitia accusationis permoverat, tantum irae P. Egnatius testis concivit. cliens hic Sorani, et tunc emptus ad opprimendum amicum, auctoritatem Stoicae sectae praeferebat, habitu et ore ad

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exprimendam imaginem honesti exercitus, ceterum animo perfidiosus, subdolus, avaritiam ac libidinem occultans; quae postquam pecunia reclusa sunt, dedit exemplum praecavendi, quo modo fraudibus involutos aut flagitiis commaculatos, sic specie bonarum artium falsos et amicitiae fallaces.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

LUCRETIUS AND TACITUS.

1 and 2. Translate into English, with brief comments, extracts from Tacitus, Histories III. and IV., and Lucretius, Book V.

3. Translate and comment on—

(*a*) At Romae Senatus cuncta principibus solita Vespasiano decernit.

(*b*) [Vitellius] diffidentia properus festinare comitia, quibus consules in multos annos destinabat; foedera sociis, Latium externis dilargiri; his tributa dimittere, alios immunitatibus juvare.

(*c*) Reconciliavit paulisper studia patrum habita in senatu cognitio secundum veterem morem.

(*d*) Denique constantia fortitudine Catonibus et Brutis aequaretur Helvidius: se unum esse ex illo senatu qui simul servierit.

(*e*) Rei publicae haud dubie intererat Vitellium vinci, sed imputare perfidiam non possunt qui Vitellium Vespasiano prodidere, cum a Galba descivissent.

LATIN GENERAL PAPER.

PASS.

1. "To the last the Roman Emperor was, legally, merely a citizen whom the Senate and people had freely invested with an exceptional authority for special reasons."

Comment on this statement.

2. Describe the religious and social reforms of Augustus.

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3. "The communities composing the Empire exhibited at the close of the first century great varieties in outward form and in their local institutions and laws."

   Comment on this.

4. Give an account of Seneca.

5. "Sicut vetus aetas vidit quid ultimum in libertate esset, ita nos, quid in servitute, adempto per inquisitiones loquendi audiendique commercio."—Tacitus, Agricola.

   Explain this.

6. Describe the characteristics of the style of Martial.

7. "In one sense not the Annals alone, but all the works of Tacitus are satire."

   Discuss this.

8. "The division of authority in the provinces [under the early Empire] was real enough to hamper and delay reforms, but it can scarcely be said to have ever seriously impaired the supremacy of Cæsar."

   Comment on this.

GREEK SENIOR CLASS.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

Translate—

1— THE DEATH OF AGAMEMNON.

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ κεῖθεν ἐφαίνετο νόστος ἀπήμων,
ἂψ δὲ θεοὶ οὖρον στρέψαν, καὶ οἴκαδ' ἵκοντο,
ἦ τοι ὁ μὲν χαίρων ἐπεβήσετο πατρίδος αἴης,
καὶ κύνει ἁπτόμενος ἣν πατρίδα· πολλὰ δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ
δάκρυα θερμὰ χέοντ', ἐπεὶ ἀσπασίως ἴδε γαῖαν.
τὸν δ' ἄρ' ἀπὸ σκοπιῆς εἶδε σκοπὸς, ὃν ῥα καθεῖσεν
Αἴγισθος δολόμητις ἄγων, ὑπὸ δ' ἔσχετο μισθὸν
χρυσοῦ δοιὰ τάλαντα· φύλασσε δ' ὅ γ' εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν,
μή ἑ λάθοι παριὼν, μνήσαιτο δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς.
βῆ δ' ἴμεν ἀγγελέων πρὸς δώματα πομένι λαῶν.
αὐτίκα δ' Αἴγισθος δολίην ἐφράσσατο τέχνην·
κρινάμενος κατὰ δῆμον ἐείκοσι φῶτας ἀρίστους
εἶσε λόχον, ἑτέρωθι δ' ἀνώγει δαῖτα πένεσθαι.

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αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ καλέων Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
ἵπποισιν καὶ ὄχεσφιν, ἀεικέα μερμηρίζων.
τὸν δ' οὐκ εἰδότ' ὄλεθρον ἀνήγαγε, καὶ κατέπεφνε
δειπνίσσας, ὡς τίς τε κατέκτανε βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτνῃ.

2— THE INVENTION OF LETTERS.

Ἤκουσα τοίνυν περὶ Ναύκρατιν τῆς Αἰγύπτου γενέσθαι τῶν ἐκεῖ παλαιῶν τινα θεῶν, ᾧ ὄνομα Θεῦθ. τοῦτον δὲ πρῶτον ἀριθμόν τε καὶ λογισμὸν εὑρεῖν καὶ γεωμετρίαν καὶ ἀστρονομίαν, καὶ δὴ καὶ γράμματα. παρὰ δὲ τὸν Αἰγύπτου βασιλέα ἐλθὼν ὁ Θεῦθ τὰς τέχνας ἀπέδειξε, καὶ ἔφη δεῖν διαδοθῆναι τοῖς ἄλλοις Αἰγυπτίοις. ὁ δὲ ἤρετο, ἥντινα ἑκάστη ἔχοι ὠφέλειαν. διεξιόντος δὲ, ὅ τι καλῶς ἢ μὴ καλῶς δοκοῖ λέγειν, τὸ μὲν ἔψεγε, τὸ δ' ἐπῄνει. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖς γράμμασιν ἦν, Τοῦτο δὲ, ὦ βασιλεῦ, τὸ μάθημα, ἔφη ὁ Θεῦθ, σοφωτέρους Αἰγυπτίους καὶ μνημονικωτέρους παρέξει· μνήμης τε γὰρ καὶ σοφίας φάρμακον εὑρέθη. ὁ δ' εἶπεν· Ὦ τεχνικώτατε Θεῦθ, σύ πατὴρ ὢν γραμμάτων, δι' εὔνοιαν τοὐναντίον εἶπες ἢ δύναται. τοῦτο γὰρ τῶν μαθόντων λήθην μὲν ἐν ψυχαῖς παρέξει μνήμης ἀμελετησίᾳ, ἅτε διὰ πίστιν γραφῆς ἔξωθεν ὑπ' ἀλλοτρίων τύπων, οὐκ ἔνδοθεν αὐτοὺς ὑφ' αὑτῶν ἀναμιμνησκομένους· οὔκουν μνήμης, ἀλλ' ὑπομνήσεως φάρμακον εὗρες· σοφίας δὲ τοῖς μαθηταῖς δόξαν, οὐκ ἀλήθειαν πορίζεις.

3— THE CITY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Ἔλεγε δ' οὖν περὶ τῆς πόλεως ἄλλα τε πολλὰ καὶ δὴ καὶ τάδε, ὡς ξύμπαντες μὲν ἐπήλυδες καὶ ξένοι εἶεν, αὐθιγενὴς δὲ οὐδὲ εἷς, ἀλλὰ καὶ βαρβάρους ἐμπολιτεύεσθαι πολλοὺς καὶ δούλους καὶ ἀμόρφους καὶ μικροὺς καὶ πένητας, καὶ ὅλως μετέχειν τῆς πόλεως τὸν βουλόμενον· τὸν γὰρ δὴ νόμον αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἀπὸ τιμημάδων ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἐγγραφὴν οὐδ' ἀπὸ μεγέθους ἢ κάλλους οὐδ' ἀπὸ γένους οὐδὲ λαμπρῶν ἐκ προγόνων, ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν οὐδὲ νομίζεσθαι παρ' αὐτοῖς, ἀποχρῆν δ' ἑκάστῳ πρὸς τὸ πολίτην γενέσθαι σύνεσιν καὶ ἐπιθυμίαν τῶν καλῶν καὶ πόνον καὶ τὸ μὴ ἐνδοῦναι μηδὲ μαλακισθῆναι πολλοῖς τοῖς δυσχερέσι κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐντυγχάνοντα, ὡς ὅστις ἂν ταῦτα ἐπιδείξηται καὶ διεξέλθῃ πορευόμενος ἄχρι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, αὐτίκα μάλα πολίτην ὄντα τοῦτον, ὅστις ἂν ᾖ, καὶ ἰσότιμον ἅπασι· τὸ δὲ χείρων ἢ κρείττων ἢ εὐπατρίδης ἢ ἀγεννὴς ἢ δοῦλος ἢ ἐλεύθερος οὐδὲ ὅλως εἶναι ἢ λέγεσθαι ἐν τῇ πόλει.

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GREEK SENIOR CLASS.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

A.—Plato, Republic.

Translate and comment on the following—

(*a*) καὶ ἐν ἑνὶ δή, οἶμαι, ἐνοῦσα (ἡ ἀδικία) ταῦτα πάντα ποιήσει, ἅπερ πέφυκεν ἐργάζεσθαι· πρῶτον μὲν ἀδύνατον αὐτὸν πράττειν ποιήσει στασιάζοντα καὶ οὐχ ὁμονοοῦντα αὐτὸν ἑαυτῷ. ἔπειτα ἐχθρὸν καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς δικαίοις.

(*b*) οὗτοι γάρ που μύθους τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ψευδεῖς συντιθέντες ἔλεγόν τε καὶ λέγουσι. Ποίους δή, ἦ δ' ὅς, καὶ τί αὐτῶν μεμφόμενος λέγεις; Ὅπερ, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, χρὴ καὶ πρῶτον καὶ μάλιστα μέμφεσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐάν τις μὴ καλῶς ψεύδηται. Τί τοῦτο; Ὅταν εἰκάζῃ τις κακῶς τῷ λόγῳ περὶ θεῶν τε καὶ ἡρώων οἷοί εἰσιν, ὥσπερ γραφεὺς μηδὲν ἐοικότα γράφων οἷς ἂν ὅμοια βουληθῇ γράψαι.

(*c*) ἆρ' οὖν τοῖς ποιηταῖς ἡμῖν μόνον ἐπιστατητέον καὶ προσαναγκαστέον τὴν τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ εἰκόνα ἤθους ἐμποιεῖν τοῖς ποιήμασιν ἢ μὴ παρ' ἡμῖν ποιεῖν, ἢ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δημιουργοῖς ἐπιστατητέον καὶ διακωλυτέον τὸ κακόηθες τοῦτο καὶ ἀκόλαστον καὶ ἀνελεύθερον καὶ ἄσχημον μήτε ἐν εἰκόσι ζῴων μήτε ἐν οἰκοδομήμασι μήτε ἐν ἄλλῳ μηδενὶ δημιουργουμένῳ ἐμποιεῖν,.....ἵνα μὴ ἐν κακίας εἰκόσι τρεφόμενοι ἡμῖν οἱ φύλακες ὥσπερ ἐν κακῇ βοτάνῃ.....ἕν τι ξυνιστάντες λανθάνωσι κακὸν μέγα ἐν τῇ αὑτῶν ψυχῇ;

(*d*) οὐκοῦν τὸ μὲν "κρείττω αὐτοῦ" γελοῖον; ὁ γὰρ ἑαυτοῦ κρείττων καὶ ἥττων δήπου ἂν αὐτοῦ εἴη, καὶ ὁ ἥττων κρείττων· ὁ αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐν ἅπασι τούτοις προσαγορεύεται.

(*e*) ἆρ' οὐκ οἴει τὸν τοιοῦτον τότε εἰς μὲν τὸν θρόνον ἐκεῖνον τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν τε καὶ φιλοχρήματον ἐγκαθίζειν καὶ μέγαν βασιλέα ποιεῖν ἐν ἑαυτῷ, τιάρας τε καὶ στρεπτοὺς καὶ ἀκινάκας παραζωννύντα; Ἔγωγ', ἔφη. Τὸ δέ γε, οἶμαι, λογιστικόν τε καὶ θυμοειδὲς χαμαὶ ἕνθεν καὶ ἕνθεν παρακαθίσας ὑπ' ἐκείνῳ καὶ καταδουλωσάμενος, τὸ μὲν οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐᾷ λογίζεσθαι οὐδὲ σκοπεῖν ἀλλ' ἢ ὁπόθεν ἐξ ἐλαττόνων χρημάτων πλείω ἔσται, τὸ δὲ αὖ θαυμάζειν καὶ τιμᾶν μηδὲν ἄλλο ἢ πλοῦτόν τε καὶ πλουσίους.

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(*f*) Οὐκοῦν καὶ τελευτῶντες, ἐπειδὰν ὁρῶσι τὸν δῆμον οὐχ ἑκόντα, ἀλλ' ἀγνοήσαντά τε καὶ ἐξαπατηθέντα ὑπὸ τῶν διαβαλλόντων ἐπιχειροῦντα σφᾶς ἀδικεῖν, τότ' ἤδη, εἴτε βούλονται εἴτε μή, ὡς ἀληθῶς ὀλιγαρχικοὶ γίγνονται, οὐχ ἑκόντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτο τὸ κακὸν ἐκεῖνος ὁ κηφὴν ἐντίκτει κεντῶν αὐτούς.

(*g*) Καὶ ἡ τυραννουμένη ἄρα ψυχὴ ἥκιστα ποιήσει ἃ ἂν βουληθῇ, ὡς περὶ ὅλης εἰπεῖν ψυχῆς.

(*h*) Οὐκοῦν αὖ ὁ τὰ δίκαια λέγων λιτελεῖν φαίη ἂν δεῖν ταῦτα πράττειν καὶ ταῦτα λέγειν, ὅθεν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὁ ἐντὸς ἄνθρωπος ἔσται ἐγκρατέστατος, καὶ τοῦ πολυκεφάλου θρέμματος ἐπιμελήσεται ὥσπερ γεωργός, τὰ μὲν ἥμερα τρέφων καὶ τιθασεύων, τὰ δὲ ἄγρια ἀποκωλύων φύεσθαι, ξύμμαχον ποιησάμενος τὴν τοῦ λέοντος φύσιν;

B.—Homer, Iliad.

Translate, with short notes on points needing explanation—

(*a*) τῶν νῦν μιν μνήσασα παρέζεο καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,
αἴ κέν πως ἐθέλῃσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆξαι,
τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἀμφ' ἅλα ἕλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς
κτεινομένους, ἵνα πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆος,
γνῷ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἣν ἄτην, ὅ τ' ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισεν.

(*b*) νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐθέλω πολεμιζέμεν Ἕκτορι δίῳ,
αὔριον ἱρὰ Διὶ ῥέξας καὶ πᾶσι θεοῖσι,
νηήσας εὖ νῆας, ἐπὴν ἅλαδε προερύσσω,
ὄψεαι, ἢν ἐθέλῃσθα καὶ αἴ κέν τοι τὰ μεμήλῃ,
ἦρι μάλ' Ἑλλήσποντον ἐπ' ἰχθυόεντα πλεούσας
νῆας ἐμάς.

(*c*) Τρώων δὲ πόλις ἐπὶ πᾶσα βέβηκε
θάρσυνος· οὐ γὰρ ἐμῆς κόρυθος λεύσσουσι μέτωπον
ἐγγύθι λαμπομένης· τάχα κεν φεύγοντες ἐναύλους
πλήσειαν νεκύων, εἴ μοι κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἤπια εἰδείη· νῦν δὲ στρατὸν ἀμφιμάχονται.

(*d*) ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀφ' ὑψηλῆς κορυφῆς ὄρεος μεγάλοιο
κινήσῃ πυκινὴν νεφέλην στεροπηγερέτα Ζεύς,
ἐκ τ' ἔφανεν πᾶσαι σκοπιαὶ καὶ πρώονες ἄκροι
καὶ νάπαι, οὐρανόθεν δ' ἄρ' ὑπερράγη ἄσπετος αἰθήρ,
ὣς Δαναοὶ νηῶν μὲν ἀπωσάμενοι δῄϊον πῦρ
τυτθὸν ἀνέπνευσαν, πολέμοιο δ' οὐ γίγνετ' ἐρωή.

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(*e*) οὐ μὲν γάρ τι κακώτερον ἄλλο πάθοιμι,
οὐδ' εἴ κεν τοῦ πατρὸς ἀποφθιμένοιο πυθοίμην,
ὅς που νῦν Φθίηφι τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυον εἴβει
χήτεϊ τοιοῦδ' υἱος· ὁ δ' ἀλλοδαπῷ ἐνὶ δήμῳ
εἵνεκα ῥιγεδανῆς Ἑλένης Τρωσὶν πολεμίζω.

(*f*) ἔβλαψάς μ', ἑκάεργε, θεῶν ὀλοώτατε πάντων,
ἐνθάδε νῦν τρέψας ἀπὸ τείχεος· ἦ κ' ἔτι πολλοὶ
γαῖαν ὀδὰξ εἷλον πρὶν Ἴλιον εἰσαφικέσθαι.
νῦν δ' ἐμὲ μὲν μέγα κῦδος ἀφείλεο, τοὺς δ' ἐσάωσας
ῥηϊδίως, ἐπεὶ οὔ τι τίσιν γ' ἔδεισας ὀπίσσω.
ἦ σ' ἂν τισαίμην, εἴ μοι δύναμίς γε παρείη.

(*g*) ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἀνδρ' ἄτη πυκινὴ λάβῃ, ὅς τ' ἐνὶ πάτρῃ
φῶτα κατακτείνας ἄλλων ἐξίκετο δῆμον,
ἀνδρὸς ἐς ἀφνειοῦ, θάμβος δ' ἔχει εἰσορόωντας,
ὣς Ἀχιλεὺς θάμβησεν ἰδὼν Πρίαμον θεοειδέα.

GREEK GENERAL QUESTIONS.

(Not more than EIGHT *questions are to be answered.)*

1. "The Iliad is the expansion, by successive additions, of an original poem of much smaller dimensions."
   Explain and discuss the arguments by which this assertion is supported.

2. In the Iliad, "it is Hector, (not Achilles,) who is throughout the object of our sympathy and admiration. One might think that the poet had purposely done all in his power to exalt the Trojan hero at the expense of the Greek."
   Discuss this.

3. ἴδμεν ψεύδεα πολλὰ λέγειν ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα,
   ἴδμεν δ', εὖτ' ἐθέλωμεν, ἀληθέα γηρύσασθαι.
   How far is the contrast between the Homeric and the Hesiodic poetry expressed in this utterance of the Muses of Hesiod?

4. "Even the exquisite diction of Sophocles, which is such a marked advance on the stiff magnificence of Æschylus, betrays the lesser man in the greater artist."
   Discuss this.

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5. "The highest gratification of the audience is derived from sitting in the light and watching the efforts, fateful or comic, of the characters in the play to grope in the darkness."

Discuss and illustrate this with reference to the Greek drama.

6. "The poet is the truest historian." (Froude.)

Comment on this.

7. "To make a work of art teach a lesson is to turn it from its proper purpose, and to spoil it as art."

Discuss this, with special reference to Greek tragedy.

8. How far is the desire for a "happy ending" to a story legitimate?

9. "Man has no necessity whatever for music; it is merely a light amusement and recreation; it has no effect whatever on the more important things, such as religion and politics." (A speech on education.)

Discuss this.

10. State and discuss the analogy between the individual soul and the State, as presented in Plato's Republic.

11. How far is Plato opposed to, and how far is he in agreement with, the principles of modern democracy?

12. "The principles which at a first view lead to scepticism, pursued to a certain point bring men back to common sense." (Berkeley.)

How does this apply to the position of Plato?

DYNAMICS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Prove the formulæ

$$v = u + ft,$$
$$s = ut + \tfrac{1}{2}ft^2.$$

A particle moving along a straight line with uniform acceleration describes 3 miles in the 3rd hour and 4 miles in the 4th hour of its motion. Find the acceleration and the initial velocity.

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2. The times of descent from rest down smooth chords of a vertical circle drawn from the highest point are the same, and the final velocities vary as the lengths of the chords.

Shew that this is also true if the particles start along the chords with initial velocities which vary as the cosine of the inclination to the vertical.

3. A stone thrown horizontally from the top of a tower strikes the ground 80 feet below at an angle of 45°. Find the velocity of projection, and the velocity with which it strikes the ground.

4. What is the First law of motion? How is it to be applied to a body which is not rigid?

A small boat 12 feet long being at rest in still water, its occupant steps gently from one end of the boat to the other. If the boat weighs 3 times as much as the man, how far will it move backwards as he steps forward?

5. Find the direction of projection for which the range of a projectile on an inclined plane though the point of projection is a maximum.

Also find the direction when the time of flight is a maximum.

6. Enunciate the two laws which are used in investigating the effect of a collision between two elastic spheres.

Two spheres, which have equal momenta in opposite directions, come into oblique collision. Shew from one of these laws that, after the collision, the spheres will move in opposite directions with velocities proportional to their former velocities.

7. In an Attwood machine, one end of the cord is attached to a mass of 2 lbs. A; the other end is passed through a small hole in a 1 lb. mass B, and is then tied to another 1 lb. mass C. B is attached to the cord 4 feet above C by a small thread, and the weights are then in equilibrium. If now the small thread be burnt in two, find how far B falls before it meets C.

8. Find the tension of the string in the case of a simple conical pendulum, and shew that the time of revolution is $2\pi\sqrt{l\cos\alpha \div g}$, where l is the length of the string, and α the semi-vertical angle.

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* FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS ONLY.

*9. Prove that the moment of inertia of a mass about an axis is equal to the moment about a parallel axis drawn through the centre of gravity, together with the moment about the original axis of the mass concentrated at its centre of gravity.

Find the moment of inertia of a plane rectangular area about one of its edges, and about a perpendicular to its plane through one corner.

*10. Given the moment of inertia of a wheel and axle about the central line of the axle, find the angular velocity generated by the descent through a given distance of a given weight attached to a string which is wound round the axle.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

1. Define a differential coefficient, and find from definition the differential coefficients of x^4, $\cos 2x$, and $\tan^{-1}x$ with respect to x.

2. Differentiate the following—

$$\log(\log x),\ \sqrt{1-x^2}.e^{n\sin^{-1}x},\ \log\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right).$$

3. Find the nth differential coefficient of $\sin(ax+b)$ and of x^4e^{ax}.

4. Enunciate Taylor's Theorem (without proving it).
Expand $\sin^2(ax+h)$ in ascending powers of h for four terms.

5. From the algebraical identity $\frac{1}{1-x}\equiv 1+x+x^2+x^3+\ldots.$

when $x<1$, deduce by differentiation the sum of the series $1+3x+6x^2+10x^3+15x^4+\ldots$, and write down the coefficient of x^n in this series.

6. Investigate expressions for the lengths of the subtangent and subnormal of a curve in rectangular coordinates.

Shew that in the parabola $y^2=4ax$ the length of the subnormal is constant.

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7. Trace the curves

$$y^3=x^2(a-x)$$
$$y^2=(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$$
$$y^2=(x-a)^2(x-c)$$
$$r(\sin^3\theta+\cos^3\theta)=3a\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

8. A piece of wire is bent into the shape of a circular sector of maximum area, shew that the arc of the sector must be half of the whole wire.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

1. Evaluate the following

(i.) $\int \sqrt{x^2+a^2}\,dx$

(ii.) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$

(iii.) $\int x^3e^x dx$

(iv). $\int \tan^5\theta d\theta$

2. Integrate

(i.) $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2+16}{(x-2)^2(x+3)}dx,$

(ii.) $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^{11}\theta\cos^{12}\theta d\theta.$

3. Find the length of an arc of the parabola $y^2=4ax$, measured from the vertex to the point where $x=c$.

4. Find the area enclosed by the curve $y^2x=a(x-a)^2$ from $x=0$ to $x=a$.

5. Find the volume described by the revolution of the loop of the curve $y^2=(x-a)(x-2a)(x-3a)$ round the axis of x.

6. Find the centre of gravity of the triangle ABC, in which the density is the same at all points of any line parallel to BC, and is proportional to the square of the perpendicular distance of the line from A.

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ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

TWO HOURS.

1. Find a formula for the area of a triangle in terms of the coordinates of its angular points.

   Find the area of the triangle formed by the lines $x+2y=0$, $x-5y=0$ and $x=3$.

2. Shew that the perpendicular distance of $(x'y')$ from $x\cos\alpha+y\sin\alpha=p$ is $x'\cos\alpha+y'\sin\alpha-p$.

   Find the locus of a point whose distance from the point (3, 2) is always double its distance from the line $4x-3y=7$.

3. ABCD is a parallelogram. The coordinates of A are (3, 2), those of B are (5, 3), those of C are (1, 6). Find the coordinates of D.

4. Find the equation to a circle which passes through the origin and the point (2, 1), and touches the straight line $2x=5$.

   Find also the equations to the tangents at the origin and the point (2, 1).

5. Find the equation to a tangent at any point on $y^2=4ax$.

   Two equal parabolas have the same vertex and their axes are at right angles; prove that a common tangent touches each at an end of its latus rectum.

6. Find the equation to the normal to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$.

   Shew that the normal at the point $\frac{a^2}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, $\frac{-b^2}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$ makes equal intercepts on the axes.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

PASS.

1. If one triangle is the polar triangle of a second, prove that the second is the polar triangle of the first.

   Prove the relations which hold between the angles of one of the triangles and the sides of the other.

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2. Prove the formula

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A.$$

If ABC is a great circle, and O any point on the sphere, prove that

$$\cos OA . \sin BC + \cos OB . \sin CA + \cos OC \sin AB = 0.$$

3. If R be the circumradius, prove that

$$\cot R = \cot \frac{a}{2} . \cos(S - A),$$

and shew how the formula becomes modified as the radius of the sphere becomes infinite compared with the arcs which form the triangle.

4. Shew that the exterior angle of a spherical triangle is sometimes equal to one of the interior opposite angles. In this case, prove that the sides which contain the third angle are supplementary.

5. Shew that the combination of the annual motion of the earth around the sun with the diurnal rotation of the earth explain the phenomena of the seasons and the varying length of daylight throughout the year.

When the sun has south declination δ, at what places is he visible (i.) for 24 hours continuously, (ii.) for exactly 12 hours?

6. Explain the method of finding the latitude by an observation made with the transit in the prime vertical.

7. Describe any method for determining the exact position of the first point of Aries.

8. Define the equation of time, and discuss the effect of each of the two causes producing it, as if each were acting separately.

9. Describe in general terms the position of the ecliptic at 8 p.m. at midsummer day in Sydney.

SENIOR FRENCH I. AND II.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year, with additional passages from Mme. de Sévigné's Letters.

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SENIOR GERMAN I. AND II.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year, with additional passages from Schiller and Goethe, Correspondence.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Not more than SEVEN *questions are to be attempted.*

1. Summarise Butler's account of man's moral nature, and indicate its main defect.
2. Examine Hume's account of the origin of moral ideas.
3. What does Kant mean by a "Kingdom of Ends?"
4. Describe briefly the main features of medieval Nominalism.
5. What are the main arguments against the theory that pleasure is the end of action.
6. Discuss the statement that Kant's moral ideal is "abstract" and "inhuman."
7. Compare Aristotle's conception of virtue with that of Socrates.
8. Contrast Plato's ideal of the state with that of modern democracy.
9. Describe briefly the moral ideals current during the Roman Empire.
10. Discuss the significance in the history of thought of the philosophical movement begun by Descartes.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS I.

1. Describe the place of imagination in knowledge.
2. Show the value of a knowledge of psychology in education.
3. "Whether conscience is a primary or a developed fact of mind can have no effect at all upon the validity of its moral judgments."

   Discuss this statement.
4. Discuss the value of eclecticism as philosophical method.
5. What is implied in the belief in the uniformity of nature?

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HISTORY I.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and not more.*

1. Explain carefully the importance of the Petition of Right. Why did it not end the conflict between King and Parliament?
2. What do you understand by the policy of "Thorough?"
3. Show the importance of the judges in the time of the Stuarts.
4. Show the importance or interest of two of the following: Chillingworth, Falkland, Sir Harry Vane.
5. Discuss Cromwell as a Soldier.
6. Explain *shortly* the historical significance of the Grand Remonstrance, the Solemn League and Covenant, the Second Civil War.
7. How do you account for Cromwell's failure to rule in concurrence with a Parliament?
8. Sketch the political career of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.
9. Would the Puritans of the early half of the seventeenth century have been satisfied with the Revolution Settlement of 1688?

HISTORY II.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and not more.*

1. Explain the views and aims of Whigs and Tories respectively in the reign of Queen Anne.
2. Compare the character and aims of Walpole and Chatham.
3. Why did Burke oppose war against the Americans in 1775 and urge war against the French in 1793?
4. Explain briefly Seeley's view as to what constitutes the chief interest of the eighteenth century.
5. What are the main characteristics of the Methodist movement?
6. How do you account for the growth of the principle of "Laissez-faire"?

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7. Why did statesmen like Cobden object to (*a*) Trade Unions, (*b*) to Factory legislation?

8. Why does Carlyle refuse to see in Democracy a solution of the "condition-of-England question"?
   Do you agree with his argument?

9. "There is no wealth but Life."
   Explain Ruskin's meaning.

10. Compare shortly the condition of the English workmen at the present time with their condition in 1840.

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*HISTORY I.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer not less than FIVE *questions, and not more than* SEVEN.

[*This paper is to be taken also by candidates for the M.A. Degree.*]

1. "The King's power is double, ordinary and absolute."
   Explain this theory and show its importance.

2. Compare the English Constitution as described in the "Instrument of Government" with the English Constitution of the present time.

3. In what sense was Milton a Puritan?

4. Compare Blackstone's view of the English Constitution with that of Dicey and Bagehot.

5. "If the inflexibility of the French Constitution has provoked revolution, the flexibility of the English Constitution has saved it from violent overthrow." Explain.

6. "All men are by nature free and equal."
   Show the historical importance of this idea and discuss its truth.

7. "The Reformation that has been is Luther's monument. Perhaps the Reformation that is to be will trace itself back to Erasmus."—*Beard.*
   Explain this idea.

8. What do you understand by "Socialism?"

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*Third Year Students are required to take also the paper set for Second Year Students in Honours.

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9. Consider the works of any *one* great poet of the present century in relation to the ideas of his time.

10. "'A fair day's wage for a fair day's work.' It is the everlasting right of man."

Discuss Carlyle's use of the phrase "right of man."

11. "The British Empire of to-day is without a precedent in the past." Discuss.

PALÆONTOLOGY.

PASS AND HONOURS.

The same paper as that set in the Third Year of Science.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY—(INTRODUCTORY).

The same paper as that set in the First Year in Arts.

CHEMISTRY—(METALS).

Where possible illustrate your answer with diagrams and equations.

1. Give a brief account of the methods for preparing, and the properties of the (*a*) metallic hydrides, (*b*) oxides, (*c*) hydroxides, (*d*) sulphides and (*e*) carbides.
2. What do you understand by the terms (*a*) dissociation, (*b*) mass action and (*c*) reversible reactions? Give illustrations of each.
3. How are the atomic weights of the elements determined? Describe briefly the freezing point and boiling point methods for obtaining molecular weights.
4. Why are arsenic and antimony classed together? What chemical changes take place when their sulphides are acted upon by NaOH or Na_2S?
5. How does mercury occur in nature? How is it extracted? Give a brief account of its principal compounds with chlorine, oxygen and sulphur.
6. Compare the properties of nickel and cobalt, and state how they are extracted from their ores.
7. Why is (*a*) hydrogen sulphide passed through an acid solution to precipitate the metals of Group 2; (*b*) nitric acid added to the filtrate? Why is it necessary to get rid of silica and organic matter?

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8. It is found by experiment that one gram of oxygen combines with 4·737 grams of a metal. The specific heat of the metal is found to be ·057. What is the atomic weight of the metal?

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Pass—Three Hours.
Honours—Four Hours.

PHYSICS.

PASS, HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Explain, with all theoretical and practical details, how you would perform one of the following experiments—
   (*a*) Determination of the longitudinal spherical aberration of a convex lens.
   (*b*) Comparison of two electrical resistances by the British Association Wire Bridge.
2. Describe and explain the fundamental facts of osmosis.
3. If there is some liquid on the surface of the mercury in a barometer tube, describe the phenomena which take place
   (*a*) when the volume of the space above the mercury is altered;
   (*b*) when the temperature is altered.
   Explain how it is that a glass vessel containing iced water becomes covered with moisture when brought into a warm room. How would you obtain from an observation of the temperature at which the moisture is just deposited the relative humidity of the atmosphere?
4. Explain the meaning of the term "latent heat" in connection with the fusion of ice and with the vaporisation of water.
   Explain the heat changes which take place when a mass "m" of ice at 0° C. is mixed with a mass "M" of water at t_1° C., the resulting temperature after all the ice has been melted being t_2° C.
5. Draw a diagram shewing the formation of images by a concave lens.
   Explain the effect on vision when a concave lens is held in front of the eye.

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6. Given a beam of polarised light, how would you determine whether it was plane, circularly or elliptically polarised? Describe any method for determining if a substance in solution possesses the power of altering the plane of polarisation of plane polarised light passing through it. Give an explanation of all the appearances described.

7. Describe the fundamental facts of electro-magnetic induction. Explain the use and action of an induction coil.

BOTANY.

Illustrate your answers by means of drawings.

1. Give an account of the Confervoid Algae, with special reference to *Œdogonium*.

2. What is the essential composition of a Lichen?

3. Describe the vascular System of *Pteris*.

4. Describe the spore-producing organs in *Marsilea*.

5. Give a general account of the perianth and the leading modifications which it presents.

6. Enumerate the principal groups of substances entering into the composition of plants.

7. Define (1) root-pressure, (2) geotropism, (3) heliotropism.

PRACTICAL BOTANY—Three Hours.

ZOOLOGY.

Illustrate your answers by means of drawings.

1. Give a short account of the *Heliozoa* and the *Radiolaria*.

2. Describe the canal-system of *Sycon*. Explain how this becomes modified in the more complicated Sponges.

3. Compare the nervous system of *Palinurus* with that of *Nereis*.

4. Give a general account of *Peripatus*.

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5. Describe the general structure and mode of development of the vertebrate eye.

6. Describe the pectoral arch of one of the *Eutheria* such as the Rabbit. State in what points that of the *Prototheria* differs from this.

7. Point out the chief characteristic features of the forebrain in an Elasmobranch such as the Sting-Ray, in a Frog, and in a Mammal.

PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY—Three Hours.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the constitution of the nasal fossæ of the skull.
2. State what are the anatomical characters of a diarthrodial joint and of a synchondrosis, and give examples of each.
3. State the precise insertions of the following muscles, and give the innervation of each:—
   M. extensor carpi radialis longior
   M. obturator externus
   M. pronator radii teres
   M. plantaris.
4. Draw a diagram of the internal capsule of the cerebrum as seen in a horizontal section, and indicate the nature of the fibres found in the various regions of it.
5. State briefly how and where the following organs appear in development:—
   (*a*) the lungs
   (*b*) the urinary bladder
   (*c*) the uterus
   (*d*) the pituitary gland or body
   (*e*) the tongue.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the histological structure of an adult tooth, giving diagrams in illustration.
2. (*a*) Tell what you know as to the nerve muscle mechanisms of inspiration, and
   (*b*) Compare the causation of a cough with that of a sneeze.
3. (*a*) Describe the structure of the valves of the heart and of those of the great arteries.
   (*b*) Describe a complete cardiac cycle.
   (*c*) How may the heart be inhibited?

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4. State the evidence upon which are based our present notions as to the existence and nature of vaso-constrictor and vaso-dilator nerves.

5. Write an account of the involuntary stage of deglutition, showing in particular the nature of the nerve mechanisms concerned.

CHEMISTRY—(Carbon Compounds).

In all cases where possible illustrate your answer with sketches and equations.

1. What are the principal elements met with in organic compounds? How are they detected? What do you understand by the term proximate analysis?

2. Give three general methods for the preparation of the paraffins.

   What are the differences in constitution between the primary, secondary and tertiary? Give a very brief account of the paraffins which are of commercial value.

3. How are methyl and ethyl alcohols prepared? How would you show that they are similar in constitution?

4. Compare the reactions of the aldehydes with those of the ketones.

5. Give a brief account of the preparation, properties and constitution of benzene. In what respects does the constitution of dipropargyl differ from that of benzene?

6. Compare the constitutions of pyridine and of quinoline and of the typical acids derived from them.

7. Give a short account of the following, viz:—Coniine, theobromine, caffeine, antifebrine and antipyrine. How can the properties of such compounds be modified?

8. ·2705 grams of a substance gave on combustion ·9305 grams of CO_2 and ·1487 grams of H_2O. A vapour density determination by Victor Meyer's method gave:—Weight of substance=·0846 grams, temperature of water=23°C. Barometer=749·5 m.m. Tension of aqueous vapour at 23°C=20·9 m.m. Volume of air obtained=9.15 C.C.

   Find the molecular formula of the body.

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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

1. Describe fully the orbital cavity of the skull.
2. Describe the formation, position, relations and branches of the deep palmar arch.
3. Draw a diagram of a transverse section of the forearm about its middle. Show the structures cut, in their proper relative positions, indicating their names by letters.
4. Give an account of the origin, course, chief relations, and distribution of the anterior crural nerve.
5. Describe the position and relations of the ileo-coecal junction, and the anatomical arrangements of the ileo-coecal valve.

PHYSIOLOGY.

FIVE *questions only to be attempted.*

1. Explain the conditions which determine the entrance of oxygen into, and the exit of carbonic dioxide from, the blood in the respiratory process.
2. What circumstances, other than nervous impulses, may influence the character of the heart's beat?
3. Write what you know concerning the Liver in respect to the production of Urea. State the nature of the experimental evidence on which your conclusions are based.
4. Describe, with diagrams, the microscopic structure of a lymphatic gland. Compare with this the structure of the thymus gland and the spleen so as briefly to bring out the differences of structure that exist.
5. Write what you know concerning the physiological basis of the muscular sense. State a few instances serving to show the important part played by this sense in our daily lives.

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6. Tabulate the effects which are caused by division of the third cranial nerve and explain, in each case, the causes to which such effects are due.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. Compare Calomel and Corrosive Sublimate as regards their actions when given by mouth, noting especially their influence on the various portions of the gastro-intestinal canal, and on the liver.

   Can they be administered hypodermically? If so, state the most important drawbacks to this method of employing either respectively.

2. Thyroid Extract: State what you know of the action of this upon the system.

3. Mention three drugs official in the B.P., and chiefly employed for their anthelmintic action. State the botanical source, part used, active principles, official preparations, and dosage of these.

   Prescribe one of them in combination with a suitable adjuvant, giving the instructions to the chemist in full in Latin, and to the patient in English, with such directions as may seem needful to secure its greatest efficiency.

4. What is the fate of citric and of salicylic acid respectively after administration by mouth: note the effects of these upon the blood, and the various secretions and excretions.

5. Croton Oil: What do you know about the action, uses and method of administration of this drug?

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FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

PATHOLOGY.

1. Give an account of the process of Infarction.
2. Give the characters of the bacillus of Typhoid Fever, and discuss its distribution in the body in this disease. Discuss the points that distinguish this bacillus from the bacillus colicommunis and such like organisms.
3. Discuss the pathology of Pernicious Anæmia and contrast this disease with Chlorosis.
4. Give an account of the nature, morbid anatomy and issues of bronchopneumonia.
5. Describe the melanotic sarcomata.

   Or (*instead of* 5)

   Discuss the nature of Malaria. (Prize question).

OPERATIVE SURGERY AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

1. Describe the different operations that have been performed on the Biliary System, and give the indications for each.
2. Describe the anatomy of the Common and Internal Carotid arteries. Describe the operations for ligature of these vessels, and the difficulties and dangers attending these operations.
3. Give the course and distribution of the musculo-spiral nerve and its branches.
4. Describe the bony surfaces entering into the formation of the knee joint, and describe the synovial membrane of this joint.

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FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

MEDICINE.

1. Give the symptoms found in the different stages of a typical case of Atrophic Cirrhosis of the Liver: How would you treat such a case?

2. Contrast the symptoms caused by a localised transverse myelitis in the lower dorsal region with those found in a case of Locomotor Ataxy.

3. Give the symptoms and appearances of a case of non-parasitic Sycosis. How would you treat it?

4. What symptoms would lead you to conclude that a subject was threatened with Phthisis Pulmonalis some time before such physical signs as Consolidation and Apical Cavity exist, or the occurrence of a Purulent or Sanguineous Expectoration?

SURGERY.

1. How would you treat the hœmorrhage arising from a punctured wound over the line of the main blood-vessels in Scarpa's triangle? What complications might arise as the result of such an injury, or from the measures deemed necessary for its treatment?

2. Describe the various forms of "delirium" met with after injuries or operations. Give the prognosis and treatment of each.

3. State the conditions which in your opinion demand surgical interference in cases of Appendicitis.

4. Describe the fractures of the Shaft of the Femur—giving special attention to the causes of displacement, the difficulties of reduction, and the "putting up" of such fractures.

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MIDWIFERY.

TWO HOURS.

1. Describe extra-uterine pregnancy in regard to its causes, forms, symptoms, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment.
2. Describe the mechanism of labour when the head is in the following positions—
   (*a*) Left occipito-posterior (L.O.P.).
   (*b*) Right mento-posterior (R.M.P.).
   What treatment would you adopt in each case?
3. Mention the common forms of illness that are incidental to the puerperal state, and describe the treatment of each.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

TWO HOURS.

THREE *questions only to be answered.*

1. Give the pathology, symptoms and physical signs of the various forms of malignant disease that arise primarily in the body of the uterus. How would you clinically differentiate between malignant and benign lesions in such a position?
2. Give the ætiology, pathology, symptoms, physical signs and treatment of chronic Cervical Catarrh (Endocervicitis).
3. Give the anatomy of the Fallopian tubes, the pathological conditions met with, giving fully their causes, symptoms and treatment.
4. Give the names and positions of the external Genitals and their common diseases, causes and appropriate treatment.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

TWO HOURS.

1. Describe the signs and symptoms in fatal cases of poisoning by boracic acid.
2. In what order are the various regions and parts of the body affected by *rigor mortis?*

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3. What effect does time produce on the size of a cicatrix?

4. What infectious diseases in human beings are required by law to be notified by medical practitioners in New South Wales? Mention the different circumstances under which such notification is required.

5. Describe briefly the measures enforced by the Public Health Act of New South Wales to guard against the spread of infectious disease.

6. Describe fully the measures you would take to disinfect a a room of 2,000 feet cubic capacity after a case of scarlet fever.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

TWO HOURS.

1. What is meant by the term Monomania?
   Describe its Varieties and give an account of its evolution.

2. Describe a case of Acute (Typical) Mania, giving the causes, prognosis, and treatment.

3. What are the chief Symptoms of Mental Alienation?
   Give examples of insanity in which they may occur.

4. Contrast Idiocy with Endemic Cretinism.
   What are the chief physical defects and malformations met with in the former, and give the causation of both.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

TWO HOURS.

1. Describe and explain the condition of the pupil in (*a*) Iritis; (*b*) Glaucoma; (*c*) backward dislocation of the lens; (*d*) paralysis of third nerve; (*e*) locomotor ataxia; (*f*) uncomplicated cataract; (*g*) during the stages of chloroform anæsthesia.

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2. Describe the ophthalmoscopic appearances of optic atrophy. What are its chief causes and in what way is vision affected?

3. Give the symptoms, causes, prognosis and treatment of Catarrhal Conjunctivitis. How do you distinguish between Conjunctivitis and Iritis?

4. What ocular symptoms and diseases are found associated with each of the following general diseases—Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Diphtheria, Disseminated Sclerosis, Locomotor Ataxia, and Syphilis?

CLINICAL MEDICINE AND CLINICAL SURGERY.

An examination in the wards of a recognised Hospital.

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY, as in the First Year of Medicine, with practical Examinations of three hours each.

CHEMISTRY, as in the First Year of Medicine, with a practical Examination of four hours.

PHYSICS, as in the First Year of Medicine.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, as in the First Year of Arts.

MATHEMATICS, as in the First Year of Arts, with an additional paper on Geometrical and Analytical Conics.

GEOMETRICAL AND ANALYTICAL CONICS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. Prove that a straight line can meet a conic in two points, and not more than two points.
2. Shew that in a parabola the focal perpendicular upon the tangent at any point is a mean proportional between the focal distances of the point of contact and the vertex.
3. Prove that, in a central conic, the ratio $PN^2 : AN.NA'$ is constant.

   Shew that this equation may be expressed in the form

$$\frac{CN^2}{CA^2} \pm \frac{PN^2}{CB^2} = 1,$$

   C being the centre of the conic, according as the conic is an ellipse or a hyperbola.
4. Define the auxiliary circle of a conic, and prove that it is the locus of the foot of the perpendicular drawn from either focus on a tangent.

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5. Find the relations for changing an equation from rectangular into polar coordinates.

Find the equation to the straight line through the points 2, 1 and -10, 6. Shew that it may be expressed in the form $13r\cos(\theta-a)=22$, where $\tan a=\frac{12}{5}$.

6. Shew that the three straight lines $11x-7y+40=0$, $3x+13y=4$ and $5x-33y+48=0$ are concurrent, and find the point of concurrence.

7. When the equation to a straight line is given in the form $y=mx+c$, what is the geometrical interpretation of m, also of c?

Find the equation to the straight line drawn through the point -1, -1 at right angles to the line $y-2x=3$.

8. Trace the circle $x^2+y^2=2y+x+1$, and shew that $2y+4x+3\sqrt{5}$ is a tangent to it.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS I.

1. How would you determine experimentally the Moment of Inertia of a body of irregular form round a given axis? State the necessary formulae and deduce the final equation giving the value of the required Moment of Inertia.
2. By what methods may the value of "g" at a given place be determined?

   Shew theoretically how an absolute value of "g" at a given place may be determined by observations with a compound pendulum.
3. Describe briefly, with historical references, but without formulae, and criticise the different methods by which the mass of the earth may be found. State and explain the formulae necessary in deducing the value of the earth's mass from the Cavendish experiment.
4. Describe, and fully explain an experiment for determining the rigidity of the material of a cylindrical wire. What fallacious extension of Coulomb's torsion formula has been made?
5. Describe the different forms of thermometers used in practice and discuss their relative merits. What scale of temperatures is adopted at the present time as the standard for accurate practical work?
6. Describe fully Rowland's experiments on the mechanical equivalent of heat. Compare the results as originally given with those obtained by Griffiths. How has later work modified the results of the work of each experimenter?

PHYSICS II.

1. Give the argument leading to the conclusion that a scale of temperature may be framed which is independent of the properties of any particular substance.

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2. Calculate the thermal effect of the sudden application of a pressure of 150 atmospheres to water at 0°C. Each step of the work must be explained, but the final equation need not be numerically simplified. The following may be assumed—

$$\left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right)_p = -\left(\frac{d\phi}{dp}\right)_t.$$

One atmosphere pressure equals 2117 pounds weight per square foot.

One cubic foot of water weighs 62·5 pounds; Joule's equivalent is equal to 1390.

For temperatures near the maximum density point the expansibility is equal to $\frac{t-\theta}{72{,}000}$ where θ is the temperature of maximum density, and the compressibility may be taken as equal to $0{\cdot}000052 - 0{\cdot}0000003t$.

3. Find the capacity per unit area of two infinite conducting planes when a slab of dielectric is placed between the planes, the faces of the slab being parallel to the planes. Find the force per unit area between the planes under the same circumstances.

4. Find the magnetic force at a point on the axis of a circular coil carrying a current.

5. In connection with the magnetisation of iron, explain fully the meaning of the terms "magnetic force," "intensity of magnetisation," and "magnetic induction." State the relation between the quantities, and shew how it may be obtained.

6. Describe, with full detail, any electrical experiment which you have carried out.

GEOLOGY.

PASS AND HONOURS.

1. What are the following, and what are their modes of origin and occurrence:—fulgurites, felspathoid rocks, bauxite, tasmanite, Lydian stone (basanite)?

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2. Describe the chief varieties of (*a*) the Monoclinic Pyroxenes and (*b*) the Rhombic Pyroxenes; mention their chief optical and physical properties, and state the chief types of rock which they contribute to form.

3. Explain and illustrate with sketches the formation of an overthrust inlier ("Uberschiebung's—Klippen"). What various views have been advanced to explain overthrust faults?

4. What is the meaning of "persistent geological horizons," and of what use are they in field mapping? Quote some Australian examples.

5. What evidence is supplied by the bores near Adelaide as to the relation to one another in that neighbourhood of the Tertiary rocks? Mention a few of the most characteristic fossils in these rocks, and illustrate your answer with a section.

6. What is meant by "Order of Colour" of a mineral section under the microscope?

7. What is the nature and geological horizon of (*a*) the Burdekin Beds of Queensland, (*b*) the Collie's Creek Coalfield of West Australia, (*c*) the Lower Marine Beds of the Maitland District, N.S. Wales? Mention any fossils characteristic respectively of the above three horizons.

8. In the case of the granites of New England, N.S. Wales, many of the bosses have a superficial area of over a hundred square miles, and yet they have not forced up to the surface, so far as is known, any rocks older than Devonian.

   Explain and illustrate with sketches this phenomenon, quoting arguments for and against the views—(*a*) that the Pre-Devonian rocks in that neighbourhood have been dissolved and incorporated in the intrusive granite; (*b*) that they have been thrust aside or thrust downwards, and so have not been exposed to denudation.

   What evidence is there as to the approximate date of the intrusion of the bulk of the granites of New South Wales?

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MATHEMATICS.

STATICS, as in the Second Year of Arts.

DYNAMICS, DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS, as in the Third Year of Arts.

CHEMISTRY (CARBON COMPOUNDS), as in the Second Year of Medicine, with a practical Examination of six hours.

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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

PALÆONTOLOGY.

PASS AND HONOURS.

1. Describe briefly the hard and soft parts of (*a*) the Ostracoda and (*b*) the Phyllopoda. Enumerate some important genera of each giving their geological range, and mention any localities in Australia where they occur.

2. What are the following and what are their geological ranges—*Turrilepas*, *Cornulites*, *Calymene*, *Streptelasma*, *Encrinus*, *Palæaster*, *Nodosaria*, *Astylospongia*, *Belemnites*, *Lunulites*?

3. Describe in detail the shell of *Trigonia*, and state what are the chief distinguishing characteristics between a lamellibranch shell and that of a brachiopod.

4. Of what significance and classificatory value are the following—byssal notch, indented pallial line, retro-siphonate structure, pedal scar, hinge area, discontinuous suture?

5. Explain how certain of the brachiopods and lamellibranchs attach themselves permanently to foreign objects. Give examples.

6. On what geological horizons in Australia have remains of (*a*) fossil insects, and (*b*) Errant annelids been found? Mention the genera and species.

7. Describe briefly the most important organic rocks in Australia formed of remains of invertebrate animals. Give the localities and geological horizons of such rocks and state what animals have contributed to form them.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY, as in the First Year of Medicine.
CHEMISTRY, PRACTICAL, six hours.
MATHEMATICS, as in the First Year of Science.
PHYSICS, as in the First Year of Medicine.
PHYSIOGRAPHY, as in the First Year of Arts.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND GEOLOGY.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Science.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.

SIX *questions only to be attempted.*

1. Sketch and describe the Greek Doric order.
2. How did the Romans use and develop the Greek orders?
3. Sketch and describe shortly the development of domical construction.

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4. What was the principal cause of the development of Pointed architecture?
5. What are the principal differences between English and French Pointed architecture of the three periods?
6. Name the Italian schools of Renaissance and any special features pertaining to each.
7. Describe the principal features of Early French Renaissance.
8. Sketch from memory a plan and section of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and describe its features.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

SIX *questions only to be attempted.*

1. What precautions are necessary in forming foundations on—(*a*) clay, (*b*) partly clay and partly rock?
2. Sketch and describe the construction of a set of fireplaces and smoke flues.
3. What are the chief points requiring attention in walling of dressed freestone?
4. Sketch a double floor covering a space of 30 ft. by 20 ft., with fireplace at one end. Sketch detail of joints.
5. Sketch and describe a roof truss for a span of 30 ft., with detail of joints.
6. How are hips, ridges and gutters covered with lead?
7. Describe the materials and labour required for plastering a 3-coat ceiling.
8. Name the principal points requiring attention in house sanitation.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINING ENGINEERING.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Give a brief account of the composition, preparation and properties of four common explosives such as gunpowder, guncotton, dynamite, etc.
2. What are the principal changes brought about by alloying metals? What are the common alloys of copper with zinc, tin, nickel, manganese and aluminium?
3. Describe the manufacturing process for the preparation of metallic sodium.
4. What are the commercial processes used for the preparation of CO and H? To what uses are these gases put?
5. What chemical changes take place in the reduction of iron ores and the conversion of cast iron into steel?
6. What do you know about the chemical composition of the ordinary lubricants used in engineering?
7. How would you estimate carbon and nitrogen in steel?
8. Give an outline scheme for the quantitative analysis of water, including organic matter. What are the principal points to be considered in reference to the chemical quality of a water supply?

MINERALOGY.

1. What are the chief geological horizons in Australia where alluvial gold occurs? What evidence is there as to the age of some alluvial gold in Australia being respectively (i.) Permo-Carboniferous, (ii.) Triassic, and (iii.) Cretaceous?
2. What are the "oxygenated hydrocarbons," and what are the principal varieties of them met with in Australia?

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3. Write a short account of the garnet, mentioning its chief varieties, and describing its general physical (including optical) properties.
4. What are the following minerals, and what is their mode of occurrence—Dyscrasite, Cervantite, Chalcotrichite, Chrysocolla, Noumeaite, Erythrine (Cobalt bloom), Rhodonite, Turquoise, Opal?
5. Mention any distinguishing characteristics of the minerals Kyanite, Tremolite, Ozocerite, Vivianite, Apatite, Cerussite.
6. Describe briefly the chief minerals in which respectively (*a*) arsenic, and (*b*) tellurium are important constituents.
7. Write a concise account of the chief ores of silver.

PRACTICAL MINERALOGY—Three Hours.

GEOLOGY.

As in the Second Year of Science.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

MINING I.

1. Write an historical account of the progress of economic mining operations, distinguishing between (*a*) Ancient Mining, (*b*) Mediæval Mining, and (*c*) Modern Mining. Compare the conditions which existed in the different epochs, and show how they influenced the industry.
2. What are the principal economic minerals met with in New South Wales? Describe the classes of deposits in which they are found, and mention the geological age of the formations bounding them.
3. A lode, which strikes east and west, and dips south at an angle of 25°, has been intersected and heaved by a cross course, which strikes north-east and south-west, and dips

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south-east at an angle of 60°. Draw a plan (to scale) of the occurrence, showing, by the application of Schmidt's rule, in which direction you would search for the lost portion of the lode, on the assumption that you had been driving westward in the lode when you first encountered the cross course.

4. Give an account of the method of boring by means of rock-drills (power drills), and illustrate your remarks by sketches of some form of rock-drill. State the conditions under which the use of power drills would be preferable to hand drilling, and compare the cost of drilling by the two methods.

5. Describe four different methods (mentioned by Davies) of working deposits of roofing slate. Illustrate your descriptions by sketches.

MINING II.

1. Define and explain the following terms :—
   (*a*) Air crossing, (*b*) anemometer, (*c*) balance-bob, (*d*) caunter lode, (*e*) cobbing hammer, (*f*) flucan, (*g*) lagging, (*h*) miner's inch, (*i*) penthouse, or pentice, (*j*) shoad stone. Illustrate, where possible, by sketches.

2. Describe in detail the best method of exploitation or removal of the ore between two levels in a very wide lode (such as that of Broken Hill) where great pressure may be expected. Illustrate your description by sketches showing the arrangement of the stopes, the method of timbering, etc.

3. Describe the different kinds of rope used for hoisting in mines, and compare their cost, length of life, and suitability under different conditions of mining. Give a rule for determining approximately the safe working load for iron-wire rope and for steel-wire rope respectively.

4. Describe and illustrate the construction of a wooden pit-head frame. How is the slope of the back legs determined?

5. Suppose you have to work a lode consisting of quartz, with free gold, and with ten per cent. of mixed sulphides (say argentiferous galena and auriferous pyrites) occurring both in bunches and disseminations in the quartz.

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Describe all the different processes which should be adopted with the object of saving the free gold, and separating the other valuable minerals for metallurgical treatment.

METALLURGY I.

1. What are the properties of good metallurgical coke, and what operations must be carried out in coke manufacture to insure these properties?

   In what way is the presence of ash in coke detrimental?

2. Give the method of manufacture and the composition of producer gas, and describe an ordinary Siemens open hearth steel furnace in which such gas is used.

3. Describe the following furnaces—

   (*a*) The Stetefeldt furnace,

   (*b*) Brückner cylinder,

   (*c*) Long-bedded reverberatory furnace with fuse box or hearth.

   Mention in what metallurgical processes these furnaces are used.

4. Describe the barrel process of chlorination. What advantages does it possess over the stationary vat process of chlorination?

5. What is the great difficulty experienced in the cyanide treatment of slimes, and by what devices is this difficulty surmounted?

6. Describe a method of sampling down a consignment of 100 tons of smelting ore arriving at works in ore-bags with a view to obtaining an assay sample for determining the value of the consignment.

METALLURGY II.

1. Define "Pyritic" smelting, and discuss the advantages and limitations of this method of smelting.

2. Describe a copper smelting blast furnace of modern type, and mention characteristics of design introduced to prevent irregularities in smelting.

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3. Give the chemical reactions which occur in the following methods of lead smelting—

   (*a*) The air-reduction process,

   (*b*) The roast-reduction process,

   (*c*) The precipitation process.

   What advantage has the roast-reduction process over the other two?

4. What is the chief metallurgical agent used in refining crude metals such as blister copper, pig iron?

   Describe shortly the refining and desilverization of base bullion by the Parkes' process.

5. Describe the chemical processes proposed and introduced for the treatment of lead-zinc ores with a view to separating the zinc from the lead.

6. How does phosphorus affect the physical properties of steel?

   Describe the chemical history of a basic Bessemer blow during the conversion of phosphoric pig iron into steel. How are iron ores classed according to phosphorus contents?

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*EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MARCH, 1900.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION AND PROSE COMPOSITION.

HONOURS.

1 Translate into English—

(*a*) Quis umquam dubitavit quin in re publica nostra primas eloquentia tenuerit semper urbanis pacatis rebus, secundas iuris scientia? cum in altera gratiae, gloriae, praesidi plurimum esset, in altera praescriptionum cautionumque praeceptio, quae quidem ipsa auxilium ab eloquentia saepe peteret, ea vero repugnante vix suas regiones finisque defenderet. cur igitur ius civile docere semper pulchrum fuit hominumque clarissimorum discipulis floruerunt domus: ad dicendum si quis acuat aut adiuvet in eo iuventutem, vituperetur? nam si vitiosum est dicere ornate, pellatur omnino e civitate eloquentia; sin ea non modo eos ornat, penes quos est, sed etiam universam rem publicam, cur aut discere turpe est, quod scire honestum est; aut, quod nosse pulcherrimum est, id non gloriosum est docere? 'at alterum factitatum est, alterum novum.' fateor: sed utriusque rei causa est: alteros enim respondentis audire sat erat, ut ei qui docerent, nullum sibi ad eam rem tempus ipsi seponerent, sed eodem tempore et discentibus satis facerent et consulentibus; alteri, cum domesticum tempus in cognoscendis componendisque causis, forense in agendis, relicum in se ipsis reficiendis omne consumerent, quem habebant instituendi aut docendi locum?

*The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

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(*b*) Pars magna Italiae est, si verum admittimus, in qua
nemo togam sumit nisi mortuus. ipsa dierum
festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro
maiestas tandemque redit ad pulpita notum
exodium, cum personae pallentis hiatum
in gremio matris formidat rusticus infans,
aequales habitus illic similesque videbis
orchestram et populum, clari velamen honoris
sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albae.
hic ultra vires habitus nitor, hic aliquid plus
quam satis est interdum aliena sumitur arca.
commune id vitium est, hic vivimus ambitiosa
paupertate omnes. quid te moror? omnia Romae
cum pretio. quid das, ut Cossum aliquando salutes,
ut te respiciat clauso Veiento labello?

2. Translate into Latin—

With such vividness, with such transparent clearness, the age stands before us of Cato and Pompey, of Cicero and Julius Cæsar; the more distinctly because it was an age in so many ways the counterpart of our own, the blossoming period of the old civilisation, when the intellect was trained to the highest point which it could reach, and on the great subjects of human interest, on morals and politics, on poetry and art, even on religion itself and the speculative problems of life, men thought as we think, doubted where we doubt, argued as we argue, aspired and struggled after the same objects. It was an age of material progress and material civilisation; an age of civil liberty and intellectual culture; an age of pamphlets and epigrams, of salons and of dinner parties, of senatorial majorities and electoral corruption. The highest offices of State were open in theory to the meanest citizen; they were confined, in fact, to those who had the longest purses, or the most ready use of the tongue on popular platforms.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, with brief notes, extracts from Virgil, Æneid I., II., III., IV.

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2. Scan the following lines, with any comments you think necessary—

   (*a*) Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit.

   (*b*) Quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
   posthabita coluisse Samo : hic illius arma.

   (*c*) Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo.

   (*d*) Insulae Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno
   Harpyiaeque colunt aliae, Phineia postquam.

3. Translate into English, extracts from Tacitus, Agricola and Dialogus de Oratoribus.

4. Translate, with brief notes—

   (*a*) Dedimus profecto grande patientiae documentum ; et sicut vetus aetas vidit, quid ultimum in libertate esset, ita nos, quid in servitute.

   (*b*) Sed ubi cum cetero orbe Vespasianus et Britanniam recuperavit, magni duces, egregii exercitus, minuta hostium spes.

   (*c*) Sic Catoni seni comparatus C. Gracchus plenior et uberior, sic Graccho politior et ornatior Crassus, sic utroque distinctior et urbanior et altior Cicero.

   (*d*) Ad hos permovendos mutuabimur a Peripateticis aptos et in omnem disputationem paratos iam locos. dabunt Academici pugnacitatem, Plato altitudinem, Xenophon iucunditatem.

ROMAN HISTORY.

HONOURS.

1. "The struggle between the patricians and the plebeians was in no sense a struggle between a conquering and a conquered class, or between an exclusive citizen body and an unenfranchised mass outside its pale."

   Discuss this statement.

2. What were the causes of Hannibal's ultimate failure in Italy ?

3. "The proconsular authority, originally an occasional and subordinate one, was destined to become the strongest force in the republic."

   Comment on this.

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4. Describe the relation of the *socii* and of the *nomen Latinum* to Rome.

5. "The ascendency of the senate, during the period of the great wars, was not, to any appreciable extent, the result of legislation."

   Comment on this.

6. What change was made in the constitution of the *Comitia centuriata*, in the latter part of the third century B.C. ?

7. Describe the influence of Hellenism on the Romans in the second century B.C.

8. Describe the settlement of Greece in 146 B.C.

GREEK COMPOSITION—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek prose—

The great risk which virtue runs in company is from the neighbourhood of ill examples, which are of so contagious a nature, that, if we live much amongst them, we shall as surely be corrupted by them, as he that often breathes an ill air will at last partake of the infection. 'Tis dangerous for the most innocent person in the world to be too frequently and nearly a witness of the commission of vice and folly. Such views lessen the natural horror we have for such actions, and render the thoughts of them more familiar and less displeasing to us. Especially when we are used to see ill things practised by persons whom we regard, the favourable opinion we have of the doer extends itself to the action done, and leads us insensibly from seeing to approving, and from approving to imitating. And thus being (the very best of us) prone to do evil, and living in the midst of evil; being attacked thus from without, and betrayed from within, we are not capable of making an effectual resistance. The only refuge we have is in retreat, where we may at leisure correct the ill impressions that have been made upon us; and by disuse and distance weaken the force of those ill influences which we could not wholly avoid.

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GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate, with such brief notes in the margin as you consider desirable—

1. ΧΟ. ὁ ξεῖνος, ὦναξ, χρηστός· αἱ δὲ συμφοραὶ
αὐτοῦ πανώλεις, ἄξιαι δ' ἀμυναθεῖν.
ΘΗ. ἅλις λόγων· ὡς οἱ μὲν ἐξειργασμένοι
σπεύδουσιν, ἡμεῖς δ' οἱ παθόντες ἔσταμεν.
ΚΡ. τί δῆτ' ἀμαυρῷ φωτὶ προστάσσεις ποεῖν;
ΘΗ. ὁδοῦ κατάρχειν τῆς ἐκεῖ, πομπὸν δ' ἐμὲ
χωρεῖν, ἵν', εἰ μὲν ἐν τόποισι τοῖσδ' ἔχεις
τὰς παῖδας ἡμῖν, αὐτὸς ἐκδείξῃς ἐμοί·
εἰ δ' ἐγκρατεῖς φεύγουσιν, οὐδὲν δεῖ πονεῖν·
ἄλλοι γὰρ οἱ σπεύδοντες, οὓς οὐ μή ποτε
χώρας φυγόντες τῆσδ' ἐπεύξωνται θεοῖς.
ἀλλ' ἐξυφηγοῦ· γνῶθι δ' ὡς ἔχων ἔχει
καὶ σ' εἶλε θηρῶνθ' ἡ τύχη· τὰ γὰρ δόλῳ
τῷ μὴ δικαίῳ κτήματ' οὐχὶ σῴζεται.
κοὐκ ἄλλον ἕξεις εἰς τόδ'· ὡς ἔξοιδά σε
οὐ ψιλὸν οὐδ' ἄσκευον ἐς τοσήνδ' ὕβριν
ἥκοντα τόλμης τῆς παρεστώσης τανῦν,
ἀλλ' ἔσθ' ὅτῳ σὺ πιστὸς ὢν ἔδρας τάδε.

2. φιληλιαστὴς ἐστιν ὡς οὐδεὶς ἀνήρ,
ἐρᾷ τε τούτου τοῦ δικάζειν, καὶ στένει,
ἢν μὴ 'πὶ τοῦ πρώτου καθίζηται ξύλου.
ὕπνου δ' ὁρᾷ τῆς νυκτὸς οὐδὲ πασπάλην.
ἢν δ' οὖν καταμύσῃ κἂν ἄχνην, ὅμως ἐκεῖ
ὁ νοῦς πέτεται τὴν νύκτα περὶ τὴν κλεψύδραν.
ὑπὸ τοῦ δὲ τὴν ψῆφόν γ' ἔχειν εὐωθέναι
τοὺς τρεῖς ξυνέχων τῶν δακτύλων ἀΐστασαι,
ὥσπερ λιβανωτὸν ἐπιτιθεὶς νουμηνίᾳ.
καὶ νὴ Δί' ἦν ἴδῃ γέ που γεγραμμένον
υἱὸν Πυριλάμπους ἐν θύρᾳ Δῆμον καλόν,
ἰὼν παρέγραψε πλησίον "κημὸς καλός."
τὸν ἀλεκτρυόνα δ', ὃς ᾖδ' ἀφ' ἑσπέρας, ἔφη
ὄψ' ἐξεγείρειν αὐτὸν ἀναπεπεισμένον,
παρὰ τῶν ὑπευθύνων ἔχοντα χρήματα.
εὐθὺς δ' ἀπὸ δυρπηστοῦ κέκραγεν ἐμβάδας,
κἄπειτ' ἐκεῖσ' ἐλθὼν προκαθεύδει πρῳ πάνυ,

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ὥσπερ λεπὰς προσισχόμενος τῷ κίονι.
ὑπὸ δυσκολίας δ' ἅπασι τιμῶν τὴν μακρὰν
ὥσπερ μέλιττ' ἡ βομβυλιὸς εἰσέρχεται,
ὑπὸ τοῖς ὄνυξι κηρὸν ἀναπεπλασμένος.
ψήφων δὲ δείσας μὴ δεηθείη ποτέ,
ἵν' ἔχοι δικάζειν, αἰγιαλὸν ἔνδον τρέφει.

8. δῆμος μέντοι ὅμως ἔτι καὶ βουλὴ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου ξυνελέγετο· ἐβουλεύοντο δὲ οὐδὲν ὅ τι μὴ τοῖς ξυνεστῶσι δοκοίη, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ λέγοντες ἐκ τούτων ἦσαν καὶ τὰ ῥηθησόμενα πρότερον αὐτοῖς προὔσκεπτο. ἀντέλεγέ τε οὐδεὶς ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων, δεδιὼς καὶ ὁρῶν πολὺ τὸ ξυνεστηκός· εἰ δέ τις καὶ ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου ἐτεθνήκει καὶ τῶν δρασάντων οὔτε ζήτησις οὔτ', εἰ ὑποπτεύοιντο, δικαίωσις ἐγίγνετο, ἀλλ' ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν ὁ δῆμος καὶ κατάπληξιν τοιαύτην ὥστε κέρδος ὁ μὴ πάσχων τι βίαιον, εἰ καὶ σιγῴη, ἐνόμιζε. καὶ τὸ ξυνεστηκὸς πολὺ πλέον ἡγούμενοι εἶναι ἢ ὅσον ἐτύγχανεν ὂν ἠσσῶντο ταῖς γνώμαις, καὶ ἐξευρεῖν αὐτοὶ ἀδύνατοι ὄντες διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἀγνωσίαν οὐκ εἶχον αὐτὸ ἐξαιρεῖν. κατὰ δὲ ταὐτὸ καὶ προσολοφύρασθαί τινι ἀγανακτήσαντα, ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, ἀδύνατον ἦν· ἢ γὰρ ἀγνῶτα ἂν ηὗρεν, ᾧ ἐρεῖ, ἢ γνώριμον ἄπιστον.

4. Οὕτω ἡ Ταλθυβίου μῆνις, καὶ ταῦτα ποιησάντων Σπαρτιητέων, ἐπαύσατο τὸ παραυτίκα, καίπερ ἀπονοστησάντων ἐς Σπάρτην Σπερθιέώ τε καὶ Βούλιος. χρόνῳ δὲ μετέπειτα πολλῷ ἐπηγέρθη κατὰ τὸν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων πόλεμον, ὡς λέγουσι Λακεδαιμόνιοι. τοῦτό μοι ἐν τοῖσι θειότατον φαίνεται γενέσθαι. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ κατέσκηψε ἐς ἀγγέλους ἡ Ταθυβίου μῆνις, οὐδὲ ἐπαύσατο πρὶν ἢ ἐξῆλθε, τὸ δίκαιον οὕτω ἔφερε· τὸ δὲ συμπεσεῖν ἐς τοὺς παῖδας τῶν ἀνδρῶν τούτων τῶν ἀναβάντων πρὸς βασιλέα διὰ τὴν μῆνιν, ἐς Νικόλαν τε τὸν Βούλιος, καὶ ἐς Ἀνήριστον τὸν Σπερθίεω, ὃς εἷλε ἁλιέας τοὺς ἐκ Τίρυνθος, ὁλκάδι καταπλώσας πλήρεϊ ἀνδρῶν· δῆλον ὧν μοι ὅτι θεῖον ἐγένετο τὸ πρῆγμα ἐκ τῆς μήνιος. οἱ γὰρ, πεμφθέντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἄγγελοι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην, προδοθέντες δὲ ὑπὸ Σιτάλκεω τοῦ Τήρεω, Θρηίκων βασιλέος, καὶ Νυμφοδώρου τοῦ Πύθεω, ἀνδρὸς Ἀβδηρίτεω, ἥλωσαν κατὰ Βισάνθην τὴν ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ καὶ ἁπαχθέντες ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἀπέθανον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων·

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FRENCH I.—JUNIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into French—

(*a*) We are creatures of the sun, we men and women. We love light and life. That is why we crowd into the towns and cities, and the country grows more and more deserted every year. In the sunlight, in the day-time, when Nature is alive and busy all around us, we like the open hill-sides and the deep woods well enough: but in the night, when our Mother Earth has gone to sleep, and left us waking, the world seems so lonesome, and we get frightened, like children in a silent house. Then we sit and sob, and long for the gas-lit streets and the sound of human voices, and the answering throb of human life. We feel so helpless and so little in the great stillness, when the dark trees rustle in the night-wind. There are so many ghosts about, and their silent sighs make us feel so sad. Let us gather together in the great cities, and light huge bonfires of a million gas-jets, and shout and sing together, and feel brave.

(*b*) Translate into French Prose—

The Young Land said, "I have borne it long,
But can suffer it now no more;
I must end this endless inhuman wrong
Within hail of my own free shore.
So fling out the War-flag's folds and let the righteous
Cannons roar."

'Twas a quick, rash word, for the strong Young Land
Is a Land whose ways are peace;
It weareth no mail, and its keels are manned
With cotton, and corn, and fleece.
While lands there are that live cased in steel, and whose
war-hammers never cease.

2. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) UN LEVER DE SOLEIL.

Me voici sur la hauteur culminante. La matinée est délicieuse; l'air est rempli du parfum des jeunes pommiers. Les prairies rapidement inclinées se déroulent

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là-bas avec mollesse; elles étendent dans le vallon leur tapis que blanchit encore la rosée glaçée du matin. Les arbres qui pressent les rives de l'Indre dessinent sur les prés des méandres d'un vert éclatant, que le soleil commence à dorer au faîte.

On vient d'ouvrir l'écluse de la rivière: un bruit de cascade, qui me rappelle la continuelle harmonie des Alpes, s'élève dans le silence. Mille voix d'oiseaux s'éveillent à leur tour: voici la cadence voluptueuse du rossignol; là, dans le buisson, le cri moqueur de la fauvette; là-haut, dans les airs, l'hymne de l'alouette ravie qui monte avec le soleil. L'astre magnifique boit les vapeurs de la vallée et plonge son rayon dans la rivière, dont il écarte le voile brumeux. Le voilà qui s'empare de moi, de ma tête humide, de mon papier: il me semble que j'écris sur une table de métal ardent. Tout s'embrase, tout chante. Les coqs s'éveillent mutuellement et s'appellent d'une chaumière à l'autre. La cloche du village sonne l'Angelus; un paysan qui recèpe sa vigne au-dessous de moi, pose ses outils et fait le signe de la croix.

A genoux, ami! où que tu sois, à genoux! prie pour ton frère qui prie pour toi.—(George Sand).

(*b*) L'archevêque de Rheims venait hier fort vite de Saint-Germain; c'était comme un tourbillon: il croit bien être grand seigneur, mais ses gens le croient encore plus que lui. Ils passaient au-travers de Nanterre, *tra, tra, tra;* ils rencontrent un homme à cheval, *gare, gare!* ce pauvre homme veut se ranger, son cheval ne le veut pas; enfin le carrosse et les six chevaux renversent cul par-dessus tête le pauvre homme et le cheval, et passent par-dessus tout, et si bien par-dessus, que le carrosse en fut versé et renversé: en même temps l'homme et le cheval, au lieu de s'amuser à être roués et estropiés, se relèvent miraculeusement, remontent l'un sur l'autre, et s'enfuient et courent encore, pendant que les laquais et le cocher, et l'Archevêque même, se mettent à crier: "Arrête, arrête ce coquin, qu'on lui donne cent coups."

3. French Grammar—

(*a*) What is meant by words of Latin formation and words of French formation? Show how the latter may be distinguished from the former.

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(*b*) Trace the origin of the following sounds—*ai*, *é*, *ou* (in tonic and atonic syllables); *mm*, *rr*, *ch* (between vowels), *h*. Illustrate by examples. Account for the *p* and *d* in *temps* and *poids*.

(*c*) Give the History of the Terminations of the Present Subjunctive.

(*d*) Write short notes on the History or Derivation of the following words—Voici, pommier, vert, soleil, rive, rossignol, mille, dont, voile, semble, genou, frère.

(*e*) Put down the different Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives, and give their Derivation.

(*f*) Mention examples of old Past Participle forms which have survived as Nouns or Adjectives.

FRENCH II.—JUNIOR.

AUTHORS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from La Bruyère, Caractères.
2. (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) Translate into English, extracts from Molière, Les Fâcheux.

   (*d*) J'appuie alors mes chiens, et fais le diable à quatre.

   (*e*) Pour courre un cerf.

   (*f*) Mais au moins oyez-en la lecture.

   (*g*) En quel lieu que ce soit, je veux suivre tes pas.

   Remark on the Grammar or Etymology of the words underlined.
3. Give the substance of La Bruyère's comparison between Corneille and Racine.
4. Write a short account of the History of the *Caractères*, and compare La Bruyère with Larochefoucauld as a writer of Maxims.

GERMAN I.—JUNIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into German—

   In all climates Spring is beautiful. In the South it is intoxicating, and sets a poet beside himself. The birds

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begin to sing; they utter a few rapturous notes, and then wait for an answer in the silent woods. Those green-coated musicians, the frogs, make holiday in the neighbouring marshes. They, too, belong to the orchestra of Nature, whose vast theatre is again opened, though the doors have been so long bolted with icicles, and the scenery hung with snow and frost like cob-webs. This is the prelude which announces the opening of the scene. Already the grass shoots forth. The waters leap with thrilling pulse through the veins of the earth; the sap through the veins of the plants and trees; and the blood through the veins of man. What a thrill of delight in Spring-time! What a joy in being and moving! Men are at work in gardens; and in the air there is an odour of the fresh earth. The leaf-buds begin to swell and blush. The white blossoms of the cherry hang upon the boughs like snowflakes, and ere long our next door neighbours will be completely hidden from us by the dense green foliage. The May-flowers open their soft blue eyes. Children are let loose in the fields and gardens. They hold buttercups under each other's chins, to see if they love butter. And the little girls adorn themselves with chains and curls of dandelions; pull out the yellow leaves, to see if the school-boy loves them; and blow the down from the leafless stalk, to find out if their mothers want them at home.

2. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) So oft wir Schiller's bestimmte Ansichten in seinen Gedichten wieder erkennen, so verschwindet doch seine Person daraus. Allgemeine Wahrheiten will er lehren; und selbst, wo er Empfindungen darstellt (es geschieht nicht oft), da thut er es in gedachten Situationen, in denen sich fingirte Personen befinden. Das eigene Erlebnis scheint nicht auf seine Poesie zu wirken. Er arbeitet daran, sich selbst zu vergessen über den Dingen. Antike Mythologie und Heroensage liefern ihm Stoff: Ceres klagt um ihre Tochter oder sie tritt unter die Wilden und bringt ihnen die erste Gesittung bei; Kassandra bejammert ihr Loos; die heimziehenden griechischen Helden feiern das Siegesfest nach Trojas Fall. Der trojanische Sagenkreis hatte von früh auf für Schiller den grössten Reiz.

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Jetzt aber mochte er die Selbstentäusserung so weit treiben, dass er sich in die Seele von nordamerikanischen Wilden versetzte und mit ihnen die Todtenklage anstimmte. Nicht allein aus antiken, sondern auch aus mittelalterlichen Stoffen bildeten sich ihm rasch und leicht eine Anzahl von Balladen, in denen er sehr verschiedene Stimmungen und eine oft ergreifende Schicksalsverkettung ausdrückte.

Die griechische Vorstellung vom Neide der Götter wusste er im "Ring des Polykrates" ebenso ernst zu vergegenwärtigen wie mittelalterliche Frömmigkeit im "Gang nach dem Eisenhammer."

Welcher tiefsinnige Zusammenhang zwischen Schuld und Strafe in den "Kranichen des Ibykus!"

(*a*) Auf dem See.

Und frische Nahrung, neues Blut
Saug' ich aus freier Welt;
Wie ist Natur so hold und gut,
Die mich am Busen hält!
Die Welle wieget unsern Kahn

Im Rudertact hinauf,
Und Berge, wolkig, himmelan,
Begegnen unserm Lauf.
Aug', mein Aug', was sinkst du nieder?
Goldne Träume, kommt ihr wieder?
Weg, du Traum! so gold du bist;
Hier auch Lieb' und Leben ist.

Auf der Welle blinken
Tausend schwebende Sterne;
Weiche Nebel trinken
Rings die thürmende Ferne;
Morgenwind umflügelt
Die beschattete Bucht,
Und im See bespiegelt
Sich die reifende Frucht.

3. (*a*) How are German words accented? Compare the German with the I.E. Accentuation.

(*b*) Explain what is meant by *Umlaut* and *Brechung*, and show their causes.

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(*c*) Illustrate the importance of Metaphor in the formation of new language material.

(*d*) Compare the parts of *bringen*, *frieren*, *finden*, *treiben*, *thun*, *wissen*, in the old and modern periods of the language.

(*e*) Write notes on the Origin, etc., of the following words: *Wimper*, *Gift*, *Eiland*, *Nachbar*, *Bräutigam*, *Maulesel*, *Pflanze*.

(*f*) Show how a word may pass from one Class to another. Illustrate from the following: *jemand*, *mittelst*, *allenthalben*, *wegen*, *während*, *weder*....*noch*.

GERMAN II.—AUTHORS.—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate into English, extracts from Schiller, Braut von Messina and Heinrich Stilling's Jugend.

ALGEBRA.

HONOURS.

1. Prove the identity

$$a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc=(a+b+c)(a+b\omega+c\omega^2)(a+b\omega^2+c\omega)$$

where ω is one of the complex cube roots of unity.

Employ this identity to shew that the product

$$(a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc)(x^3+y^3+z^3-3xyz)$$

may be expressed in the form $X^3+Y^3+Z^3-3XYZ$.

2. Solve the equations

(i.) $x^4+12x^3+49x^2+78x+36=0$

(ii.) $\left.\begin{aligned} x^2+xy+y^2&=3\\ y^2+yz+z^2&=1\\ z^2+zx+x^2&=7 \end{aligned}\right\}$

3. If $(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)=x^3+px^2+qx+r$ shew that $(1+\alpha^2)(1+\beta^2)(1+\gamma^2)=(1-q)^2+(p-r)^2$.

4. Shew that the accumulated value at the end of 20 years of an annuity of 1 payable yearly in advance for 20 years is $\frac{1+i}{i}\left((1+i)^{20}-1\right)$ where i is the rate of interest per unit per year.

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5. Enunciate and prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

Shew that the coefficient of x^r in the expansion of $(1+x)^n$ is the same as the coefficient of x^{n-r}.

If $(1+x)^{2n}=a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2+\ldots$, prove that

$$a_0^2-a_1^2+a_2^2-a_3^2+\ldots=\frac{(-1)^n\,(2n)\,!}{(n\,!)^2}.$$

6. Find the sum of n terms of the series

$$ar\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{r}\right)^2+ar(1+1)^2+ar(a+r)^2+ar(a^2+r^2)^2+\&c.$$

and the sum to infinity of the series

$$\frac{3}{1.2.4}+\frac{4}{2.3.5}+\frac{5}{3.4.6}+\frac{6}{4.5.7}+\&c.$$

7. Find the sum to infinity of the series $1+2x+3x^2+4x^3+\ldots$ Shew that

$$\frac{(1+y^2)^2}{(1-y)^4}=1+\frac{4y}{1+y^2}+\frac{12y^2}{(1+y^2)^2}+\frac{32y^3}{(1+y^2)^3}+\frac{80y^4}{(1+y^2)^4}+\ldots$$

8. Shew that the sum of any number of positive quantities, whose product is given, is a minimum when all the quantities are equal.

Prove that $\frac{a_1}{a_2}+\frac{a_2}{a_3}+\frac{a_3}{a_4}+\ldots+\frac{a_n}{a_1}>n$, all the quantities being positive.

9. Find the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of

$$\frac{2x^2-9x-6}{(1-2x)(3-x)(2x-3)}$$

10. Prove the law of formation of the successive convergents to a continued fraction, and shew that all convergents are in their lowest terms when the numerators of all the elements of the continued fraction are unity.

Express $\sqrt{7}$ as a periodic continued fraction.

11. A bag contains 7 balls, 3 of which are white; two are drawn out together at random, what is the chance that at least one of them is a white ball?

Another bag contains 7 balls which must be red or white, either colour being equally probable for each ball. Two being drawn out together are found to be one white and one red; find the probability that the bag contained exactly three white balls originally.

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GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. In the case of the circle, prove that any line drawn from an external point is cut harmonically by the circle and by the chord of contact of tangents drawn from the point.

2. A, B, C, D are four points on a circle, and the six lines joining them give three fresh points E, F, G. Prove that the lines bisecting the angles at E, F and G are parallel to each other.

3. The radical axes of three circles, taken in pairs, are concurrent.

4. ABC is a triangle, P, P′ are harmonically conjugate points in BC. Prove that any two parallel lines, drawn through P, P′ to meet the other sides are divided at P, P′ internally and externally in the same ratio.

   Hence shew how to draw a straight line parallel to a given straight line, which shall be terminated by two other given straight lines and bisected by a fourth.

5. If a polygon having an even number of sides be circumscribed to a circle, prove that the sum of the odd sides, taking them in order, is equal to the sum of the even sides.

6. The sides of a parallelogram are a, b, and the diagonals are e, f. Prove that the cosines of the angles are

$$\pm(e^2-f^2)\div 4ab.$$

7. Given $\cos 2x+\cos 2y+\cos 2z+\cos 2(x+y+z)=0$ where x, y, z are three acute angles. Prove that two of them must be complementary.

8. The sides a, b, c, of an oblique angled triangle are in ascending order of magnitude. Prove that three other triangles can be drawn, each having two sides and an angle respectively equal to two sides and an angle of the given triangle, the sides and angles having corresponding positions. Also if a', b', c' be the remaining sides of the three new triangles, prove that $aa'=bb'+cc'$.

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9. Find the radii of the four circles which touch the sides of a given triangle, and prove that the six lines which join their centres are proportional to the sines and cosines of half the angles of the triangle.

10. Three metal bars are pinned together so as to form a triangle ABC; also AN is the line drawn perpendicular to BC. If the bar BC is heated, so as to expand slightly, prove that the increase in the angle A, and the decreases in B and C, are respectively proportional to BC, CN and NB.

11. Prove Gregory's Series for the expansion of θ in terms of $\tan\theta$ and its powers, and prove that

$$\frac{\pi}{8}=\frac{1}{1.3}+\frac{1}{5.7}+\frac{1}{9.11}+\ \cdots$$

CONIC SECTIONS.

HONOURS.

1. If from any point T on the tangent at a point P to a conic, there be drawn perpendiculars TL and TN to SP and the directrix, the ratio of SL to TN will be constant and equal to the eccentricity.

   PSQ is a focal chord of a conic, and QT is drawn perpendicular to PQ to meet the tangent at P in T. Shew that QT is bisected by the directrix.

2. The two tangents from any point to a parabola are the bases of a pair of similar triangles having a common vertex at the focus.

   Given a pair of tangents to a parabola, and the point of contact of one of them, shew that the locus of the focus is a circle.

3. The sub-normal at any point of a parabola is constant.

   The normal PG at any point of a parabola is equal to the ordinate which bisects PG.

4. The feet of the perpendiculars drawn from the foci to tangents to an ellipse lie on the auxiliary circle.

   If SY, SZ be perpendiculars from a focus on the tangent and normal at any point of an ellipse, shew that Y, Z and C lie in a straight line.

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5. The intercepts on any tangent to a hyperbola between the curve and its asymptotes are equal to one another and to the parallel semi-diameter; and the opposite intercepts on any chord between the curve and its asymptotes are equal to one another.

A straight line is drawn in a given direction to cut two fixed hyperbolas which have the same asymptotes in the points P, P′ and Q, Q′ respectively. Shew that the rectangle QP.QP′ is constant.

6. What is represented by the equation

$$ax+by+c+\lambda(a'x+b'y+c')=0,$$

where λ is a variable parameter and a,b,c,a',b',c' are constants?

Find the equations of the three diagonals of the quadrilateral formed by the straight lines

$$x-y=2,$$
$$x+y=3,$$
$$2x-y=1,$$
$$2x+y=3.$$

7. Find the condition that the equation $ax^2+2hxy+by^2+2gx+2fy+c=0$ may represent two straight lines.

Shew that $x^2-12xy+11y^2-16y+6x+5=0$ represents two straight lines, and find the angle between them.

8. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of the parabola $y^2=4ax$. B and B′ are two points on the axis of a parabola equidistant from the focus. Perpendiculars are drawn from B,B′ on any tangent to the parabola. Prove that the difference of their squares is constant.

9. Obtain from the focus and directrix definition the equation to an ellipse in the form $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$.

Chords are drawn to an ellipse through an extremity of the minor axis. Prove that their middle points all lie on another similar ellipse.

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10. Give a definition of an asymptote, and by means of it find the asymptotes of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$.

The normal at any point P of a hyperbola meets the transverse axis in G, and GL is drawn perpendicular to one of the asymptotes. Prove that PL is parallel to the conjugate axis.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

HONOURS.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

See the paper set for Second Year Honours.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year Examination.

LATIN AUTHORS.

1. Translate and comment on extracts from Cicero, Philippics I. to VII.
2. Translate extracts from Plautus, Captive and Trinummus.
3. Scan the following lines, with such comments as you think called for—
   (*a*) Philocrates, hic fecit hominem frugi ut facere oportuit.
   Nam ego ex hoc quo genere gnatus sis scio: hic fassust mihi.
   (*b*) Ibo intro atque intus subducam ratiunculam,
   Quantillum argenti mi apud tarpessitam siet.
   (*c*) Quomque istunc conspicio in potestate nostra
   Quomque hujus repertast fides firma nobis.
   (*d*) Secede huc nunciam, si videtur, procul,
   Ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari queant
   Neu permanet palam haec nostra fallacia.
   (*e*) Quid exprobras bene quod fecisti? Tibi fecisti, non mihi,
   Mihi quidem aetas actast ferme, tua istuc refert maxume.

ROMAN HISTORY.

HONOURS.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. "The tribune, strictly speaking, never became a magistrate of the Roman people."
   Comment on this statement.

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2. "All Sulla's political legislation tended at once to degrade the popular character and to lessen the popular power."
   Comment on this.
3. State the legal question at issue between Caesar and the Senate.
4. "The controlling authority of the Senate in the provinces was fatally weakened by the attacks of the popular party."
   Comment.
5. Describe the leading aims and measures of Caesar in his dictatorship.

GREEK COMPOSITION—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek Prose—

Gentlemen,—I declare that I am utterly astonished, on looking at the clock, to find how long I have been speaking; and that, agitated and distressed as I am, I have yet strength enough remaining for the remainder of my duty. At every peril of my health it shall be exerted: for although, if this cause should miscarry, I know I shall have justice done me for the honesty of my intentions; yet what is that to the public and to posterity? What is it to them, when, if upon this evidence there can stand a conviction for high treason, it is plain that no man can be said to have a life which is his own? Such a monstrous precedent would be as ruinous to the king as to his subjects. We are in a crisis of our affairs, which, putting justice out of the question, calls in sound policy for the greatest prudence and moderation. At a time when other nations are disposed to subvert their establishments, let it be our wisdom to make the subject feel the practical benefits of our own: let us seek to bring good out of evil: the distracted inhabitants of the world will fly to us for sanctuary, driven out of their countries from the dreadful consequences of not attending to seasonable reforms in government—victims to the folly of suffering corruptions to continue, till the whole fabric of society is dissolved and tumbles into ruins.

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GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate, with brief notes in the margin where you think them called for—

1. ΙΣ. *μήτοι, κασιγνήτη, μ' ἀτιμάσῃς τὸ μὴ οὐ*
θανεῖν τε σὺν σοὶ τὸν θανόντα θ' ἁγνίσαι.
ΑΝ. *μή μοι θάνῃς σὺ κοινά, μηδ' ἃ μὴ 'θιγες*
ποιοῦ σεαυτῆς· ἀρκέσω θνήσκουσ' ἐγώ.
ΙΣ. *καὶ τίς βίος μοι σοῦ λελειμμένῃ φίλος;*
ΑΝ. *Κρέοντ' ἐρώτα· τοῦδε γὰρ σὺ κηδεμών.*
ΙΣ. *τί ταῦτ' ἀνιᾷς μ', οὐδὲν ὠφελουμένη;*
ΑΝ. *ἀλγοῦσα μὲν δῆτ', εἰ γελῶ γ', ἐν σοὶ γελῶ.*
ΙΣ. *τί δῆτ' ἂν ἀλλὰ νῦν σ' ἔτ' ὠφελοῖμ' ἐγώ;*
ΑΝ. *σῶσον σεαυτήν· οὐ φθονῶ σ' ὑπεκφυγεῖν.*
ΙΣ. *οἴμοι τάλαινα, κἀμπλάκω τοῦ σοῦ μόρου;*
ΑΝ. *σὺ μὲν γὰρ εἵλου ζῆν, ἐγὼ δὲ κατθανεῖν.*
ΙΣ. *ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἀρρήτοις γε τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις.*
ΑΝ. *καλῶς σὺ μὲν τοῖς, τοῖς δ' ἐγὼ 'δόκουν φρονεῖν.*
ΙΣ. *καὶ μὴν ἴση νῷν ἐστιν ἡ ξαμαρτία.*
ΑΝ. *θάρσει· σὺ μὲν ζῇς, ἡ δ' ἐμὴ ψυχὴ πάλαι*
τέθνηκεν, ὥστε τοῖς θανοῦσιν ὠφελεῖν.
ΚΡ. *τὼ παῖδε φημὶ τώδε τὴν μὲν ἀρτίως*
ἄνουν πεφάνθαι, τὴν δ' ἀφ' οὗ τὰ πρῶτ' ἔφυ.

2. *Ἀλλ' Ἡρακλῆος γὰρ ἀνικήτου γένος ἐστέ,*
θαρσεῖτ', οὔπω Ζεὺς αὐχένα λοξὸν ἔχει·
μηδ' ἀνδρῶν πληθὺν δειμαίνετε, μηδὲ φοβεῖσθε,
ἰθὺς δ' εἰς προμάχους ἀσπίδ' ἀνὴρ ἐχέτω,
ἐχθρὰν μὲν ψυχὴν θέμενος, θανάτου δὲ μελαίνας
κῆρας ὁμῶς αὐγαῖς ἠελίοιο φίλας.
ἴστε γὰρ Ἄρηος πολυδακρύου ἔργ' ἀΐδηλα·
εὖ δ' ὀργὴν ἐδάητ' ἀργαλέου πολέμου,
καὶ θαμὰ φευγόντων τε διωκόντων τε γέγευσθε,
ὦ νέοι, ἀμφοτέρων δ' εἰς κόρον ἠλάσατε.

3. *Θηβαῖοι δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐς θεὸν ἔπεμπον βουλόμενοι τίσασθαι Ἀθηναίους. ἡ δὲ Πυθίη ἀπὸ σφέων μὲν αὐτῶν οὐκ ἔφη αὐτοῖσι εἶναι τίσιν, ἐς πολύφημον δὲ ἐξενείκαντας ἐκέλευε τῶν ἄγχιστα δέεσθαι. ἀπελθόντων ὦν τῶν θεοπρόπων ἐξέφερον τὸ χρηστήριον, ἀλίην ποιησάμενοι. ὡς ἐπυνθάνοντο δὲ λεγόντων αὐτῶν τῶν ἄγχιστα δέεσθαι, εἶπαν οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἀκούσαντες τούτων· "Οὐκ ὦν ἄγχιστα ἡμέων οἰκέουσι Ταναγραῖοί τε καὶ Κορωναῖοι*

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καὶ Θεσπιέες, καὶ οὗτοί γε ἅμα ἡμῖν αἰεὶ μαχόμενοι προθύμως συνδιαφέρουσι τὸν πόλεμον; τί δεῖ τούτων γε δέεσθαι; ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον μὴ οὐ τοῦτο ᾖ τὸ χρηστήριον." Τοιαῦτα δὴ ἐπιλεγομένων εἶπε δή κοτε μαθών τις· "Ἐγώ μοι δοκέω συνιέναι τὸ ἐθέλει λέγειν ἡμῖν τὸ μαντήϊον. Ἀσωποῦ λέγονται γενέσθαι θυγατέρες Θήβη τε καὶ Αἴγινα· τουτέων ἀδελφεῶν ἐουσέων, δοκέω ἡμῖν Αἰγινητέων δέεσθαι τὸν θεὸν χρῆσαι τιμωρητήρων γενέσθαι." καὶ οὐ γάρ τις ταύτης ἀμείνων γνώμη ἐδόκεε φαίνεσθαι, αὐτίκα πέμψαντες ἐδέοντο Αἰγινητέων ἐπικαλεόμενοι κατὰ τὸ χρηστήριόν σφι βοηθέειν ὡς ἐόντων ἀγχιστέων. οἱ δέ σφι αἰτέουσι ἐπικουρίην τοὺς Αἰακίδας συμπέμπειν ἔφασαν. Πειρησαμένων δὲ τῶν Θηβαίων κατὰ τὴν συμμαχίην τῶν Αἰακιδέων, καὶ τρηχέως περιεφθέντων ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αὖτις οἱ Θηβαῖοι πέμψαντες τοὺς μὲν Αἰακίδας σφι ἀπεδίδοσαν, τῶν δὲ ἀνδρῶν ἐδέοντο.

4. Διαμφισβητεῖται δὲ περὶ αὐτῆς οὐκ ὀλίγα. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ὁμοιότητά τινα τιθέασιν αὐτὴν καὶ τοὺς ὁμοίους φίλους, ὅθεν τὸν ὅμοιόν φασιν ὡς τὸν ὅμοιον, καὶ κολοιὸν ποτὶ κολοιόν, καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα· οἱ δ' ἐξ ἐναντίας κεραμεῖς πάντας τοὺς τοιοῦτους ἀλλήλοις φασὶν εἶναι. καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν τούτων ἀνώτερον ἐπιζητοῦσι καὶ φυσικώτερον, Εὐριπίδης μὲν φάσκων ἐρᾶν μὲν ὄμβρου πεσεῖν ἐς γαῖαν, καὶ Ἡράκλειτος τὸ ἀντίξουν συμφέρον καὶ ἐκ τῶν διαφερόντων καλλίστην ἁρμονίαν καὶ πάντα κατ' ἔριν γίνεσθαι· ἐξ ἐναντίας δὲ τούτοις ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἐμπεδοκλῆς· τὸ γὰρ ὅμοιον τοῦ ὁμοίου ἐφίεσθαι. τὰ μὲν οὖν φυσικὰ τῶν ἀπορημάτων ἀφείσθω (οὐ γὰρ οἰκεῖα τῆς παρούσης σκέψεως). ὅσα δ' ἐστὶν ἀνθρωπικὰ καὶ ἀνήκει εἰς τὰ ἤθη καὶ τὰ πάθη, ταῦτ' ἐπισκεψώμεθα, οἷον πότερον ἐν πᾶσι γίνεται φιλία ἢ οὐχ οἷόν τε μοχθηροὺς ὄντας φίλους εἶναι, καὶ πότερον ἓν εἶδος τῆς φιλίας ἐστὶν ἢ πλείω. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἓν οἰόμενοι, ὅτι ἐπιδέχεται τὸ μᾶλλον καὶ τὸ ἧττον, οὐχ ἱκανῷ πεπιστεύκασι σημείῳ· δέχεται γὰρ τὸ μᾶλλον καὶ τὸ ἧττον καὶ τὰ ἕτερα τῷ εἴδει.

ENGLISH I.

HONOURS.

1. Translate passage from Cook's First Book of Old English.
2. Translate passages from Cook's First Book of Old English, with notes on underlined words and brief comment on the subject matter.

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3. Render into Modern English, and comment upon passages from the O.E. translation of Bede.

4. Translate (at sight) a passage of Old English.

5. (*a*) Give the declension of halig dæg, thæt beorhte eage, & the principal parts of feallan, teon, cuman, ridan, winnan

(*b*) Note the main characteristics of the weak verbs in O.E.

6. Render into old English—

The carpenter has a good craft. He makes ships and houses and all sorts of things for people to buy and use. The merchant also is serviceable to everybody. But the wise man says that the farmer has the best of worldly crafts because he feeds all men.

ENGLISH II.

HONOURS.

1. Explain fully, indicating context—

(*a*) The archers ther stode in manner of a herse, and the men at armes in the botome of the batayle.

(*b*) O heauie herse.
Yet saw I on the beare when it was brought;
O carefull verse.

(*c*) The palme play, where, dispoyled for the game,
With dazed eies oft we by gleames of loue,
Have mist the ball, and got sight of our dame,
To baite her eyes which kept the leads above:
Thé grauell-grounde, with sleues tyed on the helme,
On fomynge horse, with swords and frendlye hartes:

(*d*) This hors made a passyng wise mayster as Apius was.

(*e*) As hoomely as he rit amonges yow,
If ye hym knewe it wolde be for your prow.

(*f*) . . . for to maken othere be war by me,
As by the whelpe chasted is the leoun.

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(*g*) . . . be he lewed man, or ellis lered.

(*h*) Ther nas no tygre in the vale of Galgopheye,
Whan that hir whelpe is stole whan it is lite,
So cruel on the hunte, as is Arcite.

2. Analyse and comment upon the form of the following passages, making reference to the complete metrical scheme of each poem where it is not fully represented in the extract—

(*a*) I seigh a sely man me by . opon the plow hongen.
His cote was of a cloute . that cary was ycalled,
His hod was full of holes . and his heer oute
With his knopped schon . clouted ful thikke;
His ton toteden out . as he the lond treddede,
His hosen overhongen his hokshynes . on eueriche a side.

(*b*) the perse owt off northombarlonde an avowe to god mayd he,
that he wolde hunte In the mowntayns off chyviatt with In days iij,
In the magger of doughte dogles & all that euer with him be:
the fattiste hartes In all cheviat, he sayd he wold kyll & carry them Away.

(*c*) The kynges courte
Shoulde have the excellence;
But Hampton Court
Hath the preemynence,
And Yorkes Place
With my lords grace.

(*d*) Why doe we longer liue, (ah why liue we so long),
Whose better dayes death hath shut up in woe?
The fayrest floure our gyrlond all emong
Is faded quite, and into dust ygoe.
Sing nowe ye shepheards daughters, sing no moe
The songs that Colin made you in her prayse
But into weeping turne your wanton layes,
O heauie herse.
Nowe is time to dye: Nay time was long ygoe,
O carefull verse.

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(*e*) *M. Mery.* Now thys man towarde yow being so kinde
You ought to make him an answere somewhat to his minde.

C. Custance. I sent him a full answere by you, did I not?

M. Mery. And I reported

C. Custance. Nay. I must speak it againe.

R. Royster. No, no, he tolde it all.

M. Mery. Was I not metely plaine?

R. Royster. Yes.

(*f*) This Julius to the Capitolie wente
Upon a day, as he was wont to goon,
And in the Capitolie anon hym hente
This false Brutus, and his othere foon,
And stiked him with boydekins anoon.

3. Paraphrase closely with notes on underlined words—

(*a*) . . . . . .
Chambers with chymneyes & Chapells gaie;
And kychens for an hyghe kinge in castells to holden,
And her dortour ydighte with dores full stronge;
Fermery and fraitur, with fele mo houses,
And all strong ston wall sterne opon heithe,
With gaie garites & grete & yche hole y-glased;
& opere houses y-nowe to herberwe the queene.

(*b*) But nowe sadde Winter welked hath the day,
And Phoebus, weary of his yerely taske,
Ystabled hath his steedes in lowly laye,
And taken up his ynne in Fishes haske

(*c*) A gret dyttay for scottis thai ordand than
Be the lawdayis in dunde set an ayr.

(*d*) Pray still for me, and for my Glasse of steele,
That it (nor I) do any minde offend,
Bycause we shew all colours in their kinde.

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(*e*) Defundand from his sege etheryall
Glaid influent aspectis celicall;
Before hys regale hie magnificens
Mysty vapour vpspringand, sweet as sens,
In smoky soppys of donk dewis wak,
Moich hailsum stovys ourheldand the slak,
The aureat fanys of hys trone soverane
With glytrand glans ourspred the occiane,
The large fludis lemand all of lycht
Bot with a blenk of hys supernale sycht.

(*f*) And he did thaim ressaif with princely laitis,
Quhois noble yre is *parcere prostratis*.

(*g*) . . with a face dedly, bleyk, and pale
Lich as a man adawed in a swogh.

(*h*) The clymbare gayte, the elk for alblastrye.

4.

A. "James I. as well as Spenser 'writ no language' in fine poetry."

Explain, using the following lines in illustration—

That In the sonne on thair scalis bryght
As gesserant ay glitterit In my sight.

And by this Ilke ryuer-side alawe
Ane hye way there fand I like to bene,
On quhich on every side, a long rawe
Of treis saw I full of leuis grene.

As if some euill were to her betight

Now ginnes to mizzle, hye we homeward fast.

Thenot now nis the time of merimake,
Nor Pan to herye, nor with love to playe
Sike myrth in May is meetest for to make.

5. Who was E. K.? Discuss his introductions to the November and December Eclogues.

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FRENCH I.—SENIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION, TRANSLATION AT SIGHT, &c.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into French—

The gardens sent up their fragrance into the warm, still air; the cottage windows were open, and early roses and late hyacinths appeared within the casements. The swallows were skimming and dipping about the meadow, and the swans steered their majestic course along the river, rippling its otherwise unbroken surface. The men of the village sat on the thresholds of their doors, smoking an early pipe; and their tidy children, the boys with their hair combed straight, and the girls with clean pinafores, came abroad; some to carry the Sunday dinner to the baker's, and others to nurse the baby in the sunshine, or to snatch a bit of play behind a neighbour's dwelling. The contrast within the corner-house was strange. Morris and the boy had been up early to gather the stones, and to sweep up the fragments of glass from the floors, to put the effigy out of sight and efface the marks of feet in the hall and parlours. The supper had been cleared away in the kitchen, and the smell of spirits and tobacco got rid of: but this was all that the most zealous servants could do. The front shutters must remain closed, and the garden windows empty of glass. The garden itself was a mournful spectacle, the pretty garden, which had been the pride and pleasure of the family all this spring; part of the wall was thrown down; the ivy trailed on the earth. Of the shrubs, some were pulled up, and others cut off at the roots.

2. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) Aussi, tandis que les docteurs, les moines, les clercs tâtonnaient à travers les vestiges des littératures antiques, en subissaient l'ascendant et tâchaient de couler leur pensée dans les moules revêches d'un latin à demi barbare, une littérature très différente de ces modèles entrevus se formait peu à peu en dehors des centres de la culture officielle: ce furent des chants dont la fruste inspiration s'harmonisait assez bien avec les rudesses et les gaucheries de la langue vulgaire aux formes maladroites, à la syntaxe incertaine; ce furent des récits, des "histoires" comme

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les aiment les simples: les uns, interminables, racontant avec une prolixité qui souvent confine au bavardage les exploits des héros populaires ou légendaires; les autres, brefs, volontiers facétieux, fixant un épisode de la vie bourgeoise, ou moins que cela, une plaisanterie, un bon mot; ce furent des sermons, prêchés en plein vent, aux foules qu'il fallait pousser dans les églises ou lancer contre les Infidèles; ce furent les vastes "mystères" qui représentaient les épisodes principaux de la légende sacrée, les "miracles" où l'on mettait en scène les saints préférés du peuple, la Vierge bienveillante, le Diable bafoué et vaincu, les "farces" qui raillaient la vanité des clercs, la corruption des moines, la ruse matoise des bourgeois, les "sotties" qui taquinaient le pouvoir et, parfois, osaient même s'attaquer à l'Eglise. Une littérature complète apparut ainsi, d'année en année: littérature énorme et maladroite, puissante et fastidieuse, dont l'art est d'une lourde gaucherie, qu'anime pourtant la sève de la jeunesse, qui rappelle les constructions capricieuses auxquelles se complaît le génie des petits enfants.

(*b*) Veritéz est que Nostre Sires Jesucriz fu néz an la cité de Belleam, que l'estoille qui est demontremant de sa neissance s'aparut aus .III. rois paiens devers souleil levant. Astronomien estoient bon li. III. roi, et par cele estoile qui la fu nee, laquele il ne souloient pas veoir, connurent il que ce estoit roial estoile qui aparue s'estoit ancontre neissance de roi. Si pristrent conseil antr'eus qu'il l'iroient veoir, et si n'iroient mie vuide main, ainz i porteroit chaucuns d'aus s'offrande. Dist li uns: "Ge porteré or." Dit li autres: "Et ge ancens." Dit li tiers: "Et ge mirre." Et quant il se furent mis a la voie, tuit apareillié de cel roi querre, si pristrentt garde a l'estoile et virent que l'estoile s'an aloit devan eus, et ne finna jusqu'ens an Jerusalem.

3. (*a*) Explain why the early French Epics, the *Chanson de Roland* in particular, are superior to the later. Mention a few of the oldest *Chansons de geste*, and indicate their subjects.

(*b*) Of what nature are the earliest French Historical writings?

(*c*) Give an account of Marie de France and her work.

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(*d*) Characterise the Lyrical Poetry of the *Trouvères*, and mention some of the most eminent poets.

(*e*) Discuss the theory of the Indian origin of the *Fabliaux*.

(*f*) Compare the two parts of the *Roman de la Rose*.

FRENCH II.—AUTHORS.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English extracts from Toynbee, specimens of Old French.

   Put down the Objective cases of—Emperere, chies, nies, Hugue, Forz, nuls reis.

   Remark on the Metre of this and the previous piece.

   Remark on the Derivation, etc., of voir, riens, mont, port.

2. Translate into Modern French, and point out the differences between the old and the modern languages in respect of form, meaning or syntax—

   L'endemain, quant il orent la messe oïe, s'asemblerent a parlement; et fu li parlemenz a cheval en mi les champs. La peussiez veoir maint bel destrer et maint bon chevalier desus. Et fu li conseils des batailles deviser, quantes et quels il en auroient. Bestance i ot assez d'une part et d'autre; mais la fins del conseil fu tels: que al conte Baudoin de Flandres fu otroïe l'avangarde, porce que il avoit mult grant plente de bones genz et d'archiers et d'arbalestiers, plus que nuls qui en l'ost fust.

GERMAN I.—SENIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION, TRANSLATION AT SIGHT, &c.

HONOURS.

1. Translate—

   (*a*) Of Oxford Arnold could never speak without enthusiasm, if he could not quite refrain from a touch of irony. "Adorable dreamer!" he exclaims, "whose heart has been so romantic! who has given thyself to sides and to heroes not mine, only not to the Philistines. Home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names and impossible loyalties." Oxford, as he says elsewhere,

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had taught the truth that "beauty and sweetness are essential characters of a complete human perfection." Bad philosophies, another critic has said, when they die, go to Oxford. Arnold admitted the badness of the philosophies, but the beauty and sweetness, he would have added, are immortal. The effect, therefore, upon him was not to diminish his loyalty to philosophy; no one more hated all obscurantism; his belief in "culture," in the great achievements of scholarship, of science, of historical criticism, was part of his nature. He was not the man to propose to put back the hand of the dial or to repel the intellectual ocean with a mop. But his keen appreciation of the beauty of the old ideals governed his thought.

(*b*) There is dearth in the land. Remember how many weeks of drought we have had even in the deep pastures of Leicestershire. You have imprisoned more than one malefactor for leaving his dead ox on the public way; and other peasants have fled before you out of the traces in which they and their sons and their daughters, and haply the old fathers and mothers, were dragging their abandoned wain homewards. Although we were accompanied by many brave spearmen and skilful archers, it was perilous to pass the creatures, which the farmyard dogs, driven from the hearth by the poverty of their masters, were tearing and devouring; while others, bitten and lamed, filled the air with deep and long howls, as they struggled with hunger and feebleness, or were exasperated by heat and pain.

2. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) Man ſpricht immer ſo abſchmeckig von unſerer guten Spree. Und freilich, unter den Flüſſen Germaniens iſt ſie nicht gerade der ſtolzeſte, und hier ſo mitten in der Stadt auch nicht der reinlichſte. Aber für ein Maleraug—ganz abgeſehen von der Miene, die ſie draußen im Freien macht, und vollends in einem ſo romantiſchen Winkel, wie der Spreewald—: kann es etwas Anziehenderes geben, als ſo ein Blick über den Quai, die Brücken, Ladeplätze und Waſſertreppen, und die ehrlichen alten Spreekähne, die jetzt ſo ſchläfrig in der Mittagsſonne liegen, wie ich mir die großen ſatten Krokodile am Nilufer denke? Sehen Sie: die Schifferleute haben ſchon Mittag gemacht, nur ſelten quirlt noch ein dünner blauer Rauch aus einem Kajütenſchorn-

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ſtein; der Mann liegt neben ſeiner Kohlen-fracht am Bord unter einem Stück Segel, die Frau ſitzt neben ihm und hat das Wickelkind auf dem Schooß und wedelt ihm die Waſſermücken ab. Bemerken Sie wohl, wie gut ſich das braune Holz gegen den fahlen Waſſerſpiegel abſetzt, und dahinter die Sonnenblitze und der weiße Spitz, der auf der Kajütentreppe ſteht und drüben im andern Kahn die kleine graue Katze anbellt? Da haben Sie mitten in unſerer eleganten Weltſtadt ein Stück Holland, ſo complet, wie Sie ſich's nur wünſchen können.

(*b*) Ein ritter sô gelêret was
daz er an den buochen las
swaz er dar an geschriben vant.
der was Hartman genant,
dienstman was er, von Ouwe.
er nam im mange schouwe
an mislîchen buochen:
dar an begunde er suochen
ob er iht des funde
dâ mite er swære stunde
möhte senfter machen
und von sô gewanten sachen
daz gotes êren töhte
und dâ mîte er sich möhte
gelieben den liuten.

3. (*a*) Discuss the traces of older mythic story alleged to exist in early German records.

(*b*) Describe the general features of the Clerical period of German Literature.

(*c*) Compare and contrast the Nibelungen and Kutrun in stanza, locality of authorship, and subject-matter.

(*d*) Describe and compare the chief Arthurian poems of Medieval Germany.

(*e*) How does the Minnesong differ from earlier and later love-poetry?

GERMAN II.—AUTHORS.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate into English, with explanatory notes, passages from Bachmann, Mittelhochdeutsches Lesebuch.

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DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

HONOURS.

Questions 1 to 7 are for students of the First Year, as well as those of the Second Year.

1. Define a differential coefficient, and give a geometrical illustration of the definition.

   Find from definition the differential coefficients of $\log_e x$ and $\tan^{-1}x$.

2. If a quantity change continuously in value from a to b in a given time t', the rate of increase at any instant bearing a constant ratio to its value at that instant, shew that its value at any time t will be $a\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{t}{t'}}$.

3. State and prove McLaurin's Theorem, and expand $e^{x\sec x}$ as far as the term in x^3.

4. If $y=\sin(m\sin^{-1}\sqrt{x})$ shew that

   $$4x(1-x)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+2(1-2x)\frac{dy}{dx}+m^2y=0$$

   and also that the limit of

   $$\frac{d^{n+1}y}{dx^{n+1}}\div\frac{d^ny}{dx^n} \text{ when } x=0 \text{ is } \frac{4n^2-m^2}{4n+2}.$$

5. If $v=f(x,y)$ shew that $dv=\frac{\delta v}{\delta x}dx+\frac{\delta v}{\delta y}dy$.

   Give a geometrical explanation of this equation, using as illustration $v=xy$, the rectangle of which the coordinates of the point x, y are adjacent sides.

6. Shew how to find the limiting value of $\{\phi(x)\}^{\psi(x)}$ as x approaches a value a, which makes $\phi(x)=0$ and $\psi(xy)=\infty$.

   Find the value when $x=0$ of $(\cos x)^{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}$.

7. Find the tangent to the curve $4x^3=27ay^2$ at the point $x=6a$, and shew that this tangent is also a normal to the curve at the point $x=\frac{3a}{2}$.

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(The following questions are for Second Year Students only.)

8. Given that $\theta+\phi=\log(x+y)$ and $\theta-\phi=\log(x-y)$, shew that

(i.) $\dfrac{\delta u}{\delta\theta}=x\dfrac{\delta u}{\delta x}+y\dfrac{\delta u}{\delta y}$,

(ii.) $\dfrac{\delta^2 u}{\delta\theta^2}-\dfrac{\delta^2 u}{\delta\phi^2}=(x^2-y^2)\left(\dfrac{\delta^2 u}{\delta x^2}-\dfrac{\delta^2 u}{\delta y^2}\right)$.

9. Shew how to find the asymptotes of a curve where equation is given in rectangular coordinates.

Find the asymptotes of the curve

$$x^3-xy^2+2x^2y-2y^3-xy+y^2+2y=1,$$

and shew that they cut the curve again in points lying on the straight line $x+y=1$.

10. Prove the formulae

$$\rho=\frac{\left\{1+\left(\dfrac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{3/2}}{\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$$

$$\rho=p+\frac{d^2p}{d\psi^2}$$

11. Shew that the curve $y=f(x)$ in the immediate neighbourhood of the point x, y is convex or concave to the x axis according as $y\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is positive or negative at that point.

12. Examine the curves

(i.) $9(y+c)^2=4x(x-3a)^2$

(ii.) $x^3+3xy^2+y^5=0$

for singularities, and trace them.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

HONOURS.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

A portion of the paper set for Third Year students upon Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.

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STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

HONOURS.

1. Prove that the sum of the moments of two forces acting at a point is equal to the moment of their resultant about any point in their plane.

   P and Q are points in the sides AB, AC of a triangle such that AP:PB = CQ:QA, and a force acting along PQ is replaced by components along the sides of the triangle. If $a^2 = bc$, shew that the components are in geometrical progression.

2. A uniform beam has one end supported by a rough horizontal plane, and rests against a fixed rough vertical circular lamina, whose lowest point is on the horizontal plane, the beam and lamina being in the same vertical plane. The inclination of the beam to the horizon when in limiting equilibrium is α, and its point of contact with the circle is $\frac{3}{4}$ of its length from the point where it rests on the plane. Prove that the angle of friction ϵ is given by $\sin 2\epsilon = \frac{3}{5}\sin 2\alpha$.

3. Three equal uniform rods are smoothly jointed so as to form an equilateral triangle, and the system is supported by placing one angle symmetrically between two smooth pegs in a horizontal line, whose distance apart is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of a rod. Find the action at each joint.

4. Find the centre of gravity of a tetrahedron. Find also the centre of gravity of the frustum of a cone, whose height is h and the radii of its ends r_1 and r_2. Comment on the case when $r_2 = r_1$.

5. Determine the relations between the power, weight and pressure when a particle is in limiting equilibrium on a rough inclined plane.

   If α, the angle of the plane, be equal to the angle of friction, shew that the least force which, acting along the plane, will move a particle of weight W upwards along a line in the plane inclined at an acute angle θ to a line of greatest slope is

$$2W \sin \alpha \cos \frac{\theta}{2}.$$

   In what direction must it be applied?

6. Prove the parallelogram of velocities, and the parallelogram of accelerations.

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Under a certain acceleration constant in magnitude and direction an initial velocity u is turned through a right angle into a final velocity v in time t. Prove that the first half right angle was turned through in the time $tu/(u+v)$, and that the velocity at that time was $\sqrt{2uv}/(u+v)$.

7. Prove that the path of a projectile is a parabola.

A particle is projected from a point on a plane of inclination α, so as to strike the plane again perpendicularly, and the direction of projection makes an angle β with the plane. Prove that $\tan\alpha \tan\beta = \frac{1}{2}$.

8. ABCD is a parallelogram, and CA is produced to E. A particle moves along EA, and at A strikes an equal particle, which is at rest close to A, in such a manner that the latter moves along AB, and the former moves along AD.

Prove that $1+e = 2 \sin CAD \cos CAB \operatorname{cosec} BAD$.

9. Enunciate the second law of motion, and from it deduce the equation $P=mf$.

A uniform perfectly flexible chain is coiled up close to the edge of a smooth table, with its end just over the edge of the table. If the chain be allowed to run over the edge, shew that it will descend with acceleration $\frac{g}{3}$, and that the tension close to the edge of the table will be $\frac{2}{3}$ of the weight of the part of the chain hanging down.

10. An elastic string of natural length l and modulus λ is stretched between two points A and B on a smooth horizontal table; and to the middle point of the string is attached a particle of mass M. Prove that the time of a small double longitudinal oscillation is $\pi\sqrt{lm \div \lambda}$. This result is independent of the extension. Is it therefore necessary that AB should be longer than l?

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. Examine the following loci

(i.) $x^2-y^2=2x-1$,

(ii.) $x^2y^2+xy=x^3+y^3$,

(iii.) $x^2-2cr+c^2=0$.

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2. Lines drawn from a point parallel to the sides of a triangle and one of its medians form a harmonic pencil.

3. Find the equation to the tangent at a point on a parabola. The tangents at P, Q, R intersect each other in p, q, r, and PL, pl, etc., are drawn perpendicular to the tangent at the vertex. Prove that $PL^1 : QM^1 : RN^1 = pl^2 : qm^2 : rn^2$ and that Pq, qR are divided in the same ratio at r, p.

4. The locus of the centre of a variable circle, which cuts off constant intercepts from the rectangular axes is a rectangular hyperbola.

5. The normal at any point P on an ellipse bisects the angle between SP and HP the focal distances of the point.

Prove that the in-centre of the triangle SPH lies on the ellipse

$$x^2 + \frac{1+e}{1-e} \cdot y^2 = e^2 a^2$$

6. If a variable rhombus is inscribed in a given ellipse, prove that the perpendicular distance between opposite sides is constant.

7. PL, PM, PN are chords of a hyperbola, cut by an asymptote in l, m, n. If P moves along the curve, L, M, N remaining fixed, prove that $lm : mn$ is constant.

8. Finite parallel straight lines have the same ratio as their orthogonal projections.

An ellipse of any proposed eccentricity can be drawn through the middle points of the sides of any triangle, and if the other points of section of the sides be joined to the opposite angular points, the three joining lines are concurrent, and the ellipse cuts them midway between their point of concurrence and the angular points.

9. Find the condition that $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 1$ may be a rectangular hyperbola.

A rectangular hyperbola rotates in its own plane about its centre. Prove that the pole of any fixed straight line describes a circle concentric with the hyperbola.

10. ABP is a triangle having A, B fixed and P movable. If reciprocated about O, prove that a new triangle is formed having one side movable. Hence or otherwise prove the following theorem—

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A moving straight line cuts two fixed straight lines, AL, AM in L and M, and L, M are joined to a fixed point O. If $\frac{AL}{OL} \div \frac{AM}{OM}$ is a constant ratio, prove that the moving line envelopes a conic having the fixed point as a focus.

11. Any straight line is cut by a conic, and the sides of an inscribed quadrilateral in six points in involution.

CALCULUS OF FINITE DIFFERENCES.

HONOURS.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. What is the scope of the Calculus of Finite Differences?

Find the successive differences of (i.) $\tan 2^x$, (ii.) a^x, (iii.) $x(x+1)(x+2)\ldots(x+n-1)$.

2. Shew how to develop $\phi(x)$, a rational integral function of x of the mth degree, in a series of factorials, and deduce Maclaurin's Theorem

$$\phi(x)=\phi(0)+x\phi'(0)+\frac{x^2}{2!}\phi''(0)+\ldots.$$

3. Prove the following formulæ

(i.) $\Delta^n(u_xv_x)=(\Delta_1+\Delta_2+\Delta_1\Delta_2)^n u_xv_x$ where Δ_1 only operates on u_x and Δ_2 on v_x.

(ii.) $\frac{du}{dx}=\Delta u-\frac{1}{2}\Delta^2 u+\frac{1}{3}\Delta^3 u-\frac{1}{4}\Delta^4 u$ &c.

(iii.)

$$u_{x+n}=u_x+n\frac{\Delta u_x}{\Delta x}+\frac{n(n-a)}{2!}\frac{\Delta^2 u_x}{(\Delta x)^2}+\frac{n(n-a)(n-2a)}{3!}\frac{\Delta^3 u_x}{(\Delta x)^3}\ \&c.$$

4. Enunciate and prove Lagrange's Theorem for interpolating any value of a function of which n values neither consecutive nor equidistant are given.

Given
$\log 313=2{\cdot}4955443$
$\log 314=2{\cdot}4969296$
$\log 316=2{\cdot}4996871$
$\log 319=2{\cdot}5037907$
$\log 320=2{\cdot}5051500$

find $\log 3{\cdot}14159$.

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5. Prove that

$$\frac{x}{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{n}}-1}=n+\frac{n-1}{2}x-\frac{n^2-1}{12n}x^2+\frac{n^2-1}{24n}x^3 \text{ \&c.}$$

and hence shew that

$$u_0+u_t+u_{2t}+\quad +u_{(n-1)t}$$
$$=nu_0+\frac{n-1}{2}\Delta u_0-\frac{n^2-1}{12n}\Delta^2 u_0+\frac{n^2-1}{24n}\Delta^3 u_0 \text{ \&c.}$$

nt being unity.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

HONOURS.

Not more than SEVEN *questions to be attempted.*

1. "Ultimately the condition of inference is always a system."—(*Bosanquet.*) Explain and illustrate this remark.
2. A logical idea—a psychological idea—a metaphysical idea. State precisely what you understand by the word 'idea' in each of these expressions.
3. Discuss the statement that "Mill's canons are merely experimental generalizations and not laws."
4. Write a note on each of the following—*heteropathic effects, causal condition, collocations of causes, progressive effects.*
5. Discuss the nature of analogical reasoning.
6. How is belief related to feeling and to reasoning?
7. Explain and illustrate the working of the law of relativity for the feelings.
8. Give a psychological analysis of the problem of the freedom of the will.
9. Discuss the statement that psychology and metaphysics are independent.

HISTORY II.

This paper is to be taken also by Third Year Honour Students.

You are recommended to answer not less than FIVE *questions, and not more than* SEVEN.

1. "It was the Apostolic See that transferred the Empire from the East to the West." Explain this statement of Innocent III.'s.

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2. Sketch the beginnings and growth of the French nation from the time of Charlemagne to the time of Philip Augustus.
3. "I have always loved the law of God, and hated iniquity. Therefore I die in exile." Discuss this statement of Gregory VII.'s.
4. "Innocent III., under whom the visions of Gregory VII. and Alexander III. at last became established facts." Discuss this aspect of Innocent's Papacy.
5. "The Normans claimed the leadership of the world in the eleventh century, because they were best fitted to lead it." Discuss.
6. Compare the chief ideas of St. Bernard with those of Abelard and Arnold of Brescia.
7. Illustrate the importance of Commerce during the Middle Ages.
8. Explain the historical importance of either
   (*a*) the reign of the Emperor Henry VI., or
   (*b*) the papacy of Gregory IX.
9. Describe the policy of Frederick II. (*a*) in Germany, (*b*) in Sicily.

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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

HONOURS.

Translate into Latin—

All persons possessing any position of power ought to be strongly and awfully impressed with an idea that they act in trust: and that they are to account for their conduct in that trust to the one great Master, Author, and Founder of society. This principle ought to be even more strongly impressed upon the minds of those who compose the collective sovereignty than upon those of single princes. Without instruments, these princes can do nothing. Whoever uses instruments, in finding helps, finds also impediments. Their power is therefore by no means complete; nor are they safe in its extreme abuse. Such persons, however elevated by flattery, arrogance, and self-opinion, must be sensible that, whether covered or not by positive law, in some way or other they are accountable even here for the abuse of their trust. If they are not cut off by a rebellion of their people, they may be strangled by the very janissaries kept for their security against all other rebellion. Thus we have seen the King of France sold by his soldiers for an increase of pay. But where popular authority is absolute and unrestrained, the people have an infinitely greater, because a far better founded, confidence in their own power. They are themselves, in a great measure, their own instruments. They are nearer to their objects. Besides, they are less under responsibility to one of the greatest controlling powers on earth, the sense of fame and estimation. The share of infamy, that is likely to fall to the lot of each individual in public acts, is small indeed: the operation of opinion being in the inverse ratio to the number of those who abuse power.

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LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

Translate, with concise notes in the margin where you think them called for—

1. Non ego te, Ligurum ductor fortissime bello,
transierim, Cinyre, et paucis comitate Cupavo,
cuius olorinae surgunt de vertice pinnae,
crimen amor vestrum formaeque insigne paternae.
namque ferunt luctu Cycnum Phaethontis amati,
populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum
dum canit et maestum Musa solatur amorem,
canentem molli pluma duxisse senectam,
linquentem terras et sidera voce sequentem.
filius, aequalis comitatus classe catervas,
ingentem remis Centaurum promovet; ille
instat aquae saxumque undis immane minatur
arduus et longa sulcat maria alta carina.
Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,
fatidicae Mantus et Tusci filius amnis,
qui muros matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen,
Mantua, dives avis, sed non genus omnibus unum:
gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni,
ipsa caput populis, Tusco de sanguine vires.

2. O parvi nostrique Lares, quos ture minuto
aut farre et tenui soleo exorare corona,
quando ego figam aliquid, quo sit mihi tuta senectus
a tegete et baculo? viginti milia faenus
pigneribus positis, argenti vascula puri,
sed quae Fabricius censor notet, et duo fortes
de grege Moesorum, qui me cervice locata
securum iubeant clamoso insistere circo;
sit mihi praeterea curvus caelator, et alter
qui multas facies pingit cito; sufficiunt haec.
quando ego pauper ero? votum miserabile, nec spes
his saltem; nam cum pro me Fortuna rogatur,
adfixit ceras illa de nave petitas,
quae Siculos cantus effugit remige surdo.

3. Postquam vero comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, tanta exarsit ambitio, ut primores quoque civitatis (metu, credo, ne tanti possessio imperii,

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vacuo ab se relicto loco, haud satis dignis pateret) prensarent homines, honorem summa ope a se impugnatum ab ea plebe, cum qua contenderant, suppliciter petentes. Demissa iam in discrimen dignitas ea aetate iisque honoribus actis stimulabat App. Claudium. Nescires, utrum inter decemviros an inter candidatos numerares; propior interdum petendo quam gerendo magistratui erat. Criminari optimates, extollere candidatorum levissimum quemque humillimumque, ipse medius inter tribunicios, Duillios Iciliosque, in foro volitare, per illos se plebi venditare, donec collegae quoque, qui unice illi dediti fuerant ad id tempus, coniecere in eum oculos, mirantes, quid sibi vellet. Apparere, nihil sinceri esse; profecto haud gratuitam in tanta superbia comitatem fore; nimium in ordinem se ipsum cogere et vulgari cum privatis non tam properantis abire magistratu quam viam ad continuandum magistratum quaerentis esse. Propalam obviam ire cupiditati parum ausi, obsecundando mollire impetum aggrediuntur. Comitiorum illi habendorum, quando minimus natu sit, munus consensu iniungunt. Ars haec erat, ne semet ipse creare posset, quod praeter tribunos plebi (et id ipsum pessimo exemplo) nemo umquam fecisset.

4. At Seneca criminantium non ignarus, prodentibus iis, quibus aliqua honesti cura, et familiaritatem eius magis aspernante Caesare, tempus sermoni orat et accepto ita incipit: "Quartusdecimus annus est, Caesar, ex quo spei tuae admotus sum, octavus, ut imperium obtines: medio temporis tantum honorum atque opum in me cumulasti, ut nihil felicitati meae desit nisi moderatio eius. Utar magnis exemplis, nec meae fortunae, sed tuae. Abavus tuus Augustus M. Agrippae Mytilenense secretum, C. Maecenati urbe in ipsa velut peregrinum otium permisit; quorum alter bellorum socius, alter Romae pluribus laboribus iactatus ampla quidem, sed pro ingentibus meritis praemia acceperant. Ego quid aliud munificentiae *tuae* adhibere potui quam studia, ut sic dixerim in umbra educata, et quibus claritudo venit, quod iuventae tuae rudimentis adfuisse videor, grande huius rei pretium? At tu gratiam immensam, innumeram pecuniam circumdedisti, adeo ut plerumque intra me ipse volvam: egone, equestri et provinciali loco ortus, proceribus civitatis adnumeror?

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inter nobiles et longa decora praeferentes novitas mea enituit? ubi est animus ille modicis contentus? talis hortos exstruit et per haec suburbana incedit et tantis agrorum spatiis, tam lato faenore exuberat? Una defensio occurrit, quod muneribus tuis obniti non debui. Sed uterque mensuram implevimus, et *tu*, quantum princeps tribuere amico posset, et ego, quantum amicus a principe accipere: cetera invidiam augent.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

Translate and comment on passages from Tacitus, Histories I., II., V.; Lucretius I. and II.; Horace, Epistles.

LATIN GENERAL PAPER.

HONOURS.

1. Describe the organisation of Gaul by Augustus.
2. "Roman Philhellenism dominated the Imperial period even much more decidedly than the Republican."

   Comment on this statement.
3. Describe the change which took place in the position of the Jews and the character of Judaism in the epoch from Augustus to Diocletian.
4. "Before Trajan it is only by accident, through the personal mood of one or another Emperor, that the Christian sect found itself at enmity with the State."

   Discuss this statement.
5. Contrast the rule of Augustus with that of Diocletian.
6. "After the Augustan age the Spaniards undertook in Roman literature almost the part, if not of leader, at any rate of schoolmaster."

   Comment on this.
7. Compare the diction and metre of Lucretius and of Virgil.

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8. "The Terentian comedy is in one way the turning point of Roman literature; with Plautus and Ennius the imitation of Greek models was a means, not an end."

Comment on this.

SENIOR GREEK—COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year Examination.

GREEK AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

Translate, with such notes of explanation or other comment as you deem necessary, extracts from Plato, Republic, and Homer, Iliad.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

HONOURS.

*1. What chief data do the Iliad and Odyssey afford to the *χωρίζοντες*? To what view of the authorship, date and place of production, &c., of the Homeric poems do you most incline, and for what chief reasons? If "Homer" was not one man, what becomes of the special "Homeric genius"? Aristotle says that Homer's epics are *μιμήσεις δραματικαί*. Discuss his meaning.

*2. Trace concisely the development of the several forms of Greek Lyric poetry until about 500 B.C., shewing which aspects of life are touched upon by the greater writers respectively. What picture of social life do you deduce for the "Lyric Age"?

3. State succinctly the conception of history entertained by Herodotus and Thucydides respectively. Can Greece

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claim a "philosophic" historian? Discuss the remark of Dionysius Hal.: *Ξενοφῶν Ἡροδότου ζηλωτὴς ἐγένετο κατ' ἀμφοτέρους χαρακτῆρας, τόν τε πραγματικὸν καὶ τὸν λεκτικόν.*

*4. Describe and account for the changes in the part played by the chorus in Greek tragedy. Where do you find it nearest to its ideal as "an integral part of the piece" (Aristotle)?

5. "Moderation" is the dominant principle in Greek art. What does this mean? Illustrate from literature and sculpture (or any other form of fine art).

6. What forms of literary composition were still unknown or only foreshadowed to the Greeks of 400 B.C.? Which are their nearest representatives in subject and diction?

7. (*a*) Poetry is a "criticism of life" (M. Arnold). According to Aristotle it is a *μίμησις πράξεως καὶ βίου.* What common ground have these statements? What is the precise meaning of *μίμησις*?

(*b*) In answer to Plato, Aristotle says *οὐχ ἡ αὐτὴ ὀρθότης ἐστὶν τῆς πολιτικῆς καὶ τῆς ποιητικῆς.* Explain the reference. What views of the function of art were to be met with among the Greeks?

*8. (*a*) What answer does Socrates make to the complaint that philosophers are eccentric and unpractical?

(*b*) How does he defend the position that *τοὺς ἄνδρας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας δεῖ τὰ αὐτὰ πράττειν* though *πλεῖστον κεχωρισμένην φύσιν ἔχοντας*?

(*c*) Discuss his remarks upon the effects of the representation of *πάθος* by the poets.

9. What popular or philosophic views were entertained as to the place of music in Greek education?

10. Describe the probable history of a Greek book and its transmission from, say, the hand of Plato till the age of Aldus. What chief dangers were run by the text meanwhile?

11. Describe fully the arrangement, decoration and use of *either* a Greek temple *or* a Greek theatre.

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ENGLISH I.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, with explanatory and critical notes, extracts from Beowulf.

2. Describe the deficiencies of Beowulf in regard to plot and homogeneity and comment upon their possible significance.

3. Discuss the passages relating to Sigemund and Heremod, Ingeld and Fréawaru, Offa and Thrytho.

4. Translate passages from Old English at sight.

5. Render into Old English—

   Now we said, we have an old father, and he hath with him our youngest brother, and he loveth him alone above us all. But thou commandedst us that we should bring him to thee that thou mightest see him and know by that that we were not spies. I have sworn oaths to my father that I would bring him home again safe and sound, and I have declared, 'except I bring him back again to thee, let me ever be guilty toward thee.' My lord, let the lad depart homewards with his brethren, and let me be thy servant in his place. I dare not return without the lad lest I see my father's grief.

ENGLISH II.

HONOURS.

1. Rewrite in (i.) Early West Saxon (the standard), and (ii.) Modern English prose extracts from MacLean's Old and Middle English Reader, adding notes on main differences between forms of words in the originals and the extracts.

2. Translate, with explanatory notes, passages from MacLean's Reader, discussing their literary and historic interest.

3. Render into Modern English, with notes on authorship and style, passages from MacLean's Reader.

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4. Translate passages from Maclean's Reader, and show in what respects they are typical of Medieval Religious Literature.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year Examination.

SOLID GEOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. Shew that a parallelopiped may be drawn so that its six faces shall contain the six edges of any given tetrahedron.

   If two opposite edges of a given tetrahedron are at right angles to each other, and also two other opposite edges, then the third pair of opposite edges must also be at right angles to each other.

2. O is the circumcentre of the tetrahedron ABCD, S is the circumcentre of the face ABC, and DN is perpendicular to ABC. Prove that $SO=(SD^2-SA^2)\div 2DN$.

3. Prove that $\frac{a}{y-z}+\frac{b}{z-x}+\frac{c}{x-y}=0$ is a pair of planes, whose line of intersection is equally inclined to the co-ordinate axes, and prove that the planes coincide provided $a^2+b^2+c^2-2bc-2ca-2ab=0$.

4. Obtain the Cartesian equation to an ellipsoid, and prove that the sum of the squared reciprocals of three mutually perpendicular radii is constant.

5. A cone with its vertex at the fixed point a, b, c, cuts the yz plane in the curve $f(y, z)=0$. Prove that it cuts the zx plane in the curve $f\left(\frac{bx}{x-a}, \frac{cx-az}{x-a}\right)=0$. Shew from the form of this equation that the curves are of the same degree, f being a rational algebraical function.

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6. Prove that two systems of straight lines lie entirely on the hyperboloid of one sheet, each line of one system meeting all lines of the other system and none of its own.

Interpret the equation

$$(x-a)(y-b)(z-c)=(x-a')(y-b')(z-c').$$

7. A variable straight line drawn through a fixed point cuts the coordinate planes in P, Q and R. Prove that the middle points of PQ, QR and RP lie on three fixed hyperbolic cylinders, each of which has a coordinate axis as a generator.

8. Find the equation to the normal at any point on the Ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1.$$

If the normal at T meets the principal planes in P Q, and R, shew that $TP:TQ:TR=a^2:b^2:c^2$.

9. Obtain the discriminating cubic equation for a quadric, and shew that its coefficients are invariant. What do these invariants become when the quadric degenerates into two coincident planes, such as

$$(ax+by+cz)^2=0?$$

10. Prove that parallel plane sections of a quadric are similar conics, and are similar to parallel sections of any other quadric provided the second degree terms in the Cartesian equations to the quadrics are alike.

Planes are drawn cutting the quadric $Ax^2+By^2+Cz^2=1$ in rectangular hyperbolas. Prove that the perpendiculars drawn to these planes from the origin sweep out the cone

$$(B+C)x^2+(C+A)y^2+(A+B)z^2=0.$$

11. Prove Meunier's Theorem for the curvature of an oblique section of a surface.

A right circular cone of semi-vertical angle α is cut by a plane in elliptic section, and the perpendicular to the plane from the vertex of the cone is l. Prove that the radius of curvature of the ellipse at either end of the major axis is $l \tan \alpha$.

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ANALYTICAL STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

HONOURS.

1. Prove that the axes of couples whose planes are inclined to one another can be compounded according to the parallelogram law.

   Opposite forces each of magnitude $P\sqrt{2}$ act along parallel diagonals of opposite faces of a cube, and opposite forces each equal to P act along the two edges which do not intersect either of these diagonals. Find the resultant couple.

2. A hollow cone of uniform thickness has a string equal in length to the diameter of its base attached to a point on its circumference, and is hung up by this string to a point in a smooth wall in such a manner that its base touches the wall, the string and the axis of the cone being in a vertical plane perpendicular to the wall. If α be its semi-vertical angle, shew that the inclination of the string to the vertical in the position of equilibrium is $\tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{3}\cot\alpha)$.

3. Enunciate and prove the Theorems of Pappus.

   Find the centre of gravity of the part of the area of the parabola $y^2=4ax$ cut off by the ordinate $x=b$, and the volume described by its revolution round its directrix.

4. Find the equations of equilibrium of a heavy heterogeneous string acted on by gravity only.

   A heavy chain suspended from two fixed points is such that the area of its cross section is proportional to the tension; shew that its equation may be put into the form

$$y=c\log\sec\frac{x}{c}$$

5. Two uniform rods AB and AC, each of length $2a$ and weight W, are smoothly jointed at A, and their middle points are connected by an elastic string whose unstretched length is l, and its modulus of elasticity W. The system is placed in a vertical plane with B and C in contact with a smooth

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horizontal plane, and horizontal forces each equal to W are applied at B and C outwards. Find the position of equilibrium, and the action at A.

6. Shew that in Cartesian coordinates $\frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}$ represent component velocities, and $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$ component accelerations.

A particle moves under an acceleration constant in magnitude and in a constant direction inclined to that in which the particle was initially moving. If at any instant its velocity is V, and it is moving in a direction inclined θ to its initial direction, shew that $V^2\frac{d\theta}{dt}$ is constant.

7. A heavy particle is projected in a medium the resistance of which varies as the velocity; write down the equations of motion.

Shew that the velocity tends as the time increases to a certain definite limit, and that the curve described has a vertical asymptote.

Shew also that, if the initial velocity was horizontal and equal to $\frac{g}{k}$, where kv represents the resistance per unit mass at any time, and this asymptote and a horizontal line distant $\frac{g}{k^2}$ above the point of projection be taken as axes, the equation of the curve can be put in the form $y-x=-\frac{g}{k^2}\log\frac{k^2x}{g}$.

8. If the velocity is a function of the coordinates of a point moving in a plane, prove that reversing the normal force, without altering the tangential force, changes a Brachystochrone into a free path.

Hence shew that for a repulsive force from S, varying as the square of the distance, the Brachystochrones are ellipses of which S is a focus.

What is the Brachystochrone if the force is attractive?

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9. Prove the principle of the conservation of angular momentum.

A uniform circular disc of mass M and radius a is revolving with uniform angular velocity ω round an axis through its centre, when a fly of mass m alights on it at a distance of $\frac{a}{4}$ from the centre, the fly being at rest the instant before it alights. Find the change in the angular velocity of the disc, and the impulsive pressure on its axis.

10. A solid uniform cylinder of radius a is placed inside a fixed hollow cylinder of radius b, so that their axes are parallel and horizontal. The cylinders being rough enough to prevent slipping, find the time of a small oscillation of the solid cylinder about its position of equilibrium.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

HONOURS.

1. Find the area of a spherical triangle ABC in terms of the spherical excess.

If BD is the tangent to the circumcircle, drawn from B towards A, shew that the area of ABC is $2r^2$ (C—ABD).

2. If the sides of ABC are produced to form the three co-lunar triangles, prove that the middle points of the six produced arcs lie on a great circle concentric with the circumcircle of ABC. Also shew that the three arcs of this great circle intercepted within the co-lunars are respectively equal to the three opposite arcs outside the co-lunars.

3. Prove the formulæ—

$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B).\ \cos\tfrac{1}{2}c=\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b).\ \sin\tfrac{1}{2}C,$$
$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B).\ \cos\tfrac{1}{2}c=\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b).\ \cos\tfrac{1}{2}C,$$
$$\tan\tfrac{1}{2}E=\sqrt{\{\tan\tfrac{1}{2}s.\ \tan\tfrac{1}{2}(s-a).\ \tan\tfrac{1}{2}(s-b).\ \tan\tfrac{1}{2}(s-c)\}}.$$

4. If AOD, BOE, COF are the perpendiculars of ABC, prove that $\tan AO.\ \tan AD=\tan b.\ \tan c.\ \cos A$, and that

$$\frac{\cos AO.\ \cos AD}{\cos OD}=\frac{\cos b.\ \cos c}{\cos a}$$

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5. AP, BQ, CR are the medians of the triangle ABC. If PQ = 90°, prove the following relations

$$\cos a + \cos b + \cos c = -1,$$

$$QR = RP = 90°,$$

$$\cos PQC = \cos\frac{a}{2}\operatorname{cosec}\frac{b}{2},$$

$$\sin PQC = \cos\frac{c}{2}\operatorname{cosec}\frac{b}{2},$$

$$AP + \frac{a}{2} = 180°,$$

$$PAC + C = 180°,$$

Area of ABC = one quarter the surface of the sphere.

6. Describe the transit circle, mentioning the errors to which it is liable, and the effect which each would cause if it were the sole error.

Shew that a small error of level α'' makes an error

$$\frac{\alpha}{15}\sec\delta\cos(l-\delta) \text{ seconds}$$

in the time of transit of a star of declination δ where l is the latitude of the place.

7. Shew how to find the latitude by two observations of the sun and the elapsed time, pointing out how in the case of observations at sea allowance is made for the change in the ship's position.

If the altitudes of a star when on the prime vertical and the meridian respectively are a_1, and a_2 respectively, prove that the star's declination is

$$\cot^{-1}(\operatorname{cosec} a_1 \sec a_2 - \tan a_2).$$

and the latitude of the place

$$\cot^{-1}(\tan a_2 - \sin a_1 \sec a_2).$$

8. Shew how to find the sun's azimuth at a given time of a given day.

Prove also that the azimuth is increasing fastest when the sun's altitude is a, given by the equation

$$\sin^2 a \sin\delta - 2\sin a \sin l + \sin\delta = 0.$$

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9. Find the effects of parallax on the hour angle and declination of a known star.

10. Explain the phenomena of a lunar eclipse, and find the angular distance of the centres of the moon and sun at the commencement of an eclipse.

Shew that the time from the instant of opposition to the first contact is

$$\left[\left\{(a+\mu)^2-\lambda^2\cos^2 n\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}-\lambda\sin n\right]\frac{\sin n}{g}$$

where a is the angular radius of the shadow, μ the moon's radius, λ the moon's latitude at the instant of opposition, g the moon's hourly motion in latitude, and n the angle between the ecliptic and the path of the moon relative to the centre of the shadow.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

HONOURS.

Three hours for Third Year Students, one and a half hours for Second Year Students. Question 1 is not to be done by Third Year Students.

1. Evaluate the integrals

(i.) $\int\frac{x^2dx}{x^4+x^2-2}$,

(ii.) $\int\cos^5\theta d\theta$,

(iii.) $\int\frac{3a^2-4x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-2x^2}}dx$,

(iv.) $\int\frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$.

2. Prove that $\int_0^a f(x)dx=\int_0^a f(a-x)dx$.

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Hence or otherwise evaluate

(i.) $\int_0^{\pi} \log(\sin x)dx$,

(ii.) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log(\sin x) \log(\tan x)dx$.

3. If $\int \frac{d\theta}{1+e\cos\theta} = \frac{\phi}{\sqrt{1-e^2}}$ prove that

$$(1+e\cos\theta)(1-e\cos\phi)=1-e^2.$$

Hence find $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{(1+e\cos\theta)^2}$.

4. Prove that $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ may be regarded as the sum of a certain series.

Prove that the limiting value of

$$\left[\sin\frac{\pi}{n}\sin\frac{2\pi}{n} \ldots\ldots \sin(n-1)\frac{\pi}{n}\right]^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

when n is indefinitely increased, is $\frac{1}{2}$.

5. In the case of the curve $8a^2y^2=x^2(a^2-2x^2)$ shew that (i.) the area is $\frac{a^2}{3\sqrt{2}}$, (ii.) the volume described by the revolution of the curve round the axis of x is $\frac{\pi a^3}{60\sqrt{2}}$.

Shew also that the length of the curve is πa, and the surface generated by its revolution round the axis of x is $\frac{\pi a^2}{4}$.

6. A point moves round the circumference of an ellipse so that its angular velocity about a focus is constant. Prove that its mean distance from that focus is equal to the semi-axis minor.

Find also its mean distance, if it moves so that the area swept out by the radius vector drawn from it to the focus varies as the time in which it is described.

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7. Find the differential equation of a curve such that the foot of the perpendicular from a fixed point on the axis of x upon its tangent lies on the fixed circle $x^2+y^2=a^2$.

8. Shew that the necessary and sufficient condition that the differential function of the first order and degree $Mdx+Ndy$ should be exact is $\frac{dM}{dy}=\frac{dN}{dx}$.

If this equation is satisfied, shew how to solve the equation

$$Mdx+Ndy=du.$$

Solve the equation

$$xydy-y^2dx=nx^2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}du.$$

9. What is meant by the singular solution of a differential equation? Explain how the singular solution may be obtained from the differential equation without any knowledge of the general solution.

Find the general solution and the singular solution of the equation

$$a\frac{dy}{dx}\left\{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2-2\right\}=x\frac{dy}{dx}-y.$$

10. Solve the equations

(i.) $(3x+2)^2=4p^2(x+1)$

(ii.) $(x^2+1)\frac{dy}{dx}=2xy(2x-\log y)$

(iii.) $(D^4-a^4)y=x^2+e^{ax}$

11. Find the system of curves in which the product of the perpendiculars from two fixed points on the tangent is constant.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

HONOURS.

1. How does Spencer explain the rise of the feeling of moral obligation?

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2. Can Altruism be explained on hedonistic principles?

3. State and examine Spencer's view of human freedom, and contrast it with that of Green.

4. "The moral theory which has been of most public service in modern Europe is Utilitarianism."—(*Green.*) Discuss this statement in connection with Green's adverse criticism of Utilitarianism.

5. What are the main differences between Greek and Christian conceptions of virtue?

6. Discuss briefly Green's doctrine of the "spiritual principle" in knowledge and in nature, and discuss the main objections to it.

HISTORY II.

HONOURS.

Candidates for Third Year Honours in History are also required to take the Second Year Honour papers.

You are recommended to answer not less than FIVE, *and not more than* SEVEN *questions.*

1. Sketch the career of Danton, and discuss his character.

2. What are the chief reasons that account for the success of Napoleon I. in founding a despotic government in France?

3. Discuss shortly the *permanent* results of Napoleon I.'s work in France.

4. Compare the political teaching of Rousseau and Mazzini.

5. Shew how the following battles influenced the history of Italy: Novara, Solferino, Sadowa (Königgrätz), Sedan.

6. Describe shortly the condition of Germany between 1815 and 1848.

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7. Examine the causes of the French Revolution of 1848.

8. Discuss the relations of the British Government to Turkey from 1853 to the present time.

9. Discuss Bismarck's foreign policy.

10. Give an account of the relations of (*a*) England and Russia in Asia since 1842, *or* of (*b*) England and France in Egypt since 1875.

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M.A. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.—ATTRACTIONS.

HONOURS.

1. State Newton's Law of Gravitation.

   If the force between two masses m, m' at a distance r apart be taken as equal to mm'/r^2, find (1) the unit of mass in order that the unit of force may be a dyne, and (2) assuming the unit of mass to be a gramme, find what equal masses placed at a distance of one centimetre apart will attract each other with a force of a dyne.

   [The radius of the earth $=6{\cdot}37\times10^8$cm., the mass $=6.14\times10^{27}$gm., $g=980$c.g.s. units.]

2. Find the attraction of a thin terminated straight uniform rod on a unit mass placed at a given point.

   A mass is hung up by an elastic string of length l_0, and the length of the string is thus doubled. Underneath symmetrically is placed a horizontal rod of length l and mass M, which, attracting the particle, makes it finally rest at a distance h from the rod. Prove that the stretched length of the string is

$$2l_0\left(1+\frac{\mathrm{M}}{\mathrm{E}}\cdot\frac{\mathrm{R}^2}{h\sqrt{l^2+4h^2}}\right),$$

   E being the mass of the earth and R its radius.

3. Prove the equations

$$\nabla^2\mathrm{V}+4\pi\rho=0,$$

$$\frac{d\mathrm{V}_1}{dn_1}+\frac{d\mathrm{V}_2}{dn_2}+4\pi\sigma=0,$$

   pointing out the exact meanings of V, $\frac{d}{dn_1}$ and $\frac{d}{dn_2}$ in order that the signs of these equations may be correct in the case of gravitational attraction.

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Find the distribution of matter causing a potential $V=0$ outside the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}-1=0$, and $V=\frac{1}{2}\left(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)$ inside.

4. Find an expression for the potential energy of a gravitational system in the form of an integral involving the force at every point.

Find in ergs the work done by the mutual attractions of a mass of water in the process of coming together from a state of infinite tenuity to one in which it is a sphere at standard density, one kilometre in diameter.

5. The potential cannot be an absolute maximum or minimum at any point not occupied by matter.

A particle is at the point of equilibrium between two attracting masses m and m'. It is capable of motion along a smooth straight line inclined at an angle θ to the line joining m and m'. Find for what values of θ the position is stable and for what values it is unstable.

6. State and prove the fundamental relation between the cross-section of a small tube of force at any point and the force there, for such parts of the tube as do not traverse matter.

7. Outside the cylinder $x^2+y^2=c^2$ the lines of force are

$$x^2+y^2=ay,\ z=b$$

where a and b are arbitrary parameters. (1) Prove that this is possible with no matter outside the cylinder; (2) Find the level surfaces outside; (3) Given the force at one point outside, find it at any other point; (4) Shew that inside the cylinder there must be masses of opposite signs.

8. Prove that the potential of a solid ellipsoid, of mass M, at an external point, (x, y, z)

$$=\tfrac{3}{4}M\int_{\mu}^{\infty}\left(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2+\lambda}-\frac{y^2}{b^2+\lambda}-\frac{z^2}{c^2+\lambda}\right)\frac{d\lambda}{\sqrt{(a^2+\lambda)(b^2+\lambda)(c^2+\lambda)}}$$

where μ is the positive root of

$$1-\frac{x^2}{a^2+\mu}-\frac{y^2}{b^2+\mu}-\frac{z^2}{c^2+\mu}=0.$$

Verify that this value satisfies the equation $\nabla^2 V=0$.

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THEORY OF LIGHT.

HONOURS.

1. Give an explanation on the undulatory theory of the approximately rectilinear propagation of light.

   Describe a simple experiment in which the propagation is shewn to be not rectilinear.

2. Give a complete mathematical investigation of the colours of thin plates.

3. Homogeneous light is permitted to pass through a thin slit and diverge, and to fall on a pin parallel to the slit. The pin is at a considerable distance from the slit, and at a considerably greater distance on the same side of the slit and in line with slit and pin is placed a pocket lens of short focus. (1) Describe what will be seen through the lens; (2) explain in general terms the cause of the appearances; (3) shew how the experiment may be made to furnish a rough measurement of the wave length of light.

4. Explain fully the optical meaning of Cornu's spiral, and investigate the form of the integrals from the values of which it is constructed.

5. Find expressions for the intensities of the light refracted and reflected at the surface of a transparent isotropic body.

6. *Either* give any one of the dynamically sound theories (*e.g.*, that based on Lord Kelvin's contractile ether or that based on Maxwell's electro-magnetic theory) of the wave surface in crystals which lead to Fresnel's surface, *or* give Fresnel's dynamically unsound theory of his surface.

7. Describe fully circumstances under which the colours of thin crystalline plates are exhibited, and give a mathematical investigation explaining them.

8. Give the theory of a plane grating which is the basis of the absolute measurements of wave lengths of light.

   Enter into detail concerning the manufacture and use of Rowland's concave gratings.

9. Describe very briefly the essentials of Hertz's experiments on electric radiation, pointing out as fully as possible their bearing on the theory of light.

10. Write a short historical essay on the determinations of the velocities of light in various substances and under various conditions.

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FACULTY OF LAW.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ROMAN LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT *questions, but these must include I, IV, VII and X.*

I. Translate, and comment briefly on, each of the following passages—

(1) *Minima est capitis deminutio, cum et civitas et libertas retinetur, sed status hominis commutatur* (I, 16, 3).

(2) *Diutina possessio, quae prodesse coeperat defuncto, et heredi et bonorum possessori continuatur, licet ipse sciat praedium alienum. . . . . quod nostra constitutio similiter et in usucuponionibus observari constituit, ut tempora continuentur* (II, 6, 12).

(3) *Sed olim quidem erant legatorum genera quattnor: . . . et certa quaedam verba cuique generi legatorum adsignata erant, per quae singula genera legatorum significabantur* (II, 20, 2).

(4) *Sufficit enim talem diligentiam in communibus rebus adhibere socium, qualem suis rebus adhibere solet* (III, 25,9).

(5) *Ac ne is quidem hac lege tenetur, qui casu occidit, si modo culpa ejus nulla invenitur: nam alioquin non minus ex dolo quam ex culpa quisque hac lege tenetur* (IV, 3, 3).

II. What estimate have you formed as to the nature and extent of the influence of the Stoic philosophy on the development of Roman Law? Contrast briefly the influence of the Benthamite Philosophy on English Law.

III. State exactly the various rights which a *paterfamilias*, in the time of Justinian, enjoyed, over property acquired by a son *in potestate*. Had the son any corresponding rights with respect to the property of his father?

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IV. Discuss the legal effect of the following transactions, stating the principles involved—

(1) A, whilst digging in B's garden, finds a pot of old coins.

(2) A swarm of bees from A's hive settles on B's trees. B takes possession of them.

(3) A lends B a horse. B dies. His heir C thereupon sells the horse, bona fide, to D.

(4) A is the bona fide possessor of a vineyard belonging to B. At the time of B's claim, A has sold and delivered part of the grapes to C;—has gathered and converted another part into wine;—and has agreed to sell another part to D.

V. Distinguish, *briefly*, between the following—(1) *Tutela* and *Curatela*; (2) *Usus* and *Usufructus*; (3) *Legatum* and *Fideicommissum*; (4) *Correality* and *Solidarity*; and (5) *Obligatio civilis* and *Obligatio naturalis*.

VI. Trace the origin and development of the *Testamentum per aes et libram;* indicating, briefly, the steps by which it became transformed into the *testamentum tripertitum*.

VII. A, a Roman *paterfamilias*, in the time of Justinian, has two sons B and C, but no other children. B is emancipated. C is still *in potestate*. A desires to leave his property, in so far as he legally can, to D, a nephew, for life; and after that to E, a stranger; or, in the event of E predeceasing D, then to F. Advise A as to how he may best carry out these objects.

VIII. How far did Roman Law, in the time of Justinian, imply a warranty of—(1) title, and (2) quality—upon a sale of property?

IX. In what cases, under the Roman Law in the time of Justinian, could one person be sued for wrongs committed by another?

X. Discuss the rights and liabilities of the parties in the following cases, stating the remedies available—

(1) A lends money to B, a son *in potestate*. C becomes surety for the loan, which is not repaid.

(2) A agrees to sell a horse to B, which he has already agreed to sell to C.

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(3) A, a freeman, incites B, a slave belonging to C, to commit a theft in the house of D. B thereupon carries off a silver bowl belonging to D, and also a gold ring which had been lent to D by E. B is subsequently caught by D wearing the ring; and thereupon confesses that he gave the bowl to A, in whose possession it is found.

(4) A hires a slave from B. Whilst in A's service the slave falls sick and is attended by C, a surgeon, through whose negligence he is poisoned. It subsequently turns out that the slave had been instituted heir by D, whose death occurs shortly after that of the slave.

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

Candidates are not to attempt more than FIVE *questions, but these should include* VI. *and* VII.

SECTION I.—JURISPRUDENCE.

I. Discuss the meaning and relative value of the Analytical and Historical methods of pursuing the study of Jurisprudence.

II. How do you account for the difficulties which ancient law placed in the way of the alienation of the various forms of property? What devices are mentioned by Maine as having been adopted for the purpose of overcoming these difficulties? Mention at least three.

III. "The analysis of sovereignty contained in Austin's Jurisprudence is of the highest value, provided we recognise its relative character, and do not attribute to it complete philosophical truth."—*Harrison.*

Discuss this statement.

IV. Analyse the conception of a "legal right," distinguishing between what Holland calls its "statical" and "dynamical" elements.

V. What do you understand by the Law of Status? What views are adopted by Austin and Holland respectively:—

(1) as to the place to be assigned to the Law of Status in a classification of right; and

(2) as to the proper tests of Status?

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VI. Write a short note on—

(1) The views of Hobbes and Locke as to the origin of Government and Society.

(2) The place of Codes in the development of Law.

(3) Commentary and Juristic writing as a source of law.

(4) The distinction between written and unwritten law.

VII. Where would the following rules find place in a system of law based on Holland's classification :—

(1) Hearsay is not evidence.

(2) An infant plaintiff, in prosecuting a suit, must be represented by a next friend.

(3) A man must not maliciously set the law in motion against another without cause.

(4) An innkeeper is bound to take in a lodger, if he present himself in proper condition.

(5) If A trespass on B's ground, B may eject him, using necessary force.

(6) If A and B are adjoining owners of land, B may not excavate his land so as to cause A's buildings to fall.

VIII. Distinguish between Motive and Intention. Comment also on the following statements :—

(1) "The law has nothing to do with motives."

(2) "A man must be deemed to have intended the natural consequences of his acts."

Section II.—Theory of Legislation.

Candidates are not to attempt more than FIVE *questions, but these should include IV. and V.*

I. What account is given by Bentham of the limits which separate Morals from Legislation. How far does he consider that (1) duties to one's self, and (2) duties to others, should be enforced by legislation?

II. What do you consider to be the merits and defects of the "greatest happiness" principle as a standard of legislation?

III. Explain and illustrate Bentham's account of the circumstances which affect sensibility. How does his theory become important in questions of legislation?

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IV. Discuss, briefly, on the principles laid down by Bentham:—

(1) The desirability of facilitating the transfer of land.

(2) The extent to which a master ought to be held responsible for the acts of his servant.

(3) Prescription as a foundation of title.

(4) The recognition of the legality of marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

(5) Liberty of Testation.

V. Compare the views of Bentham and Fitzjames Stephen as to the principal objects of Punishment. What principles does the former suggest as to the proportion that should obtain between offences and punishments?

VI. What measures are advocated by Bentham for facilitating the "knowledge of the fact of an offence?" Mention at least three, adding a short comment on each.

VII. Compare, shortly, in relation to this colony, the more prominent advantages and disadvantages of a "System of Old Age Pensions."

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT *questions, but those should include* VI. *and* VII.

I. "International law . . . . is not stationary; it admits of progressive improvement; though the improvement is more difficult and slower than that of municipal law, and though the agencies which affect it are different."—(Report of Royal Commission on Fugitive Slaves.)

Discuss this statement. What are the principal agencies by which the development of International Law is carried on?

II. What do you understand by the term semi-sovereign State? How are such States usually classified? Give an example of each class.

III. Discuss the character and extent of the rights and liabilities which follow from the assumption of jurisdiction over the territory of a barbarous or semi-civilized community (1) as a Protectorate; and (2) as a Sphere of influence.

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IV. "Contrairement à l'ancienne opinion qui considérait le sujet comme perpetuellement obligé envers son prince ou envers son pays, et qui ne lui permettait pas de briser ce lien de son autorité privée, on en est arrivé peu a peu à reconnaitre le principe de la liberté d'émigration."—*Bluntschli.*

How far does this statement harmonize with the rules existing in (1) England, (2) United States, and (3) France, on the subject of expatriation?

V. State, shortly, the rules of international law with regard to the capture (1) of private property of enemy subjects found by a belligerent within the territory of his enemy; and (2) of private property on the high seas.

VI. Write a *short* explanatory note on each of the following subjects:—

(1) The Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act (41 and 42 Vic. c. 73).

(2) Exterritoriality.

(3) The Ratification of Treaties.

(4) Jus angariae.

VII. Discuss the following cases:—

(1) A, a member of the crew of an American merchant vessel, commits a theft on board whilst the vessel is lying in the harbour of Noumea.

(2) War breaks out between France and Germany. A French cruiser puts into Newcastle for coal.

(3) A Russian war-ship, coming into Port Jackson, collides with a Sydney vessel, owing to the negligence of the former's navigating officer.

(4) A foreign sovereign, residing temporarily in England, enters into a contract under an assumed name as a private individual. He breaks this contract.

(5) A, a servant of the American ambassador in London, commits a crime outside the ambassador's house.

VIII. What are the conditions requisite to the institution and maintenance of a valid blockade? Under what circumstances does a neutral become liable for attempted breach, according to (1) English practice, and (2) French practice.

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IX. Discuss fully the questions of International Law arising out of the following case—

During the present war, a German vessel, carrying three German artillery officers as passengers, and having a cargo of provisions, is captured by a British cruiser whilst on her way to Delagoa Bay.

X. Give a brief summary of the objects and results of the Peace Conference which was held last year at the Hague.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT *questions; but these should include* FOUR *questions in each section.*

SECTION I.—GENERAL.

I. Give a brief account of the origins of the Common Law. What are its actual ingredients and present sources? What do you understand by the "Law Merchant?"

II. State—and discuss the validity of—the three "alleged legal limitations on the legislative sovereignty of Parliament," mentioned in your text book.

III. By what practical remedies and safeguards does English law secure the right of personal liberty?

IV. With whom does the treaty making power rest under the British Constitution? What are the practical restrictions upon its exercise? Discuss Bagehot's arguments in favour of requiring treaties with foreign Powers to be submitted to Parliament for ratification.

V. Describe briefly the present constitution and functions of the Privy Council.

VI. "The English Army consists of the Regular or Standing Army and the Militia; each of these Forces has been rendered subordinate to the laws of the land." (Dicey, 272). Explain, fully, this statement.

SECTION II.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

VII. What are the more important changes that have taken place in the government of New South Wales since 1856, as regards (1) The law, and (2) The conventions—of the constitution? Mention at least three in each case.

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VIII. Give a brief account of the judicial clauses of the Commonwealth Bill, so far as relates to (1) The different classes of Federal courts contemplated; (2) The general character of the Federal jurisdiction; and (3) The final right of appeal.

IX. What are the chief legal sources of the authority and powers attaching to the office of Governor? Give a brief summary of the Governor's real functions and of their modes of discharge.

X. Give a brief outline of the various steps to be taken in connection with a grant of supply by Parliament. What safeguards exist for securing its proper expenditure?

XI. What remedies avail against the Crown or its servants for breach of contract or tort (1) under the common law, and (2) by local statute?

XII. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following points, in relation to parliamentary procedure: (1) Committee of the Whole; (2) Dilatory motion; (3) The methods of framing amendments; (4) Inherent privilege; and (5) The methods of communication between the two Houses.

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FINAL EXAMINATION.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS AND MERCANTILE LAW.

Candidates should not attempt more than EIGHT *questions, but these should include II., IV., VIII., and X.*

I. What are the essential elements in the conception of contract? How does a contract differ in this respect from (1) a quasi contract; (2) a conveyance; (3) the celebration of a marriage; and (4) the acceptance of a trust created by will? What are the chief sources of the quasi contractual relation in English law?

II. A owes B £100; the payment of this sum being guaranteed by C, D and E. A fails to make payment at the time agreed, and thereupon C pays the debt. Discuss C's rights as against (1) A, (2) B, and (3) D and E.

III. "The reality of consent may be vitiated by (1) Mistake; (2) Misrepresentation; (3) Fraud; (4) Duress; or (5) Undue influence." Distinguish, briefly, between these vitiating elements in contract.

IV. State, shortly, the legal responsibilities of a common carrier as regards the carriage of (1) goods, and (2) passengers. A, a passenger by railway, takes with him a portmanteau containing clothes to the value of £20, and jewellery to the value of £15. Discuss the liability of the Commissioners in the event of the loss of the portmanteau, owing to the negligence of their servants.

V. State, briefly, the general principles of English law with respect to contracts made by letter through the post; distinguishing between those relating to offer and acceptance. Cite authority for your answer.

VI. What will constitute "a deviation," within the meaning of a warranty "not to deviate," implied in a contract of maritime insurance? What is the effect of such a deviation? On what grounds (apart from express provision) may such a deviation be justified?

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VII. "Consideration is necessary to the validity of every simple contract." What exceptions to this rule are mentioned in your text book? How do you account for the existence of these exceptions?

VIII. Discuss in relation to the law on the subject of negotiable instruments—(1) the liability of a transferror of a bill of exchange by mere delivery; and (2) the question of the negotiability of a debenture payable to bearer.

IX. How far is the liability of a party to a written contract affected by (1) a mere verbal waiver of his rights by the other party to the contract; and (2) by a verbal alteration of certain terms of the contract. Cite authority for your answer.

X. Discuss the following cases, stating the rights of the parties, and the principles involved:—

(1) A owes B £20. B is about to sue A. C, a friend of A, steps in, and pays the debt. Subsequently A promises to pay C the amount.

(2) A induces B, a semi-blind man, to endorse a bill of exchange for £100 by telling him that it is a guaranty. The bill is subsequently endorsed to C, who takes *bonâ fide* and for value. C sues B.

(3) A is an engineer in the employ of the B Co. C, who is carrying out certain works for the B Co., pays A a bribe of £100 in order to induce him to pass certain works. A accepts the bribe.

(4) A, the promoter of a company as yet unformed, enters into a contract on its behalf with B. The company when incorporated ratifies the contract, but shortly afterwards goes into liquidation. B sues A.

XI. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following:—

(1) Sale by operation of law; (2) A *quantum meruit;* (3) Accord and satisfaction; (4) Demurrage; (5) Del credere agent; and (6) Insurable interest (in a contract of life insurance).

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THE LAW OF TORTS AND CRIMES.

THREE HOURS AND A HALF.

SECTION I.—TORTS.

Candidates should not attempt more than FOUR *questions in this section, but these should include* II. *and* IV.

I. "A person cannot excuse himself for misrepresenting material facts, which have been specially within his own knowledge, and of which he is the proper person to give information, by alleging that at the moment he forgot the true state of things." Discuss, fully, this statement from your text-book, citing authority.

II. Distinguish between false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. What facts must a plaintiff shew in each case in order to succeed?

III. State, generally, the conditions under which a person will be held responsible for the wrongful acts (1) of his servant; and (2) of an independent contractor.

IV. Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved, and citing authority for your conclusion:—

(1) A maliciously informs B, a married woman, that C, her husband, has just been killed by an accident. The statement was, as A well knew, untrue. In consequence of the mental shock caused by this statement, B becomes seriously ill, and C incurs considerable expense in re-establishing B's health.

(2) A, whilst trespassing on B's land, is bitten by a notoriously vicious dog belonging to B.

(3) A sells B a gun, the soundness of which he warrants. The gun, whilst being used by C, to whom B has lent it, explodes, and seriously injures C.

(4) A, a prisoner under sentence of penal servitude, is employed on certain works adjoining the gaol. Owing to the defects of certain machinery used in connection with the works, A sustains severe injuries, which result in the loss of an eye.

(5) A hires a horse from B, and goes out riding in town. Whilst riding at a moderate pace the horse, despite B's efforts, runs away and injures C, who is lawfully on the footpath.

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(6) A is a dealer in drugs. Owing to the negligence of his servant a bottle of belladonna is labelled as dandelion, and sold as such to B, a retail druggist. B, in good faith, re-sells part of the drug as dandelion to C, who is thereby made dangerously ill.

V. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following:—(1) Contributory negligence; (2) Privileged communication; (3) Slander of title; and (4) The doctrine of identification in cases of negligence.

Section II.—Crimes.

Candidates should not attempt more than FIVE *questions in this section, but these should include* I., II. *and* VI.

I. What crime (if any) is committed in the following cases:—

(1) A offers a chain in pledge to B, a pawnbroker, falsely stating it to be silver; B takes it into his back shop and applies a test which seems to him to prove that it is really silver; he thereupon advances money to B on the chain.

(2) A marries B, who is, in fact, already married, but not to the knowledge of A. Subsequently and during B's lifetime he marries C.

(3) A passes an open window at night, and seeing through the window a silver mug on a table in the room, he inserts a crooked stick and attempts to draw the mug out of the window; the aperture not being wide enough to allow this, A slightly raises the sash and makes off with the mug.

(4) A asks B to lend him a shilling. B consents, but hands A a sovereign by mistake. B does not discover this till later. He thereupon spends the sovereign; but subsequently avers to B that it was a shilling.

(5) A makes a bet with B on a certain race and deposits the money with B. The horse wins; but B goes off with the money.

State the principles involved in each case.

II. Define and distinguish between an accessory before the fact and a principal in the second degree.

Can an accessory before the fact be tried (1) before his principal, or (2) after his principal has been acquitted?

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III. "He who preserves his own life at the expense of another man's is excusable through unavoidable necessity."

How far does this statement represent the existing law? Cite authority for your answer.

IV. The levying war against the Sovereign within the Statute 25, Edw. III., is either direct or constructive. Explain the latter case.

What is misprision of treason? How has misprision of treason at Common Law been modified by Statute?

V. Describe the offence of Conspiracy.

A woman is indicted for conspiracy with two men to procure her miscarriage, the men having been already convicted of the felony of administering drugs, &c., for this purpose. The woman, as a matter of fact, was not pregnant. Give reasons why she can or cannot be convicted.

VI. State, briefly, the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with respect to (1) The reservation of points of law on a criminal trial; (2) The issue of a writ of error in criminal cases; (3) The restitution of stolen property; and (4) The right of challenge as regards jurors.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT *questions, but these should include Nos.* V., VI. *and* XI.

I. Explain, and illustrate, the distinction between (1) a reversion and a remainder, (2) a contingent remainder taking effect under the Statute of Uses, and a contingent remainder of an equitable interest, (3) a springing and a shifting use, and (4) an equitable charge and an equitable lien.

II. A, an infant, upon the death of his father intestate, becomes seised in fee of certain lands in the vicinity of Sydney, which are of greater value for building than agricultural purposes. Under what authority, and by what process (if any), can such lands be sold, or leased for a long term? What would be the effect of a conveyance of such lands by A whilst still an infant, by way of ordinary assurance?

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III. Explain the nature and object of the former "conveyance to uses to bar dower." What legal claims (if any) has a married woman, under the existing law, as regards the property of her husband?

IV. What remedies are available—(1) To a lessor, under a lease drawn in the usual form, upon non-payment of rent by his lessee; and (2) To a mortgagee, under a mortgage drawn in the usual form, upon default made by his mortgagor (the land being held under a common law title)?

V. Discuss the effect of the following limitations, stating the interests validly created thereunder, and the principles involved:—

(1) Gift of lands "to A and his issue"—(*a*) by deed—and (*b*) by will.

(2) Devise of lands "to A for life, with remainder to such son of B as shall first attain the age of 21 years."

(3) Bequest of £1000 in New South Wales 4 per cents. "in trust for A, his executors, administrators or assigns, until 1950, and thereafter in trust for B, his executors, administrators, or assigns."

(4) Bequest by A of the residue of a term of 99 years vested in him "to B for life, and thereafter to C and his heirs."

VI. (1) In 1877, A, a woman, married B. A was at the time of her marriage seised in fee of Blackacre and possessed of a long term of Greenacre. No settlement was made on the marriage. In 1878 B sold both Blackacre and Greenacre, and by deeds, to which A was not a party, purported to convey the former to C in fee, and the latter to D for the residue of the term. B died in 1899. Advise A as to her position.

(2) A, in 1890, granted a building lease of Blackacre to B for 99 years at a ground rent. A died in 1895, having by his last will devised his interest in Blackacre to B for life, with remainder to C and his heirs. B accepted the devise and died in 1899, having by his last will devised and bequeathed all his property to D. Advise D as to his rights.

VII. What provisions are usually inserted in a marriage settlement of personalty for the benefit of children?

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VIII. State, briefly, and in general terms only, what provision has been made by local legislation (1) For the more effectual protection and notification of mortgages of stock; (2) For the encouragement of life insurance; and (3) For the protection of trade marks.

IX. A makes a post-nuptial settlement of personal property upon his wife and children. Under what rules and in what events will such a settlement be liable to be avoided?

X. To what extent, if at all, can a person assign his right and interest in after acquired chattels?

XI. What provision is made by the Real Property Act with respect to (1) Applications to bring "lands subject to mortgage" under the Act; (2) The effect and priority of instruments registered under the Act; (3) The position of a registered proprietor in the event of the loss or destruction of his certificate of title; and (4) The rights of a mortgagee from a registered proprietor where the latter has been registered through fraud or error.

EQUITY AND COMPANY LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than TEN *questions, but these should include III., VI., VII., VIII., and XII.*

I. "A voluntary conveyance is not binding if imperfect." Discuss this proposition and set out the different ways in which a trust is perfectly created.

II. Is there any statutory limit to a trust for accumulation? If so, what is the limit, and is there any, and what, exception to it?

III. In which of the following cases will specific performance of the contract be ordered by a Court of Equity, and why? State the principles applicable to each case. Could damages or any other and what relief be obtained in all or any of them?

(1) Contract to erect, furnish, and decorate a mansion.
(2) Contract for the sale of the goodwill of a business.
(3) Contract for the sale of Poynter's "Queen of Sheba."
(4) Contract to marry the plaintiff.
(5) Contract to sell £2000 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. preference stock.

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IV. Give one instance of—

(1) A fraud on a power;

(2) A power in the nature of a trust.

V. Distinguish between a mandate and an equitable assignment, and give one instance of each.

VI. The trustees of a will commit a breach of trust. A decree to make good the loss thereby occasioned is obtained by the cestuis qui trustent against all the trustees. Must the decree be enforced against all the trustees, or can it be enforced against one only; and if enforced against one only has he any, and what, rights against his co-trustees, or any of them, in respect of it?

VII. Under what circumstances and on what principles will—

(1) A legal mortgagee be postponed to a prior equitable mortgagee;

(2) A prior equitable mortgagee be postponed to a later equitable mortgagee?

VIII. Set out shortly the procedure on (1) motion for decree; (2) motion for decree on admissions; (3) decree on further consideration.

IX. Write a short note on each of the following terms:—

Annual rests—Satisfaction of debt by legacy—Election—Supervision order—Special resolution—Floating charge.

X. State shortly the necessary steps for the formation of a company registered under the No-liability Act. What are the distinctive features of such a company?

XI.—Under what circumstances may a company registered under the Companies Act be wound up by the Court? What is the nature of the application for that purpose, and by whom may it be made?

XII. What different methods of payment for shares in a limited company are recognised by the Companies Act?

A, a vendor of property to a company, arranges that certain shares allotted to him shall be credited as paid in full upon payment of half the amount thereof in cash and half by receipts on account of the purchase money for the property acquired by the company; shares purporting to be fully paid up are allotted to A and accepted by him;

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no contract in respect of these shares is registered. Discuss A's position as a contributory on winding up. It is assumed, for the purposes of the case that A acted in good faith and the purchase price was fair.

THE LAW OF PROCEDURE.

I. Discuss briefly the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the District Court.

(1) A sues B in the District Court for trespass. B files the special defence of not possessed. At the trial the judge finds for the plaintiff.

(2) A sues B in the District Court. The plaint was on common counts, and the particulars endorsed on the plaint amounted on the debit side to £1,500, but credit was also given for £1,400, shewing the balance due to A as £100. B pleads never indebted.

Will a prohibition lie in these cases under any, and if so, what circumstances?

II. A recovers judgment against B in the District Court. B's assets consist of (1) land, (2) shares, and (3) wearing apparel and bedding valued at £30. At the date of the judgment B is three months in arrears with his rent to C, his landlord.

How will the assets be realized, and what will be the rights of A, B and C in the proceeds?

III. What is the procedure necessary to obtain a new trial (1) in the Supreme Court, and (2) in the District Court? Will an appeal lie against an order granting a new trial in the District Court?

IV. What is meant by the term "*venue*"? What rules determine the venue in a civil action in the Supreme Court, and under what circumstances will the Court order a change of venue?

V. A and B carry on business in partnership in Sydney, A being resident in New South Wales and B in London. The firm become indebted to C to the amount of £300. What steps should C take to enforce payment?

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VI. Trace the successive steps in an action in the Supreme Court for (1) goods sold and delivered, and (2) malicious prosecution, where the plaintiff and the defendant both die before judgment.

VII. State briefly the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act relating to the discovery and inspection of documents. Under what circumstances are documents privileged from production, and how is the privilege claimed?

VIII. Write a short note on each of the following:—Garnishee, *quo warranto*, and mandamus.

IX. What is the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the case of (1) a claim by a servant for wages, and (2) a complaint by a master for breach of agreement?

X. A lets a house situated in Maitland to B for three years. On the expiration of the lease, B remains in possession. How may A compel delivery of possession?

PLEADING AND EVIDENCE.

Candidates are not to attempt more than NINE *questions, but these should include III., VII., and X.*

I. Explain and illustrate the following rules of pleading:—
(1) Pleadings must shew authority.
(2) Pleadings must not be insensible nor repugnant.
(3) Surplusage is to be avoided.

II. A seizes a horse grazing on land, the ownership of which is in dispute between A and B. Draw a declaration on behalf of B in replevin, and pleas on behalf of A, setting up all proper defences.

III. A contracts to sell B railway iron at £5 per ton, to be delivered in instalments of 100 tons a month, extending over six months. B accepts and pays for two instalments; but, finding the quality defective, refuses to take delivery of the third instalment. Draw a declaration on behalf of A, and pleas on behalf of B, setting up *inter alia* payment and cross action. What, if any, particulars would be required with the declaration and pleas, and what, if any, procedure would be necessary to enable B to plead the pleas you would advise in this case?

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IV. Explain the following terms:—Plea in abatement; plea in bar; and plea in estoppel. Draw suitable pleas by way of illustration.

V. What is the usual form of replication? What is meant by new assignment, and when is it proper in pleading?

VI. Discuss the maxim that "the best evidence must be given of which the nature of the case permits."

VII. How far are declarations which accompany the fact in issue admissible in evidence as forming part of the *res gestae*?

(1) The act of bankruptcy alleged in a bankruptcy petition against the bankrupt was that he absented himself from his dwelling-house with intent to defeat his creditors, and statements indicating that intention made by the bankrupt during his absence are tendered in support of this allegation.

(2) A purchases Blackacre in the name of B, his son. Six months afterwards A returns Blackacre in his land tax returns.

How far are the statements in (1) and (2) admissible as shewing the intention with which the respective acts were done.

VIII. Discuss the maxim:—Judicium pro veritate accipitur.

IX. Under what circumstances are written statements by deceased persons admissible in evidence? Illustrate your answer by examples.

X. To what extent can agreements in writing be modified by subsequent agreements?

A agrees in writing to sell B an allotment of land and 100 shares in a Building Society, and make a good title. B pays a deposit. Afterwards A finds he cannot make a good title, and B agrees verbally to waive the defect and accept a transfer and conveyance. A sues for the balance of the purchase money and seeks to give evidence of B's waiver. Discuss the admissibility of this evidence according to whether the defect related to the land or shares.

XI. Under what circumstances and to what extent may a party discredit or treat as hostile his own witness?

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XII. Evidence is offered that A and B lived together as man and wife. Is this evidence admissible (1) to prove C's legitimacy, (2) on a petition for divorce from B, and (3) in proceedings against A for alleged bigamous marriage with D?

BANKRUPTCY, PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

Candidates are not to attempt more than NINE *questions in all, but these should include some questions in each subject.*

SECTION I.—BANKRUPTCY.

I. Give a short summary, citing cases, of the law affecting property acquired by a bankrupt during the continuance of his bankruptcy.

What do you understand by personal earnings? To what extent does the law allow a bankrupt to retain his personal earnings?

II. A on January 9th, 1899, gave B a bill of sale over certain goods, which was unregistered on February 10th in the same year, upon which day B went into possession of the goods; the next day A voluntarily sequestrated his estate. State shortly what you consider were the rights of A's official assignee in this case—

(1) If the giving of the bill of sale was itself an act of bankruptcy;

(2) If the giving of the bill of sale was not an act of bankruptcy, but if A had committed an act of bankruptcy on February 1st, 1899;

(3) If A had committed no act of bankruptcy prior to February11th, the day he sequestrated his estate.

What difference would it make in your answer to (2) if the bill of sale was registered on January 11th, 1899?

III. What are the various orders which the Court can make under the present Bankruptcy Act upon an application by a bankrupt for a certificate of discharge.

Set out any three of the facts mentioned in the Bankruptcy Act upon proof of which the Court has no power to grant a clean certificate.

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IV. A, without being pressed to do so, gives B a creditor security for a past debt; B is perfectly bona fide in the matter, and has at the time of taking the security no notice of any act of bankruptcy committed by A. Within six months of this security being given A's estate is sequestrated, and other creditors of A, who were creditors at the date of the giving of the security, are unable to get more than a dividend of a shilling in the pound in the bankruptcy. Can B retain the security so given to him as against A's official assignee?

State your reasons shortly, and cite any case bearing on the point decided in New South Wales or in England.

V. How is application made to set aside a bankruptcy notice? Can a married woman be made bankrupt on a petition based on non-compliance with a bankruptcy notice as the act of bankruptcy?

Discuss the latter question shortly.

VI. In the event of the bankruptcy of the tenant of premises, what are the rights and disabilities of his landlord in respect of rent which has accrued due before the date of the sequestration order?

In such a case are the goods of a stranger on the demised premises protected from distress by reason of the bankruptcy, and if so, to what extent?

Section II.—Probate.

I. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following expressions:—Executor de son tort; Administrator cum testamento annexo; Executor according to the tenor; Dependent Relative Revocation; Acknowledgment in lieu of Conveyance.

II. A, B, C, D and E all died in the year 1898 intestate; A left his father, a widow, and one son; B left a widow, his mother, three brothers, and two sons of a deceased sister; C left his father and mother, a widow, five daughters, but no son; D left his father and three grandsons, one by a deceased son and two by a deceased daughter; E left a maternal uncle and the son of a paternal uncle.

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State between whom, and in what shares, the real estate of A, B, C, D and E respectively is divisible, explaining the principles involved.

What difference, if any, would it make in your answer in any of the above cases if the deaths had occurred in 1891?

III. What defences can be set up without leave of the Court in a suit for probate of a will?

IV. Write a short note, citing authority, on the defence of "Undue Influence."

SECTION III.—DIVORCE.

I. What are the grounds for dissolving a marriage in New South Wales at the suit of the wife?

A having means to provide his wife with the necessaries of life, refuses to do so, and in consequence of his conduct she is forced to leave his house; of what matrimonial offence, if any, has A been guilty?

II. In what classes of suits in the Divorce Jurisdiction is intervention allowed? Who may intervene, and upon what grounds?

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS I.

HONOURS.

1. Find the equation for the rectilinear motion of a mass attached to a spring and resisted by a frictional force proportional to the velocity, acted on by an impressed force which is a sine function of the time. Trace and fully discuss the application of your result to the electric case.
2. Explain and discuss Fourier's theorem in connection with its application to Physics.
3. Give an account of the discussion which has taken place with reference to combinational tones, describing recent work on the subject.
4. Describe the experiments which have been undertaken to determine whether differences in musical quality of tone depend on the differences in phase under which the partial tones enter into composition. What conclusions have been reached?

PHYSICS II.

HONOURS.

1. Describe some of the forms of the Michelson interferometer, and discuss fully the adjustments of some one form, referring to some of the researches in which it has been used.
2. Discuss the theory of the rainbow, giving an account of recent work on the subject.
3. Give an account of the graphical method of investigating diffraction phenomena, with examples of two or three particular cases.
4. Explain fully conical refraction.

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PHYSICS III.

HONOURS.

1. Give an account of the Zeeman effect. Discuss the most important experimental work which has been done in connection with the subject.
2. Describe and discuss critically some method of finding the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric. Explain fully the experimental methods which have been used to obtain the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric under rapidly varying forces.
3. It has been suggested that if the plane of polarisation of a beam of light going through a medium shewing the Faraday effect is continuously altered, magnetic effects should follow. Critically discuss the question.
4. Give a brief account of the most important recent work on the discharge of electricity through gases.

GEOLOGY.

HONOURS.

OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF MINERALS.

1. Account for the symmetry of the distribution of colours in the chromatic figure of a monoclinic crystal, cut perpendicular to the acute bisectrix, in the case of Horizontal Dispersion when $\rho < v$.
2. Explain in detail the theory of the Nicols' prism, giving all necessary data for its construction.
3. Explain the apparent difference in relief and roughness of the surfaces of different minerals in the same rock section.
4. How would you proceed to determine the order of colour of a mineral section between crossed Nicols? Give reasons for each step.
5. What is internal conical refraction of biaxial crystals?
6. Practical work, including determinations of pleochroism, absorption, order of colour, optical sign, &c.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

APPLIED MECHANICS I.

(Not more than SIX *questions to be attempted.)*

1. State Hooke's and Poisson's law as applied to tensile and compressive tests, and describe the three successive changes of state which occur in the testing of ductile materials. What is the Tetmajer coefficient of quality? Explain how you would use it to govern the strength and ductility of mild steel boiler plates.

2. Investigate the equations of shearing stresses and bending moments in the following cases, and draw diagrams:—

   (*a*) A cantilever loaded with three concentrated loads, applied at points which divide the beam into three equal parts.

   (*b*) A beam supported at two points with equal overhanging portions, loaded at each extremity and in the centre.

   (*c*) A beam supported at each end and loaded in the centre, and also at a point midway between the centre and the left support.

3. Explain fully how you would determine the moment of resistance of an unsymmetrical section such as that of a steel rail.

4. Explain the circumstances under which the expression

$$M = \frac{fI}{y}$$

   becomes a rational or an empirical formula.

5. Prove that the intensities of shearing stress on two planes perpendicular to each other are equal. Also, if S denote the total shearing stress on any section of a beam, y_1 the distance of the top layer from the neutral axis, y the

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distance of any intermediate layer from the neutral axis, show that the intensity of shearing stress equals

$$\frac{S}{2I}\left(y_1^2 - y^2\right)$$

6. Investigate an expression for the horse-power transmitted by a shaft subjected to torsional stress only, in terms of the diameter, number of revolutions per minute, and intensity of stress on the material. What is the value of the ultimate intensity of stress in torsional tests of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, Mild Steel, Nickel Steel?

7. Make an outline sketch of any form of roof truss, and show how to draw the reciprocal figures for a uniform dead load, and also for a wind pressure on one side.

8. Show how to design a timber railway viaduct with spans of 10 feet centres, to carry a live load of 3 tons per foot run. Illustrate your answer by sketching the cross section of the viaducts, giving all necessary dimensions of timbers.

9. Design a plate web girder, having given the span 40 feet, depth 4 feet; live load 2 tons per foot run; dead load ¼ of a ton per foot run. Make all necessary calculations in regard to flange areas, riveting, and web thicknesses, and sketch the cross section of the girder.

10. Prepare a tabulated statement giving the following particulars:—

    (1) Tensile strength of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, Mild Steel, Iron-bark Timber.

    (2) Shearing strength of Mild Steel, Iron-bark and Oregon Timber.

    (3) Compressive strength of Cast Iron, Iron-bark and Oregon Timber.

    What is the safe distributed load on a beam of Iron-bark 12 inches square, on a span of 15 feet in a warehouse floor?

APPLIED MECHANICS II.

Not more than SEVEN *questions to be attempted, but these must include No. 1.*

1. (*a*) What work is done in bringing up the velocity of a train weighing 200 tons, from zero to 30 miles an hour, if the total frictional resistance (at any velocity) be 10 lbs. per

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ton, and if the change of speed is accomplished in a length of 3,000 feet? The track is laid on an up-grade of 1 in 100.

(*b*) A hammer-head weighing 2½ lbs., and moving with a velocity of 50 feet per second, is stopped in ·001 second. What is the average force of the blow?

(*c*) The section of a stream is 20 square feet, the average velocity of the water is 110 feet per minute; there is an available fall of 30 feet, at the bottom of which a turbine is placed, having an efficiency of 65 per cent. What is the useful horse power developed?

2. The following are the dimensions of the links of a lever-crank mechanism of which *a* is the fixed link:—

a=10 inches
b=30 ,,
c=20 ,,
d=25 ,,

If *b* moves at the uniform rate of 50 revolutions per minute find, at the moment when *b* is at right angles to *a*,

(i.) The linear velocities of the middle points of *b*, *c* and *d*.

(ii.) The angular velocity of *d*.

3. Make diagram sketches of the accompanying mechanisms, and find all the virtual centres.

4. Explain the terms—*Axode*, *higher pair*, *inversion of a kinematic chain*, *compound chain*. Sketch any two examples of a compound chain, and find all the virtual centres.

5. In designing the profiles of wheel teeth why are either cycloidal or involute curves generally used in preference to other curves? What are the advantages and disadvantages of involute teeth as compared with cycloidal?

Describe, with the aid of sketches, a practical method of designing both classes of teeth.

6. A pulley, which is 12 inches in diameter and 5 inches wide, is mounted on a shaft 2 inches in diameter.

Make a neat sketch-design of the pulley, and show clearly how you would attach it to the shaft. How would you determine the dimensions of the key?

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7. What advantages do machine-cut toothed wheels possess as compared with pattern-moulded and machine-moulded wheels? Describe briefly, with the aid of sketches, these three processes of making toothed wheels.
8. Write an essay on "The Strength of Wheel Teeth."
9. Describe in detail, by means of accurate sketches, the method of cutting a screw of a given pitch in an ordinary screw-cutting lathe.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND DRAWING.

Not more than SIX *questions to be attempted.*

1. (*a*) Explain the principle of the diagonal division of scales.
   (*b*) The plan of a building is an exact square of 3″ side, the diagonal of which represents 100′. Make a scale from which all its other dimensions (in feet only) may be taken.
2. Show how, by geometrical construction, to—
   (*a*) Mark off on a straight line a distance approximately equal in length to a given circular arc.
   (*b*) Mark off on a given circle an arc approximately equal in length to a given straight line.
3. (*a*) Given the inclinations of a line to both the co-ordinate planes, determine its projections.
   (*b*) Given the inclinations of an oblique plane to both the co-ordinate planes, determine its traces.
4. Two planes are mutually perpendicular. Their intersection is inclined 40°; one of them is inclined 50°. Show them by their traces.
5. Draw the plan and elevation of some such solid of revolution as an ordinary brass door handle, and determine the intersection of this object with a plane inclined 45° to the horizontal plane. Show also the true shape of the section.
6. Determine the projections of the line of interpenetration of a vertical cylinder with a hemisphere (base horizontal), the solids being so arranged that the axis of the cylinder does not pass through the centre of the hemisphere. Obtain also the development of the cylinder, showing the line of interpenetration.

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7. A hexagonal pyramid is freely suspended from one corner of the base. Determine its plan, elevation and end-view.

8. The direction of the rays of light being given, determine the line of separation and the shadow cast by a vertical cone (i.) when the shadow is cast only on the horizontal plane, and (ii.) when it is cast partly on the horizontal plane and partly on the vertical plane.

9. Draw the outline plan and elevation of a simple two-roomed cottage, and obtain its perspective representation. Assume all necessary data.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

APPLIED MECHANICS I.

Not more than SEVEN *questions are to be attempted, but these must include No. 1.*

1. (*a*) What work is done in bringing up the velocity of a train weighing 200 tons from zero to 30 miles an hour if the total frictional resistance (at any velocity) is 10 lbs. per ton, and if the change of speed is accomplished in a length of 3,000 feet? The track is laid on an up-grade of 1 in 100.

   (*b*) In a screw-jack the pitch of the screw is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; radius of circle described by hand 19 inches; find the velocity ratio. It is found by experiment that a force P at the handle of 30 lbs. will overcome a weight W of 2,300 lbs., and a force of 10 lbs. will overcome a weight of 500 lbs.; what is the linear equation connecting P and W? When W is 3,000 lbs., what is P? and what is the efficiency?

   (*c*) An engine is making 150 revolutions per minute. What is the acceleration of the piston at the commencement of the forward and return strokes, the connecting rod being 4 feet long and the crank 9 inches?

   (*d*) A solid disc of cast iron is 20 inches in diameter and 2 inches thick: it revolves in its own plane about an axis through its centre of gravity at the rate of 100 revolutions per minute. What force applied at its periphery can double its velocity in 2 seconds?

2. Professor A. B. Kennedy gives a general solution of the following problem—

   "Given a mechanism of which r is the fixed link, and s and t any other two links, given also a force f, acting on the link s, to find the force f_1 acting in a given direction on the link t which will keep the mechanism in static equilibrium."

   State the solution, and illustrate it by reference to some compound mechanism.

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3. Write a brief essay on the so-called "laws" of friction, explaining carefully the limits of their applicability to the conditions ordinarily dealt with by the engineer. Describe the experiments of Morin, and also any more recent investigations with which you may be acquainted.

4. Give a brief account of some methods adopted for the measurement of mechanical power, and make neat sketches of common forms of transmission and absorption dynamometers.

5. Explain carefully how you would estimate the fluctuation in speed of an ordinary Otto gas-engine, when you are supplied with an indicator card. Why is the fluctuation of speed in a gas engine in general greater than in the case of a steam engine, and what are some of the methods adopted to remedy this defect?

6. Give a brief description of Zeuner's valve diagram. Shew, also, how to draw an oval diagram representing by a single curve the simultaneous displacements of the piston and valve. Sketch an apparatus by means of which this diagram may be obtained autographically.

7. If a plain slide-valve is directly connected to an eccentric and is set for equal lead, on which end is the cut-off the shorter, and why? How may the cut-off be equalized?

   Neglecting the angularity of the eccentric and connecting rods, design a valve with the following data, giving indicator and valve diagrams:—

   Stroke of piston, 4 ft.; width of steam port, 3 in.; steam to be admitted at commencement of stroke, and to be cut-off when the piston has completed $\frac{5}{8}$ stroke; clearance $\frac{1}{15}$ of stroke displacement; initial absolute pressure of steam in cylinder, 45 lbs.; vacuum, 22 in. of mercury; compression to begin when the piston has 12 in. of its stroke yet to make.

8. Describe by means of sketches the high duty attachment of the Worthington Pumping Engine, and shew how to combine the indicator diagrams of the pot cylinders with those of the steam cylinders.

9. Describe any good form of impulse or pressure turbine and shew how to design the guides and wheel vanes.

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10. Describe by means of sketches a good form of hydraulic wharf crane, and shew how to determine the diameters of the lifting and slewing rams and the lifting and lowering valves.

APPLIED MECHANICS II.

Not more than SEVEN *questions are to be attempted.*

1. Describe with the aid of sketches Savery's engine of 1698, and its modern representative, the Pulsometer. Give any particulars you may be acquainted with as to the efficiency of the latter, and state under what circumstances you would recommend its use.

2. Obtain expressions for the work done while a gas expands, changing its pressure and volume from P_1, V_1 to P_2, V_2, the expansion being (*a*) adiabatic, (*b*) isothermal.

3. Prove that the maximum amount of work which can be done per lb. of steam under the conditions supposed in the Clausius cycle is very approximately expressed by

$$W=(T_1-T_2)\left(1+\frac{L_1}{T_1}\right)-T_2\log_e\frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

4. Sketch the so-called "indicator diagram" for the Carnot cycle, steam being the working substance. If the upper and lower limits of temperature were 300° F. and 100° F. respectively, and 1 lb. of steam were used per cycle, describe precisely how you would draw the diagram accurately to scale.

5. Sketch carefully the pressure-volume and the entropy-temperature diagrams for the following cases:—
   i. The Stirling hot air engine.
   ii. The Otto gas engine.
   iii. The reversed Joule engine.
   iv. The steam engine using superheated steam.

6. Write a short essay on the subject of multiple expansion in steam engines, indicating clearly the advantages and disadvantages of the system as regards (i.) thermodynamic efficiency and (ii.) mechanical efficiency.

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7. The following figures were reported as the result of a test of a particular engine. Draw up a "heat-balance" for the test and examine the figures critically. If you have reason to conclude that errors have been made in the test indicate clearly the grounds for your conclusion—

Mean admission pressure = 59 lbs. per sq. inch (abs.)
Mean speed = 85 revs. per min.
Mean power = 37·2 I.H.P.
Steam condensed in surface condenser per hour = 1080 lbs.
Temperature of condensed steam = 105° F.
Mean "quality" of admission steam = 98 per cent.
Injection water to condenser per hour = 21,420 lbs.
Temperature of injection water = 36·5° F.
" discharge " = 86·5° F.

The following heat quantities are taken from a "steam table"—

p = 59 lbs. per sq. inch (abs.)
t = 291·5° F.
h = 261·1 B.T.U.
H = 1170·8 "

8. Write an essay on the Sydney hydraulic system of power distribution, and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the hydraulic system.

9. Describe the characteristic features of a modern air compressor and also a compressed air motor. Discuss the conditions which affect efficiency.

10. Compare the methods of regulation in the following machines:—

(i.) A series wound generator driving a series wound motor.

(ii.) An alternating current generator driving a synchronous motor.

11. Describe and sketch a tramway electrical motor, and the method adopted for regulating the speed.

12. Explain the construction and use of an ordinary static transformer.

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APPLIED MECHANICS III.

Not more than TWO *questions are to be answered.*

The drawings should be carefully done in pencil on cartridge paper, and to the scales indicated. All necessary dimensions should be clearly shewn, and parts in section should be properly hatched.

1. Draw a horizontal section through the cylinder and steam chest of such a type of engine as is illustrated by the Tangye Engines in the Laboratory. Scale, 8 inches = one foot. Stroke = 12 ins. Diameter of Piston = 6 ins. Valve Travel = 2½ ins.
2. Draw a horizontal section through the cylinder and steam chest of the Low Pressure cylinder of the experimental engine. Scale, 8 inches = one foot. Stroke = 12 inches; diameter of piston = 10 inches; travel of main valve = 2½ inches.
3. Design an accumulator to store up 400 foot tons of energy at a pressure of 3000 lbs. per square inch.
4. Draw a longitudinal and transverse section through the furnace of a locomotive boiler such as that in the Laboratory. Shew clearly the method of supporting the flat sides and roof, and the arrangement of the furnace bars. The grate is 8 feet long by 2 feet broad Scale, 1½ inch = 1 foot.
5. Make an accurate working drawing from the accompanying rough sketch (*see attached sheet*).

APPLIED MECHANICS IV.

HONOURS.

Not more than FOUR *questions are to be attempted.*

1. Describe the steps you would take if called upon to conduct a 24-hour test of the performance of the engines and boilers in such a power-house as that at Ultimo.

   Give full particulars as to—

   i. Instruments and apparatus required.

   ii. The necessary staff of observers, and their respective duties.

   iii. Any temporary alterations to the plant which would be required for the purpose of carrying out the test.

   iv. The most suitable form in which to report the results of the test.

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2. "The process of improvement has been one, primarily, of 'differentiation'; the number of parts has been continually increased, while the work of each part has been simplified, a separate organ being appropriated to each process in the cycle of operations."—*Thurston.*

Discuss this statement as to the method of growth of the steam engine, illustrating it by a brief historical sketch of the steam engine from the earliest forms of steam apparatus down to the modern engine.

3. The relation between *pressure* and *volume* during the adiabatic expansion of steam may be represented by empirical equations of the form

$$P.V^n=K \text{ (a constant.)}$$

Zeuner has proposed the following expression for the value of the index

$$n=1.035+.1q$$

where q is the initial quality of the steam.

Explain in detail how you would proceed in order to check the accuracy of this expression or to obtain a similar one.

4. Describe the Electrical Machinery in the Ultimo Power House, Sydney, and make sketches of the back and front of one generator and one feeder panel of the Switchboard, showing the position of all the instruments and connections.

5. Describe by means of sketches the construction of a modern alternator suitable for a power transmission plant. If an ample supply of water is available at a given head for working turbines, what considerations would influence you in deciding whether the alternators should be directly coupled to the turbine shaft, or driven by means of straps or ropes? Illustrate your remarks by reference to actual cases.

6. Describe and sketch a Tesla motor and explain the principles upon which such motors work.

7. Write an essay comparing the advantages and disadvantages of hydraulic, pneumatic and electrical transmission of power.

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SURVEYING.

THREE *questions in each section to be attempted.*

I.

1. Shew how the following survey operations may be executed with great accuracy:—(*a*) The measurement of a line. (*b*) The setting out of an angle. (*c*) The marking of a curve. (*d*) The running of a long straight line.

2. (*a*) What precautions must be taken in order to ensure the best results in the measurement of angles in precipitous country? (*b*) How may angles, say of 60° and 90°, be set out so as to be independent of any imperfection in the graduation of the divided circle of theodolites? (*c*) What is the effect of an eccentricity of the verniers in relation to the divided circles, and how may that effect be eliminated? (*d*) What circumstances place limits on the precision of survey operations generally, more particularly the measurement of lines and angles?

3. On taking out the coordinates of a closed traverse it is found that inconsistency exists, shewing that mistake has occurred. Supposing this to be due to an error of a large unit—say 10 or 100 links—shew how one may endeavour to locate it: and if the vertical elements of the traverse are also to hand, shew how the vertical components of the coordinates may be utilized in order to confirm or otherwise any deduction as to the locus of the error, based upon the coordinates in the horizontal plane.

4. Shew why in the traverse of any definite area of land, either one or two omitted elements may, subject however in some cases to uncertainty, be computed. State the nature of the uncertainty, and illustrate it geometrically, pointing out at the same time under what conditions the computed missing elements are reliable, and when they are to be distrusted.

5. (*a*) What are curves of adjustment, and how are they used? (*b*) How are curves of various so-called "degrees" used in railway location? (*c*) How may such curves be set out? (*d*) Illustrate by diagrams the setting out of ordinary circular curves, of the cubic parabola, turn-outs and cross-overs in railways.

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6. (*a*) In how many ways may surveys be conducted telemetrically? Give formulae and illustrate fully by diagrams. (*b*) What physical limitations exist in regard to such methods of survey?

7. Write an essay, giving formulae, on the measurement of earth-works.

II.

8. Shew how the formula $v^2=2gh$ is derived, and how it is applied to the determination of the flow through orifices, over weirs, and in pipes, giving the so-called "theoretical discharges" for each case. What is the significance of the coefficients by which theoretical are converted into actual discharges?

9. Draw a diagram shewing a supply tank A, and service pipe AB, CD running out therefrom, bifurcating at the point B, and discharging at both C and D, BC being, say, of small, and BD, relatively thereto, of large diameter. In the course of the pipes shew typical losses of head, and indicate how they are dealt with in practical computations, touching particularly on the question of loss by erogation in BC of the main flow through ABD.

Diagram A—B—C
|
D

NOTE.—All the typical losses are to be inserted in the course of the pipe between A and B.

10. How may the discharge of streams be ascertained? Give all details, and discuss very briefly the several methods that are usually employed.

11. (*a*) Explain why an adjutage increases the quantity of water flowing through an orifice. (*b*) State what are the limits to the quantity which may be thus obtained by the addition of suitable adjutages; (*c*) and explain fully the circumstances existing at the point of maximum contraction of the effluent liquid vein. (*d*) Define also the path of the effluent vein through a standard orifice, shewing how its position may be calculated.

12. (*a*) Explain the physical circumstances in the flow of water in a river. (*b*) What is the effect of wind when blowing up or down the river? (*c*) Where is the maximum

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velocity usually found? (*d*) Supposing that from a large number of velocities measured at different points in a cross-section, velocity-contours can be drawn, how may the volume per unit of time flowing past the section be ascertained? Give formulae.

13. (*a*) Shew that, in the adjustment and use of the level, the relation between the curves of the level tube and the line of sight is *assumed* to be constant. (*b*) What dangers practically exist limiting the justness of this assumption, and how do they operate? (*c*) In sighting across a sheet of water AC the level is set upon an island B; the length of the back sight BA is 10 chains, and of the foresight BC 30 chains. The point C is found from the level readings to be 2·47 feet lower than A: what is the correct difference of level?

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

RAILWAY AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year.

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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING I.

(FOR MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.)

RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

Not more than FOUR *questions are to be answered.*

1. Write an essay on the following problem in railway location: A high range separates two fertile and productive valleys. Compare the advantages of making a low level line with a tunnel 3 miles long with those of another line ascending projecting spurs having grades of 1 in 50, and crossing the range without a tunnel 500 feet higher. Assume all necessary data for comparison.
2. In connection with the mining and lining of a tunnel in heavy ground, make detail sketches showing the cross section and longitudinal section of a length, and write on the names and dimensions of the various timbers. Sketch also the method you would adopt in timbering the working shafts and headings.
3. Write an essay on one of the following subjects:—
   (*a*) The location of railways in mountainous districts, with especial reference to the Abt and Fell systems.
   (*b*) The balancing of the revolving and reciprocating parts in locomotive engines.
   (*c*) The treatment of slips in earthwork, describing cases which have occurred.
   (*d*) The method of determining the area of waterways through railway embankments.
4. Sketch the profile of an imaginary line of railway over undulating country from, say, A to B, in order to explain the effect of "rise and fall" on the power developed by the locomotive under different conditions. Two trains approach A at 50 and 10 miles an hour respectively, and run from A to B. Make all necessary calculations for determining the virtual grades in each case. Under what conditions

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is it possible for a locomotive to traverse this line without any variation in tractive force? What is the objection to sag in a grade line?

5. State the considerations which would influence you in locating a railway in a mining district where the heavy traffic would be mainly in one direction. Show cross-sections of cuttings and embankments on steep side-long ground, and specify the weight of rails and the size and spacing of sleepers.

6. What are the objections to curvature? How would you investigate the amount of curve resistance per degree of curvature? Describe any experiments on curve resistance with which you are acquainted. How would you estimate the total train resistance at various speeds on a level line, and on a grade?

7. Write a specification to govern the supply of the following materials—
   (*a*) Steel rails.
   (*b*) Railway axles and tyres.
   (*c*) Wrought iron for couplings, draw bars, &c.
   (*d*) Steel for springs.

8. Make a sketch of the cross-section of a single line of railway in New South Wales, also one for a high class American Railway. Give full particulars as to the weight of rails, size, material and mode of preparation of sleepers, material and preparation of ballast. Make sketches showing details of the various joints and fastenings.

9. Describe the method adopted in New South Wales for the interlocking of points and signals, and make a detailed sketch of the arrangements used at facing points.

CIVIL ENGINEERING II.

(FOR MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.)

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

Only FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. Describe by means of sketches some of the various methods which have been adopted for drawing off water from a storage reservoir, and compare them in regard to cost and efficiency.

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2. Describe the various materials which have been used for the filtration of water, and design a sand filter bed to filter 100,000 gallons per day.
3. Show how you would design a concrete channel on a grade of 1 in 100 to discharge 100,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. Supply all necessary calculations.
4. Referring to question 3. Calculate the quantities per linear yard, and write a specification for the mixing of the concrete, putting it in position, and rendering the surface.
5. Describe and illustrate by means of sketches any good form of pumping engine with which you are acquainted for pumping water out of a deep mine.
6. Make sketches showing how you would construct a coffer dam for building a quay wall, giving all dimensions of timbering.

[*The following questions need not be attempted by Mining Engineers.*]

7. Write an essay on one of the following subjects—
   (*a*) The Sewerage of Sydney.
   (*b*) The Ventilation of Sewers.
   (*c*) The removal of bars from the mouths of rivers.
   (*d*) The construction of harbours on sandy coasts.
8. Describe the Von Schmidt Dredging Machine, and its application in deepening a channel and reclaiming land.
9. Give an account of the theory of wave motion, and the force exerted by waves with especial reference to the construction of breakwaters.

CIVIL ENGINEERING III.

(FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS ONLY.)

RAILWAY AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

HONOURS.

Not more than FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. Write an essay on Pile Foundations, giving full particulars as to how to select and prepare the piles, and how to determine when they are sufficiently driven, also the methods which have been used in Australia and elsewhere for driving piles.

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Make sketches of any notable examples of pile foundations with which you are acquainted.

2. Write an essay on the Construction of Breakwaters, and make sketches illustrating the method of construction adopted in some well-known examples.

3. Name some of the methods known to you for protecting river banks from erosion, and draw up an outline specification for protecting a steep alluvial bank, with a substratum of fine sand, depth of water 12 feet at low water, within 10 feet of the bank; range of tide 3 feet 6 inches; top of bank 8 feet above low water mark. Maximum flood level 3 feet over top of bank.

4. Write an essay on the Compound Locomotive Engine, and contrast its behaviour with the simple locomotive engine. Explain, as far as possible, the conditions which would develop the advantages of the compound locomotive.

Give the ratio of the cylinder volumes used, and make sketches of the cylinder ports and valves found to be most suitable. Sketch also the special automatic valve for using high pressure steam in the low pressure cylinder at starting.

5. Write an essay on balancing the rotating and reciprocating parts in a locomotive. Find the weight and position of the balance-weights of an inside-cylinder locomotive working under the following conditions:—

Weight of connecting rod, big end	150 lbs.
,, ,, ,, ,, small end ..	70 ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, plain part ..	180 ,,
,, ,, cross-head and slide blocks ..	170 ,,
,, ,, piston and rod	200 ,,
,, ,, crank-web and pin	330 ,,
Radius of centre of gravity of crank-web and pin	10 inches
Radius of centre of gravity of crank	12 ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, balance-weight	30 ,,
Cylinder centres	24 ,,
Wheel centres	72 ,,

6. State the requirements necessary in a good brake for goods traffic, and show how far these are supplied by the Westinghouse and Vacuum Brakes. A train weighing

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200 tons descends an incline of 1 in 40 at a speed of 20 miles an hour. If the pressure applied to the wheels is 30 per cent. of the weight of the train, in what distance would the train be brought to rest? The average coefficient of friction between the brake blocks and the wheels may be taken at $\frac{1}{10}$.

7. Describe the characteristic features of the American Consolidation Locomotive; also give full particulars as to—heating surface, fire-grate area, load on drivers, dimensions of cylinders, tractive force, and calculate the maximum load which the engine could pull up a grade of 1 in 40 at 10 miles an hour, assuming all necessary data.

8. A railway crosses a stream requiring an opening of 50 feet span. Make sketches showing the construction, and giving roughly the cost of the following methods of crossing the stream:—
   (*a*) A timber bridge on piles.
   (*b*) An iron bridge, with concrete or brickwork abutments.
   (*c*) A brick or concrete arch.
   Compare the relative advantages of each method, money being obtainable at 4 per cent.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES I.

(FOR CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.)

PASS.

Not more than FIVE *questions to be attempted, of which the FIRST is compulsory.*

1. Write a specification to govern the supply of the following materials:—
   (*a*) Cast iron for columns in a building, and for water pipes.
   (*b*) Portland cement for concrete channels.
   (*c*) Stone for the piers and abutments of bridges.
   (*d*) Bricks and mortar for tunnel lining.
   (*e*) Timber for pile foundations, and for beams and floors of bridges.

2. Describe by means of sketches how you would design the main girders of an ordinary plate web girder bridge carrying a single line of railway. Supply all necessary calculations for a span of 40 feet, and a live load of 2 tons per foot run.

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3. Make a sketch of a concrete retaining wall on a clay foundation, showing backing and drainage arrangements, for a height of 30 feet from foundations to top of wall. Supply all necessary calculations as to stability and intensity of pressure on foundations. Write a specification for the concrete.

4. A dam consisting of masonry having a specific gravity of 2 is 5 feet thick at the top, and is vertical on the inner face. Compute its thickness at 5, 10, 15 and 20 feet from the top.

5. A tension member in a bridge is made of steel 6 inches wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch thick. Show how to arrange the rivets for riveting this member to one side of a trough compression member of a bridge, and supply all necessary calculations in regard to fracture in various ways. Give all the information you can as to the proper method of designing eye-bars and pins in bridges.

6. Show how to draw a line of resistance through an arched ring, and also how to determine the stability of the abutments, assuming all necessary data.

7. Make an outline sketch of a "hog back" lattice girder bridge, and explain carefully how you would determine the stresses in one panel for dead and live loads. Show also how to design the counterbraces in the middle panels.

   What do you consider should be the working stresses in top and bottom chords, diagonals and vertical members?

8. Write an essay on one of the following subjects:—
   (*a*) The design and construction of bridge piers.
   (*b*) The manufacture and testing of Portland cement.
   (*c*) The design of railway viaducts, using Australian timbers.
   (*d*) The calculation of the deflection and the testing of railway bridges.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES II.

(FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS ONLY.)

Only FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. A continuous girder of two spans 120 and 80 feet respectively is loaded with a live load of 1 ton per foot run, and

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a dead load of ½ a ton per foot run. Write down the equations of bending moments and shearing stresses, and represent the results by means of diagrams.

2. Write an essay on the design and construction of modern swing bridges. State fully how you would design the main trusses and piers, and the method of determining the probable deflection of the bridge when unsupported at the ends but resting on the central pier.

3. Make an outline sketch of an ordinary Pratt truss of nine panels for the purpose of showing how you would determine the stresses in one panel by Mr. Theodore Cooper's concentrated load system.

4. Referring to the last question, explain fully how you would determine the central deflection for equal loads at the panel points; and the camber which you would provide for in building the bridge.

5. Show how you would calculate and design the top and bottom lateral systems of bracing in a Pratt truss; also the sway and portal bracing.

6. Make sketches and show how to calculate the stresses in a steel braced pier carrying a railway viaduct, and give details of the principal joints and connections.

7. Write an essay on the Monier system of construction, and explain the method of proportioning the material and calculating the strength of Monier beams. State also the precautions necessary to ensure good work in Monier arches.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES III.

HONOURS.

Only FOUR *questions to be attempted.*

1. Investigate the equations of bending moments, shearing stresses, slope, and deflection in a continuous girder of two spans of unequal length, loaded with two concentrated loads in each span.

2. Investigate the stresses in the stiffening girder of a suspension bridge
   (*a*) with a central hinge,
   (*b*) without a central hinge.

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3. Investigate the stresses in a steel arched bridge hinged at the springing and continuous at the centre, and give details showing how you would design such a bridge.

4. Write an essay on the design of long columns, and show how to design a steel column 40 feet long, assuming all necessary data. Write down the straight line formulae proposed by Mr. Theodore Cooper for the top chords and verticals of railway bridges.

5. Investigate the various formulae which have been proposed by Rankine, Bousinesque and Darwin for determining the horizontal thrust produced by earth against the back of a retaining wall, including the cases of infinite and partial surcharge.

6. Write an essay on the erection of bridges in N.S. Wales, giving full particulars as to staging and plant used in a few typical cases.

SURVEYING.

Students in Mining Engineering are to attempt THREE *questions in each Section: in Civil Engineering* SIX *questions in Section I.*

I.

1. In a secondary triangulation how may the angle errors be distributed, and the side-equation satisfied, so as to ensure consistency in calculating the sides of the triangles, without resorting to the application of the method of least squares?

2. (*a*) How would a triangulation be carried out over a limited extent of country? (*b*) What are the defects and merits of the different systems of triangles that may be used? (*c*) Shew how a base-line may be measured; (*d*) and, by diagram, how the triangles may be most advantageously developed from this base.

3. How may the convergence of meridians be computed, (*a*) on a spherical earth; (*b*) on a spheroidal earth? How, on the latter, are the values of (*c*) a degree of latitude, (*d*) and of longitude determined? Make illustrative diagrams, and give formulae.

4. (*a*) Describe a geodetic on a spheroidal earth, and (*b*) point out its relation to plane curves, defined by the intersection

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of the vertical planes through any two stations, with the spheroidal surface. (*c*) Explain the difference between the geoidal and spheroidal surfaces of the earth.

5. (*a*) Outline the theory of the barometer in relation to the measurement of altitude, shewing clearly the difference between the aneroid and the mercurial barometer, and explaining the limitations of the aneroid. (*b*) What is a barometric gradient? Why are heights not directly determinable by means of the barometer?

6. At the middle point between trigonometrical stations A and B, of say sensibly equal altitude, a theodolite is set up, and the difference of level determined thereby. It is also found by simultaneous reciprocal observations at the stations, and again by accurately levelling between them with an ordinary level. Shew why, in general, it is to be expected that there will be a disagreement between the three results. What order of disagreement might be anticipated?

7. Write an essay on the phenomena of the tides and their application to hydrographic surveying.

8. Describe the main elements of hydrographic and nautical surveys, and indicate how you would carry out the survey of a harbour.

9. Give a definition of astronomical meridian, longitude and latitude, and at least one method for the practical determination of each.

II.

10. At the points P_1 and P_2 the strikes and dips of veins 1 and 2, respectively, are determined. Make a rough sketch shewing the line of intersection of the veins, supposing the data to be as follows:—

P_1 to P_2, East 1500 feet
$P_1 = 100$ feet above P_2
Tangent of bearing of strike of vein $1 = +10$
" " " " $2 = -2$
Tangent of dip of vein $1 = 0{\cdot}8$
(dips towards north)
Tangent of dip of vein $2 = 0{\cdot}9$
(dips towards south).

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11. (*a*) Give a complete description of the method of carrying the azimuth of a survey down a shaft by means of plummet-wires; (*b*) shew how the angular work may be accurately carried on from a short line defined at the bottom of the shaft, explaining how to ensure that the results will be independent of symmetry in the construction of the theodolite used for the measurement of the angles; (*c*) give some quantitative estimation of the accuracy which it is thus made possible in the bearings of the survey.

12. Write an essay on underground surveying.

13. (*a*) State generally how to prepare the plans of different classes of mines, giving sketches of the same. (*b*) How is the line of fracture related to the inclination of strata? (*c*) Shew by a diagram how the danger of letting any particular part of a mine fall in may be indicated on the plan. (*d*) What information should appear in a field book of a mining survey?

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*MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

1. Translate into English extracts from Cicero pro Murena.
2. Translate and write short explanatory notes on—
   (*a*) Ostendam alio loco, quantum communis salutis intersit duos consules in re publica Kalendis Januariis esse.
   (*b*) Quodsi ego, qui trinos ludos aedilis feceram, tamen Antonii ludis commovebar, tibi, qui casu nullos feceras, nihil hujus istam ipsam, quam irrides, argenteam scaenam adversatam putas?
3. Translate—

   Erat una cum ceteris Dumnorix Aeduus, de quo ante ab nobis dictum est. Hunc secum habere in primis constituerat, quod eum cupidum rerum novarum, cupidum imperii, magni animi, magnae inter Gallos auctoritatis cognoverat. Accedebat huc, quod in concilio Aeduorum Dumnorix dixerat, sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri; quod dictum Aedui graviter ferebant, neque recusandi aut deprecandi causa legatos ad Caesarem mittere audebant. Id factum ex suis hospitibus Cæsar cognoverat. Ille omnibus primo precibus petere contendit, ut in Gallia relinqueretur. Posteaquam id obstinate sibi negari vidit, omni spe impetrandi adempta, principes Galliae sollicitare, sevocare singulos hortarique coepit, uti in continenti remanerent.

4. Translate into Latin—
   (*a*) Can it be doubted that soldiers ought always to obey their general?
   (*b*) He said that his son was now enjoying the reward of his long labour.
   (*c*) I feared he would persuade some of the Romans to join the enemy.

*NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

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(*d*) The father of Marius was a day-labourer, and he himself served in the ranks in Spain. Soon made a tribune, he won Scipio's favour as a brave, frugal, incorruptible, and trusty soldier. On coming home he was lucky enough to marry the aunt of Julius Cæsar, whose high birth and wealth opened the door to State honours, which to a man of his origin was at this time otherwise virtually closed. He was elected tribune of the plebs, and by his measures gained the reputation of an upright and patriotic politician, who would truckle neither to the nobles nor to the mob.

GREEK.

Candidates may answer either A or B. They are not to answer both.

A. Translate extracts from Xenophon, Anabasis, Book II.

B. Translate extracts from Demosthenes de Pace, 2nd and 3rd Philippics and De Chersoneso.

C. Translate—

C. Translate—

Ὁ οὖν Ξενοφῶν, παραλαβὼν Πολυκράτην τὸν Ἀθηναον, λοχαγόν, καὶ παρὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἑκάστου ἄνδρα, (πλὴν παρὰ Νέωνος,) ᾧ ἕκαστος ἐπίστευεν, ᾤχετο τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὸ Σεύθου στράτευμα ἑξήκοντα στάδια. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἦσαν αὐτοῦ, ἐπιτυγχάνει πυ.οῖς ἐρήμοις· καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ᾤετο μετακεχωρηκέναι ποι τὸν Σεύθην. Ἐπεὶ δὲ θορύβου τε ἤσθετο καὶ σημαινόντων ἀλλήλοις τῶν περὶ Σεύθην, κατέμαθεν ὅτι τούτου ἕνεκα τὰ πυρὰ [προ]κεκαυμένα εἴη τῷ Σεύθῃ πρὸ τῶν νυκτοφυλάκων, ὅπως οἱ μὲν φύλακες μὴ ὁρῷντο, ἐν τῷ σκότει ὄντες, μήδ' ὅπου εἶεν, οἱ δὲ προσιόντες μὴ λανθάνοιεν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ φῶς καταφανεῖς εἶεν·

D. Translate into Greek—

(1) If I had known this, I should not have forgiven him.

(2) He was sent by Xenophon to steal the enemy's oxen.

(3) I saw him leaving the camp before daylight.

(4) He ordered the soldiers to advance against the barbarians in silence.

(5) Do not believe those who tell you that he deceived his father.

(6) It is better to die fighting than to save our lives by running away.

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FRENCH.

(The answers are to be given up in two separate bundles, and marked clearly A and B. Answers given up in the wrong bundle will receive no marks. Each sheet must be clearly marked with the letter A or B.)

A.

1. Translate extracts from Balzac, Ursule Mirouët.
2. (*a*) Put down the singular of *pois*, *fonds;* and the plural of *portefeuille*, *monsieur*.

   (*b*) Turn into the singular, *de pareilles sottises;* into the plural, *un grand livre;* into the masculine, *une vieille Bretonne;* and into the feminine, *tous les individus*.

   (*c*) *des Portenduère*. Explain why the Proper name takes no sign of the Plural. State rule, with exceptions.

   (*d*) Conjugate in the Present Indicative, *menace*, *se nivellent*, *élevaient*, *défraya*, *vas*.

   (*e*) Give the Future (one person only) of *pouvez*, *mettez*, *vas*, *prit;* and the Present Participle of *dire*, *vaincre*, *prit*, *répondras*.

   (*f*) *semées*. Show why the Past Participle is in the Feminine Plural, and state the rule.

B.

3. Translate into French—

   (*a*) On Wednesday, the 17th January, I went into town to see the soldiers who are leaving for South Africa. They were accompanied by three or four thousand troops of different colours. They looked very warlike as they marched through the streets, amid the acclamations of the crowd. When they return they will have a still more enthusiastic reception.

   (*b*) In the village of Domremy on the Meuse, on the frontiers of Burgundy and Lorraine, there lived at this time a peasant maiden named Jeanne Darc, the daughter of respectable parents, whom she assisted in the humble occupations of husbandry and tending cattle. Nurtured from childhood in loyal attachment to the throne, Jeanne had learned to identify the cause of her sovereign with that of heaven. France was the "realm of Jesus;" the earthly monarch was the visible lieutenant of the King of

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kings. Her soul burned within her on witnessing the misery and degradation of her country under the English yoke; its deliverance became the centre of her most ardent hopes—the cherished dream of her life. She had often been told the popular tradition, that France should be saved by a virgin from the borders of Lorraine, and from an early age she became convinced that she herself was this predestined instrument of Providence; and the idea soon took the form of a direct and irresistible inspiration from above.

4. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) La Ville d' Oxford.

C'est de cette belle, grave, noble et aimable ville d'Oxford que je veux, chère amie, répondre à votre lettre....Je suis arrivé hier soir ici, seul et tout à fait perdu, mais avec une joie d'enfant de trouver une ville sans fumée et sans bruit, toute pleine de monuments littéraires, les uns gothiques, les autres de style moderne, et avec une incroyable profusion de cours et de portiques silencieux où passent çà et là de jeunes étudiants avec une toque et une petite toge très originale. Je me promène avec ravissement dans ces rues calmes, dans ces belles allées d'arbres qui bordent deux rivières, et je ne me rappelle pas d'avoir rien vu qui m'ait produit une aussi douce impression.

Je conçois que toute cette jeunesse élevée là n'en perde jamais la mémoire et y revienne avec une affection que le temps ne fait qu'accroître. Nous n'avons rien de semblable en France; l'Université est pour nous un collège, c'est à dire quatre murs avec cinq ou six professeurs et autant de maîtres d'études. Ici l'Université est un monde et un monde charmant.

(*b*) La Charité.

Donnez! pour être aimé du Dieu qui se fit homme,
Pour que le méchant même en s'inclinant vous nomme,
Pour que votre foyer soit calme et fraternel,
Donnez! afin qu'un jour, à votre heure dernière,
Contre tous vos péchés vous ayez la prière
D'un mendiant puissant au ciel.

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GERMAN.

1. Translate extracts from Auerbach, Schwartzwälder, Dorfgeschichten.

2. (*a*) Write down the principal parts of genießen, wies, erworben, beſtritt, beſchwor, obliegen, heben, heimkam.

   (*b*) Write down the plural of Glück, Brudermord, Frucht, Bruſt, Ehrengewand, Ehrenſchmuck, Schritt, Linie.

   (*c*) Translate the following sentences—*Give me some wine; bring me some rolls; I wish some more; some one told me the story; some one or other is to blame.*

   (*d*) Translate—He came riding; going along the street, I met him; swimming and bathing are pleasant; the hope of succeeding helps men.

3. Translate into German—

   (*a*) All's well that ends well. It is never too late to mend. The troops marched seventy-four miles in three and a half days. He had not been able to pay his debts when his ship left for Europe. Is that you? I have not seen you for a long time. She grew sadder and sadder as the months went past.

   (*b*) It is difficult to fix limits to human achievements when zeal is aided by the power of eloquence. The celebrated Peter the Hermit, having made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, towards the close of the eleventh century, was deeply impressed with the oppression which the Christians suffered from the Turks, and resolved to rouse the Western nations to arms on their behalf. The appearance of Peter was mean, his stature small, his body meagre, but with these disadvantages he had a keen and lively eye and ready speech. Being encouraged by Pope Urban II., he travelled as a missionary through Italy and France. He rode on an ass; his head and feet were naked, and he bore a weighty crucifix. His saintly demeanour and fervid words drew innumerable crowds to listen to his preaching; and he soon collected an army of 60,000 followers, with which he proceeded to the East.

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4. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) In Petersburg ist es Mai. Ein eisiger Wind wirbelt in den Straßen ganze Wolken von Staub auf, aber der leuchtende Sonnenschein, die hellen Gazeschleier und aufgeschlagenen Sonnenschirme der Damen, sowie das Rasseln der Räder, welches die erhabene Stille des Winters abgelöst hat—dies alles kündet bereits den Frühling an, und am deutlichsten verkündet ihn der tiefblaue klare Himmel, aus welchem die Hoffnung mit verführerischem Versprechen herausleuchtet. Auf dem Nikolai-Bahnhof herrscht reges Leben und Treiben. Dienstmänner und Träger mit Gepäck hasten, sich in den Thüren stoßend, aneinander vorüber. Am Büffet das Geklapper von Messern und Gabeln, das Klingen von Gläsern, lautes Gespräch und Ausrufe, Scharren der Füße, mit einem Wort das wirre Geräusch einer sich bewegenden Menge.

(*b*) Nie ohne Waffe sei der Mann!
Ich meine nicht das Schwert,
So sehr es ihn auch ehren kann,
Wenn er es selber ehrt.
Doch andre Waffen gibt es noch,
Von Gott ihm umgeschnallt,
Die leihn ihm selbst im Sclavenjoch
Beherrschende Gewalt.

ARITHMETIC.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. Find the value of 13 miles 2 furlongs 21 poles 4 yards 2 feet 3 inches of wire at £51 6s. 8d. per mile.

2. Reduce to its lowest terms
$$\frac{20944}{29971}.$$

3. Simplify
$$\frac{\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } \frac{7}{9}(\frac{6}{17}-\frac{3}{17})+1\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{6}\div 5\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{4}{11}-1\frac{1}{17}}.$$

4. Express 3·7 of 7s. 3d. $+\frac{1}{11}$ of 11s. 10½d. as a decimal of £4 2s. 3d. correct to five places of decimals.

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5. If A can mow ·375 of a field in 3 days, B ·43 of the field in 5 days, and C ·39 of the field in 2 days, how long will they take to mow the field all working together? (Take a day=8 hours.)

6. Find the present value of a bill for £113 discounted 72 days before it is payable, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. per annum.

7. Find correct to one penny the sum which accumulated at 4 per cent. compound interest for 4 years will amount to £1000.

8. If 1 foot=3·048 decimetres, find the number of square inches in a square metre.

9. A merchant buys tea in India for 70 rupees per cwt., and pays £5 per ton for freight and expenses. At what price per lb. must he sell it so as to gain 25 per cent. profit on his outlay, a rupee being worth 1s. 2¼d.?

10. A and B set out at the same time on a bicycling tour. A rides at the rate of 12 miles per hour, B at the rate of 10 miles per hour. The wheels of their bicycles measure 28 inches in diameter. How many more times will the wheels of A's bicycle have revolved than B's, when each has been riding for 10 minutes?

11. The cost of gravelling a rectangular courtyard, whose length is three times its breadth, at 10½d. per square yard is £7 1s. 2d. Find the cost of erecting a fence round it at 4s. 6d. per rod.

ALGEBRA.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. Multiply $(x+y)^3+a(x+y)+a^2$ by $x^2+y^2+a^2+2xy-ax-ay$, and divide $x(x^2+3y)+y^3-1$ by $x+y-1$.

2. Simplify

$$\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2-y^2}-\frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}\right)\div\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}-\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right)$$

3. Factorise $22x^2-9x-36$, and

$$(a^2+ab)x^2+(a^2-2ab-b^2)xy-(ab-b^2)y^2.$$

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4. Simplify

$$\frac{5x}{3x^2-7x+2}-\frac{4x+1}{6x^2-11x+3}-\frac{x}{2x^2-7x+6}$$

5. Shew that the product of three consecutive odd numbers together with four times the middle number is a perfect cube.

6. Solve the equations

(i.) $\frac{2x^2+5x+7}{3x^2+5x+8}=\frac{2x+5}{3x+5}$

(ii.) $(x+1)^3+(x+2)^3+(x+3)^3=3(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)$

(iii.) $\left.\begin{array}{l}\frac{x}{b+c}+\frac{y}{a+c}=2\\ a(x-c)=b(y-c)\end{array}\right\}$

7. Solve the equations

(i.) $\frac{4x-5}{2x-3}+\frac{6x-7}{3x-4}=\frac{2(2x-3)}{x-2}$

(ii.) $\frac{a}{x+a-c}-1=\frac{x-c}{x+b-c}$

8. Income tax is charged at the rate of sixpence in the pound on the excess income over £200. If the rate were lowered to fivepence, and the exemption to £150, find what gross income would be charged with the same tax as before the change.

9. A walks at a uniform speed from X to Y and back, B starts from Y at the same time that A left X, and walks uniformly to X and back. They first cross at a point 3 miles from X, and again at a point 4 miles from X. Shew that the distance XY is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

GEOMETRY.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. Give all Euclid's definitions referring to triangles and all his axioms in which angles are mentioned.

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2. Explain what Euclid means by two angles being equal to one another and by one angle being greater than another.

3. From the greater of two given straight lines cut off a part equal to the less.

4. In a quadrilateral two adjacent sides are equal to one another and also the other adjacent sides are equal to one another. Prove that the straight line joining the point of intersection of one pair of equal sides to that of the other pair bisects the straight line joining two angular points of the quadrilateral.

5. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

6. Between two parallel straight lines of indefinite length shew how to describe a parallelogram equal to a given triangle and having one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

7. Enunciate the first two propositions of Euclid's second book, and prove either of them.

8. The rectangle contained by the sum and difference of two straight lines is equal to the difference of the squares described on the straight lines. Enunciate Euclid's two propositions each of which is equivalent to this statement and prove one of them.

9. What is the difference between a straight line touching and a straight line cutting a circle? If a straight line touch a circle, the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact shall be perpendicular to the line touching the circle.

10. On a given straight line describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

[*The two Honour papers which follow were set in November, 1899, in addition to those set for the Senior Public Examination and Matriculation Honour Examination conjointly, which are printed in the Manual of Public Examinations.*]

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FRENCH II.

1. Translate into French—

IT IS BETTER TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE.

A little brook once started on its way, a tiny little thread of silver, so small that a man's hand could change its course or stop it altogether. Near it lay a large pond whose glassy waters shone in the sunlight. As the brook hastened on, the pond called in a lazy, indolent voice, as its waves lapped the shore: "Here, you brook, let me give you a little advice. Don't rush on so fast. You are wasting all your waters, and when the scorching heat comes on, and the crops are all blasted, and wells are dried, and even I feel extremely uncomfortable, you will entirely disappear. Do as I do. Stay where you are, and take all that the rain and the fogs give you, and then when a time of drought comes you will not be drained dry."

Then the little stream answered, with a gurgle of unselfish delight: "But until the drought comes I shall flow on, and as far as I can I will cool the parched earth, and give to the thirsty to drink; and then when the withering heat comes I shall not have lived in vain." And the brook went on, leaving the pond to its own sluggish ease.

2. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) Un jour, à la campagne, luttant avec un ami dans une de ces jolies îles vertes qui s'espacent en bouquets sur la Seine entre Champrosay et Soisy, je glissai sur l'herbe grasse et je me cassai la jambe. Mon goût malheureux pour la vie physique et les exercices violents m'a joué tant de méchants tours que j'eusse oublié celui-là comme les autres, sans sa date précise et très significative: 14 juillet, 1879! . . . Et je me vois à la fin de cette cruelle journée, couché sur le divan de l'ancien atelier d'Eugène Delacroix, dont nous habitions alors la petite maison, à la lisière des bois de Sénart. Ma jambe allongée, je ne souffrais pas trop, déjà dans la vague agitation d'une fièvre commençante qui doublait pour moi la chaleur orageuse de l'atmosphère et enveloppait les objets et les êtres présents comme des lambeaux d'une gaze frissonante. On chantait les choeurs d'"Orphée" au piano, personne,

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pas même moi, ne soupçonnant la gravité de mon état. Par la baie de l'atelier large ouverte, entraient des haleines de jasmins et de roses, des rondes de papillons de nuit, et de courts battements d'éclairs, montrant par-dessus le mur bas du jardin les vignes en pente, la Seine, le coteau vis-à-vis. Tout à coup la sonnette résonna dans ce calme. Les journaux du soir reçus et dépliés: "Nous avons la guerre!" firent des voix émues, colères ou enthousiastes.

(*b*) LE SOIR.

C'est le moment crépusculaire.
J'admire, assis sous un portail,
Ce reste de jour dont s'éclaire
La dernière heure du travail.

Dans les terres, de nuit baignées,
Je contemple, ému, les haillons
D'un vieillard qui jette à poignées
La moisson future aux sillons.

Sa haute silhouette noire
Domine les profonds labours.
On sent à quel point il doit croire
A la fuite utile des jours.

Il marche dans la plaine immense,
Va, vient, lance la graine au loin,
Rouvre sa main, et recommence.
Et je médite, obscur témoin,

Pendant que, déployant ses voiles,
L'ombre, où se mêle une rumeur,
Semble élargir jusqu'aux étoiles
Le geste auguste du semeur.

—*V. Hugo.*

3. (*a*) Which of the six Latin cases of nouns, &c., survived in Old and Modern French? Give examples.

(*b*) Give a history of the French Future and Conditional.

(*c*) What do you know of the Hôtel de Rambouillet? What was the nature of its influence upon French language and literature?

(*d*) Give an account of any of the French Memoir-writers of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries.

(*e*) Mention the principal innovations introduced into the Drama by the Romantics.

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GERMAN II.

1. Translate into German—

I expected that the house of Gessner, the pastoral poet, would be an elegant cottage, surrounded by shrubberies and flowers, where nothing was drunk but milk, and where, to use the German expression, every one walked on roses; and his wife I pictured to myself as a poetical shepherdess. But when I arrived on the spot, I crossed a little garden filled with cabbages and carrots that began somewhat to disturb my dreams of eclogues and idylls, which were entirely upset on entering the room, by a positive cloud of tobacco-smoke, through which I dimly perceived Gessner drinking beer and pulling at his pipe by the side of a good lady in a jacket and cap who was quietly knitting—it was Madame Gessner. But the good-natured greeting of the husband and wife, their perfect union, their tenderness for their children, and their simplicity, recall to mind the manners and the virtues which the poet has sung; that is still an idyll of the golden age, not indeed in high-sounding verse, but in homely straightforward fact. Gessner draws and paints landscapes in water-colour after a superior fashion; he has sketched all the sites he has described in his poems. He gave me a beautiful sketch that he had done.

2. Translate into English—

(*a*) In China ſind ſogar die Kutſcher höflich. Wenn ſie in einer engen Straße mit ihren Fuhrwerken etwas hart an einander ſtoßen und Deichſeln und Räder ſich verwickeln, erheben ſie keineswegs ein Schimpfen und Fluchen, wie die Kutſcher bei uns zu Lande, ſondern ſie ſteigen ruhig von ihrem Sitz herunter, machen eine Anzahl Knixe und Bücklinge, ſagen ſich diverſe Schmeicheleien, bemühen ſich hernach, gemeinſchaftlich ihre Wagen in das gehörige Geleiſe zu bringen, und wenn Alles wieder in Ordnung iſt, machen ſie nochmals verſchiedene Bücklinge und Knixe, ſagen ſich ein reſpektives Lebewohl und fahren von dannen. Aber nicht bloß unſre Kutſcher, ſondern auch unſre Gelehrten ſollten ſich hieran ein Beiſpiel nehmen. Wenn dieſe Herren mit einander in Kolliſion gerathen, machen

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ſie ſehr wenig Komplimente, und ſuchen ſich keineswegs hilfreich zu verſtändigen, ſondern ſie fluchen und ſchimpfen alsdann wie die Kutſcher des Occidents. Und dieſes klägliche Schauſpiel gewähren uns zumeiſt Theologen und Philoſophen, obgleich Erſtere auf das Dogma der Demuth und Barmherzigkeit beſonders angewieſen ſind, und Letztere in der Schule der Vernunft zunächſt Geduld und Gelaſſenheit erlernt haben ſollten.

(*b*) Willſt du, o Herz, ein heitres Ziel erreichen,
Mußt du in eigner Angel ſchwebend ruhn;
Ein Thor verſucht zu gehn in fremden Schuhn,
Nur mit ſich ſelbſt kann ſich der Mann vergleichen.

Ein Thor, der aus des Nachbars Bubenſtreichen
Sich Troſt nimmt für das eigne ſchwache Thun,
Der immer um ſich ſpäht und lauſcht, und nun
Sich ſeinen Werth beſtimmt nach falſchen Zeichen!

Thu frei und offen, was du nicht kannſt laſſen,
Doch wandle ſtreng auf ſelbſtbeſchränkten Wegen
Und lerne früh nur deine Fehler haſſen!

Dann gehe mild den Anderen entgegen;
Kannſt du dich ſelbſt nur feſt zuſammenfaſſen,
So hängt an deine Schritte ſich der Segen.

3. (*a*) Give the history of the form of the past participle in German, explaining the normal employment and occasional absence of the prefix *ge*.

(*b*) Explain fully the terms Ablaut, Umlaut, and Brechung.

(*c*) Tell what you know of the Nibelungenlied.

(*d*) Describe shortly the Romantic movement in Germany.

(*e*) What poets and writers were most associated with the War of Liberation?

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* ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

FOR THE

FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE & SCIENCE

INCLUDING THE

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

LATIN.

1 and 2. Translate into English, extracts from Cicero pro Murena, Virgil, Æneid, Book II.

3. Translate, with brief explanatory notes—

(*a*) Superavi tamen dignitate Catilinam, gratia Galbam. quodsi id crimen homini novo esse deberet, profecto mihi neque inimici neque invidi defuissent.

(*b*) Venio nunc ad M Catonem, quod est firmamentum ac robur totius accusationis.

(*c*) Atque ille, homo eruditissimus ac Stoicus, stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos et exposuit vasa Samia, quasi vero esset Diogenes Cynicus mortuus et non divini hominis Africani mors honestaretur.

4. Translate, with brief explanatory notes—

(*a*) Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva
delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.

(*b*) Dixit; et extemplo—neque enim responsa dabantur
fida satis—sensit medios delapsus in hostes.

(*c*) Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni
sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.

5. Translate—

Legati introducti in senatum maxime in hanc sententiam locuti sunt. "Populus nos Campanus legatos ad vos, patres conscripti, misit, amicitiam in perpetuum, auxilium praesens a vobis petitum. Quam si secundis rebus nostris petissemus, sicut coepta celerius, ita infirmiore vinclo contracta esset; tunc enim, ut qui ex aequo nos venisse in

* The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

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amicitiam meminissemus, amici forsitan pariter ac nunc, subiecti atque obnoxii vobis minus essemus; nunc, misericordia vestra conciliati auxilioque in dubiis rebus defensi, beneficium quoque acceptum colamus oportet, ne ingrati atque omni ope divina humanaque indigni videamur. Neque hercule, quod Samnites priores amici sociique vobis facti sunt, ad id valere arbitror, ne nos in amicitiam accipiamur, sed ut vetustate et gradu honoris nos praestent."

6. Translate into Latin—

Clodius was content to make himself the tool of the triumvirs, and aimed at a position in which he could effectually serve their projects. Being of the patrician order he obtained his adoption into a plebeian house to enable him to sue for the tribuneship of the plebs. Having attained to this office, he introduced various measures for checking the power of the senatorial faction. He declared himself the avenger of the men who had fallen as accomplices of Catilina, contending that Cicero had sacrificed them to his own selfish plans, and had exceeded the law in condemning them to death unheard. Like the bold tribunes of old, he denied the authority of the Senate to arm the consul with irregular powers for the safety of the State.

FRENCH.

A.

(The answers are to be given up in two separate bundles, and marked clearly A and B. Answers given up in the wrong bundle will receive no marks. Each sheet must be clearly marked with the letter A or B.)

1 and 2. Translate extracts from Victor Hugo, Ernani, and Balzac, Ursule Mirouët.

3. Translate into French—

(*a*) On Wednesday, the 17th January, I went into town to see the soldiers who are leaving for South Africa. They were accompanied by three or four thousand troops of different colours. They looked very warlike as they marched through the streets, amid the acclamations of the crowd. When they return they will have a still more enthusiastic reception.

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(*b*) In the village of Domremy on the Meuse, on the frontiers of Burgundy and Lorraine, there lived at this time a peasant maiden named Jeanne Darc, the daughter of respectable parents, whom she assisted in the humble occupations of husbandry and tending cattle. Nurtured from childhood in loyal attachment to the throne, Jeanne had learned to identify the cause of her sovereign with that of heaven. France was the "realm of Jesus;" the earthly monarch was the visible lieutenant of the King of kings. Her soul burned within her on witnessing the misery and degradation of her country under the English yoke; its deliverance became the centre of her most ardent hopes—the cherished dream of her life. She had often been told the popular tradition, that France should be saved by a virgin from the borders of Lorraine, and from an early age she became convinced that she herself was this predestined instrument of Providence; and the idea soon took the form of a direct and irresistible inspiration from above.

4. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) LA VILLE D' OXFORD.

C'est de cette belle, grave, noble et aimable ville d'Oxford que je veux, chère amie, répondre à votre lettre....Je suis arrivé hier soir ici, seul et tout à fait perdu, mais avec une joie d'enfant de trouver une ville sans fumée et sans bruit, tout pleine de monuments littéraires, les uns gothiques, les autres de style moderne, et avec une incroyable profusion de cours et de portiques silencieux où passent çà et là de jeunes étudiants avec une toque et une petite toge très originale. Je me promène avec ravissement dans ces rues calmes, dans ces belles allées d'arbres qui bordent deux rivières, et je ne me rappelle pas d'avoir rien vu qui m'ait produit une aussi douce impression.

Je conçois que toute cette jeunesse élevée là n'en perde jamais la mémoire et y revienne avec une affection que le temps ne fait qu'accroître. Nous n'avons rien de semblable en France; l'Université est pour nous un collège, c'est à dire quatre murs avec cinq ou six professeurs et autant de maîtres d'études. Ici l'Université est un monde et un monde charmant.

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(*b*) LA CHARITE.

Donnez! pour être aimé du dieu qui se fit homme,
Pour que le méchant même en s'inclinant vous nomme,
Pour que votre foyer soit calme et fraternel,
Donnez! afin qu'un jour, à votre heure dernière,
Contre tous vos péchés vous ayez la prière
D'un mendiant puissant au ciel.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the cost of 11 tons 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs. at £7 5s. 10d. per ton.
2. Find the value of

$$1+\frac{1}{2\times 11}+\frac{1}{3\times 11^2}+\frac{1}{4\times 11^3}+\ldots.$$

correct to five places of decimals.

3. Simplify $\cdot\dot{4}6\dot{3}4\dot{1}\times\cdot 0\dot{5}07\dot{4}2\dot{5}$
4. If the compound interest on £1000 for 4 years amounts to £169 17s. 2·0544d., find the rate per cent. per annum.
5. In what proportion must tea at 1s. 4d. per lb. be mixed with tea at 10d. per lb., so that a profit of 36 per cent. will be realised, if the mixture is sold at 1s. 5d. per lb.?
6. The average price of wool this season is 50 per cent. greater than it was last season, but the quantity has fallen off 15 per cent. The total value of this season's clip is £2,000,000 more than last season's. Find the value of this season's clip.
7. The capital of a certain mine consists of 20,000 £1 shares. The mine contains stone yielding 1 oz. 5 dwt. of gold to the ton, and its expenses amount to £1000 per annum, and £2 9s. 5d. per ton of stone treated. If the gold is worth £3 15s. per oz., how many tons of stone must be treated per annum in order that dividends of 3d. per share per fortnight may be paid out of profits?
8. By how much will a man's income be affected if he sells out £1375 of 3 per cent. funded stock at 102½ and invests the proceeds in shares costing £25 12s. 6d. per £12 10s. share, on which dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum are paid?

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9. Find, correct to a square inch, the area of a rectangular field whose sides measure 9 chains 71 links and 7 chains 13 links respectively.

10. A tunnel is 100 yards long and 24 feet wide. Its cross section consists of a rectangle 24 feet wide and 13 feet high, surmounted by a semicircle of 12 feet radius. Find the cost of excavating it at 4s. 6d. per cubic yard.

11. A and B ascend a mountain and return by the same track. A walks at the rate of 3 miles an hour up the mountain, and at the rate of 4 miles an hour down; B walks at the rate of 2 miles an hour up and at the rate of 5 miles an hour down. B starts 20 minutes before A and reaches the summit 10 minutes after him. Which reaches home first and by how long?

ALGEBRA.

1. If $\omega=\frac{1}{2}(-1+\sqrt{-3})$ prove that $\omega^2=-(1+\omega)$, and find the continued product of $x+y+z$, $x+\omega y+\omega^2 z$, $x\omega+\omega^2 y+\omega z$.

   Express $a^3+b^3-2\sqrt{2}.c^3+3\sqrt{2}.abc$ as the product of two real factors.

2. Simplify

   (i.) $\dfrac{1}{a-b}-\dfrac{3ab}{a^3-b^3}-\dfrac{a-b}{a^2+ab+b^2}$,

   (ii.) $\dfrac{1}{1-x}-\dfrac{1}{(1-x)^2}+\dfrac{1}{(1-x)^3}-\dfrac{1}{(1-x)^4}$.

3. Solve the equations

   (i.) $a^3\dfrac{x-b}{a-b}+b^3\dfrac{x-a}{b-a}+x^3$. [Find two of the roots by inspection.]

   (ii.) $ax^2+by^2+cxy=ax+cy+b=bx^2+ay^2+cxy$.

4. A basket of oranges is emptied by one person taking half of them and m more, a second person taking half the remainder and n more, and a third person taking half the remainder and p more. How many oranges did the basket contain?

5. If α, β are the roots of the equation $x^2+px+q=0$, find the equation whose roots are $\alpha^2+\beta^2$ and $\dfrac{1}{\alpha^2}+\dfrac{1}{\beta^2}$.

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6. If $\frac{x}{ab}=\frac{y}{a^2}=\frac{z}{bc}$ prove that $\frac{a}{xy}=\frac{b}{x^2}=\frac{c}{yz}$.

7. S is the sum of a geometrical progression and R is the sum of the reciprocals of the terms of the progression. Prove that $\frac{S}{R}$=the product of the first and last terms of the given progression.

8. How many words can be formed from the 21 consonants and 5 vowels of the alphabet, each of which contains 4 consonants and 2 vowels?

9. If a, b, c be three consecutive coefficients in the expansion of a power of $(1+x)$, prove that the index is $\frac{2ac+b(a+c)}{b^2-ac}$.

10. Prove that $\log_a b \times \log_b c = \log_a c$.

Given $\log_8 9=a$, $\log_8 5=b$, $\log_8 7=c$, find the logarithms to base 10 of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

GEOMETRY.

1. Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal in area to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given angle.

2. The side AB of a triangle ABC is greater than the side AC; shew that the median AX makes a smaller angle with AB than it does with AC.

3. Enunciate and prove a proposition of the second book equivalent to the algebraical equation $a^2+b^2=2ab+(a-b)^2$.

4. A, B and C are three fixed points in a straight line, and P is any other point in this line; prove that

$$PA.BC+PB.CA+PC.AB=0,$$

due regard being had to the representation of opposite directions by the signs + and −.

5. A straight line is drawn from one angular point of a triangle to bisect the opposite side; prove that the sum of the squares on the sides containing this angle is equal to twice the sum of the squares on this bisector and on half the side bisected.

Prove also that in a triangle the shortest median bisects the longest side.

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6. The diameter is the greatest chord in a circle, and of others that which is nearer the centre is greater than one more remote.

7. If two chords of a circle cut one another, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

8. The bisector of the vertical angle A of a triangle ABC meets the circumscribing circle in D, and DK is drawn perpendicular to AB; shew that AK is equal to half the sum of the two sides containing the angle A.

9. AB, CD are two parallel straight lines cut by two transversals OAD, OBC; shew that the circles circumscribing OAB, OCD will touch one another at O.

10. Circumscribe a circle about a given triangle.

TRIGONOMETRY.

1. What is meant by a radian?

   A circular cylinder is found by measurement to be 1·94 inches in diameter and 6·09 inches in circumference. Assuming these estimates to be correct, find in degrees, correct to one decimal place, the value of a radian.

2. Prove the following formulae,

   $\cos(A+B)=\cos A\cos B-\sin A\sin B$,

   $\cos A+\cos B=2\cos\frac{1}{2}(A+B)\cos\frac{1}{2}(A-B)$.

3. Assuming the values of the sine and cosine of 30° and 45°, find those of 15°.

   Also find the value of $\cos 97\frac{1}{2}°$, explaining the reason for the sign.

4. Prove that $a^2=b^2+c^2-2bc\cos A$.

   ADEB and AFC are a square and equilateral triangle respectively, described externally on the sides BA, AC, of any triangle ABC. Prove that $DF^2=b^2+c^2+bc(\sqrt{3}\cos A+\sin A)$.

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5. In any triangle prove

(i.) $\tan\frac{1}{2}(B-C)=\frac{b-c}{b+c}\cot\frac{1}{2}A$,

(ii.) $\frac{(b-c)(b+c-a)}{b+c}\tan(\frac{1}{2}A+C)=\frac{(c-a)(c+a-b)}{c+a}$

$\times\tan(\frac{1}{2}B+A)=\frac{(a-b)(a+b-c)}{a+b}\tan(\frac{1}{2}C+B)$.

6. Discuss the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles.

If b, c, B are given and a_1 and a_2 are the two values of a, prove that

$$a_1^3+a_2^3=2c(c^2\cos 3B+3b^2\cos B).$$

7. If $m=\operatorname{cosec}\theta-\sin\theta$, $n=\sec\theta-\cos\theta$ show that

$$m^{\frac{2}{3}}+n^{\frac{2}{3}}=(mn)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.$$

8. Prove (i.) $r=\frac{\Delta}{s}$,

(ii.) $\frac{1}{r}=\frac{1}{p_1}+\frac{1}{p_2}+\frac{1}{p_3}$,

where p_1, p_2, p_3 are the perpendiculars from the angular points on the opposite sides.

9. A person standing on the bank of a river observes the elevation of the top of a tree on the opposite bank to be 51°, and when he retires 30 feet from the edge he finds the elevation to be 46°. Find the breadth of the river, having given

log 1.55823=.192631, L sin 46°=9.856934,
log 3 =.477121, L sin 39°=9.798872,
L sin 5°=8.940296.

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